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Tower Views

by Clearway

World Danger Spots Grow But Intelligence Is Eraser And War Is Self-Defeating

¶ Spots: • Off Spain a covey of British merchant ships toil through the green billows; protective companionship against undersea piracy. • Over a desk in Rome leans Count Galeazzo Ciano, scowling a Duce-like scowl as he studies a new note from Soviet Russia. For all Italy he scowls his scowl; for all Italy resents the implication that it may have had a hand in doing what Il Duce has praised it for doing: helping Franco. • In the Quai d'Orsey French diplomats converse in small groups. They are using the well-trained adroitness developed in the European school of diplomacy to maneuver the dangerous elements introduced by the Fascist-Soviet exchanges into safer lanes and thus avoid, or at least postpone, the ultimate show-down between the two dictatorial régimes. • In Moscow newspaper offices, Soviet scribes, playing the role of dictaphones, jot down the ideas passed along to them from official sources. They criticize Britain and France for not joining Russia in condemning Italy for "piracy in the Mediterranean." • In many a study, around many a fireside, earnest men and women discuss the danger spots of world diplomacy. The threat of war has become a general belief to be met and handled by individual thinkers. Two courses are open: one may accept the idea that mankind is still so gross that it needs the chastening whip of war, thus surrendering hope; or one may stand courageously and securely on the fact that the Creator has already presented man with the ways of peace, in the ideal of universal brotherhood. • Mesmerized thinking is localized thinking. Spiritualized thinking universalizes thinking. Seeking higher things for the human race, men must look higher than the material testimony. Thus the suggestions of war may be mastered by the facts of Spirit.

¶ Raw Materials—Geneva finds that threats of war are traceable to the localized thinking of nationalistic people. Its Raw Materials Committee reports to the League Assembly that armament building is responsible for a shortage of raw materials. The reason certain states have experienced difficulty in paying for raw materials, the committee finds, is because of the high cost of war-like preparations. But "have-not" nations (although the committee fails to say so) are frequently led to make war-like preparations because of the high cost of raw materials. The committee believes "it is only by co-operation in restoration of international trade that countries now in difficulties can hope to recover former prosperity and secure improved standards of living for their people."

• The situation seems paradoxical. By building up tariff, exchange, and military walls, to protect what they have, the "have" nations seem to make it imperative that "have-not" nations use forcible means to secure an equitable share of the world's wealth of raw resources. But by using militant means to force the "have" nations to "share the wealth," the "have-not" nations deprive themselves of that which they have. The very ambiguities of the situation should induce intelligent leaders in every country to see the necessity of the application of the rule of justice and conciliation.

• Confusion in world thinking has permitted confusion in world affairs, but a clarification of the true aims of men would tend to simplify the world's problems and reveal solutions. No truly sane person or nation desires war. It's the confusion of fears, greeds, intolerances, resentments, mixed in the crucible of racial inhibitions which makes war seem logical.

• Desperate men turn to desperate measures. They hope to fight their way out. Wise men turn to more intelligent measures. They know they can think their way out.

¶ Two War Fronts—Defenders of Gijon, weary, unkempt after 13 days of retreat from Franco's insurgents, halt, swing about, charge, and inflict a disastrous defeat on pursuers. The engagement leaves the defenders in possession of all positions along one flank, but following the battle the mortality count tolls more than 500 insurgents, and uncounted Loyalists. On the Shanghai front some 300 Chinese non-combatants fall, victims of Japanese air-raiders, while the Japanese take Paoshan with many casualties. Thus the undeclared war declares dividends of hate.

• What does it mean strategically? Very little. One side seeks to take a position; the other seeks to prevent it; and men make the ultimate sacrifice for what is only a trivial incident in the great, grim game of war. Measured by the cost to hope and happiness and the potentialities for good represented by those who lie on the battlefield, what a stupid thing military strategy is. The most horrid devices of mankind eliminate some of the most promising possibilities—and the result is called a victory!

• Some day mankind will arouse itself to defeat concepts so base; then the result will truly be victorious.

Federal Union Renews War On Spoils System

Says Civil Service Suffers in 15,243 July Drop in Government Jobs

Back Against Wall

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8—Contrary to the seasonal trend, the Government pay roll in July dropped by 15,243 workers. Observers decline to conclude that this marks an important turning point. But it is one of the few diminutions registered in the vast army of Government workers since President Roosevelt came into office.

Yet, although the pay roll is dropping, the spoils system marches on. The National Federation of Federal Employees, which was founded just 20 years ago, is meeting in Springfield, Ill., this week, and with its back against the wall is preparing for another strong campaign against the spoils system. The situation was summarized by Luther C. Steward, in his presidential address, when he said:

"Notwithstanding the very specific pronouncements in the Democratic platform of 1936 in favor of the extension of the merit system in the federal service and of equally favorable statements by the Republican presidential candidate, there was indicated a possibility of delay and double-crossing and unfortunately this possibility eventuated into an actual fact.

Damage to Merit System

"Congress reached a new all-time low for undermining the merit principle in the federal service—creating new agencies with personnel specifically exempted from the provisions of the civil service laws and regulations, materially extending the requirement for presidential appointment and senatorial confirmation of positions hitherto within the appointing power of departmental and independent agency heads and open for promotion from the ranks, culminating with the enactment of the Wagner Housing Bill (S. 1685), which establishes a permanent agency and exempts from the provisions of civil service laws and regulations all personnel receiving in excess of $1980 per annum.

"The placing of such a low ceiling on the possibility of attainment of promotion through merit constitutes such a dangerous innovation that immediately upon the passage by both houses of this legislation we requested the President to veto the bill."

Against this background of the spoils system run riot, came the Civil Service Commission's announcement of the July decrease in federal employment. Part of the drop was due to Congress' delay in voting appropriations. But part was a long-awaited retrenchment, in reply to President Roosevelt's orders for economy in the regular departments and emergency bureaus.

The following "significant decreases" were listed:

Department of Agriculture	7844
War Department	4022
Treasury Department	2000
Department of Interior	1780
Works Progress Administration	1722
Department of Labor	935

The July pay roll for workers was $127,177,428 as against $128,334,128 in June. Against the foregoing decreases are to be set several increases. The Post Office Department took on 3009 workers, mainly as vacation substitutes, and the Social Security Board employed 1081 temporary workers. Had it not been for these temporary additions, the decline in government workers in July would have been about 20,000, although the summer time is usually a period of larger pay rolls.

Where Big Cuts Came

The biggest cuts of all, in the Agricultural Department, came because the soil conservation service is working with a smaller appropriation and the Resettlement Administration has been done over into a more modest bureau, the Farm Security Administration.

Meantime the National Federation of Federal Employees continues its running fire against spoils, in an attempt to increase the security of its members and provide for a better government personnel. Along with

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Making the Constitution

A day-by-day account of the once-secret session of the Federal Convention of 1787 that drew up the United States Constitution is "reported" by a Monitor staff correspondent:

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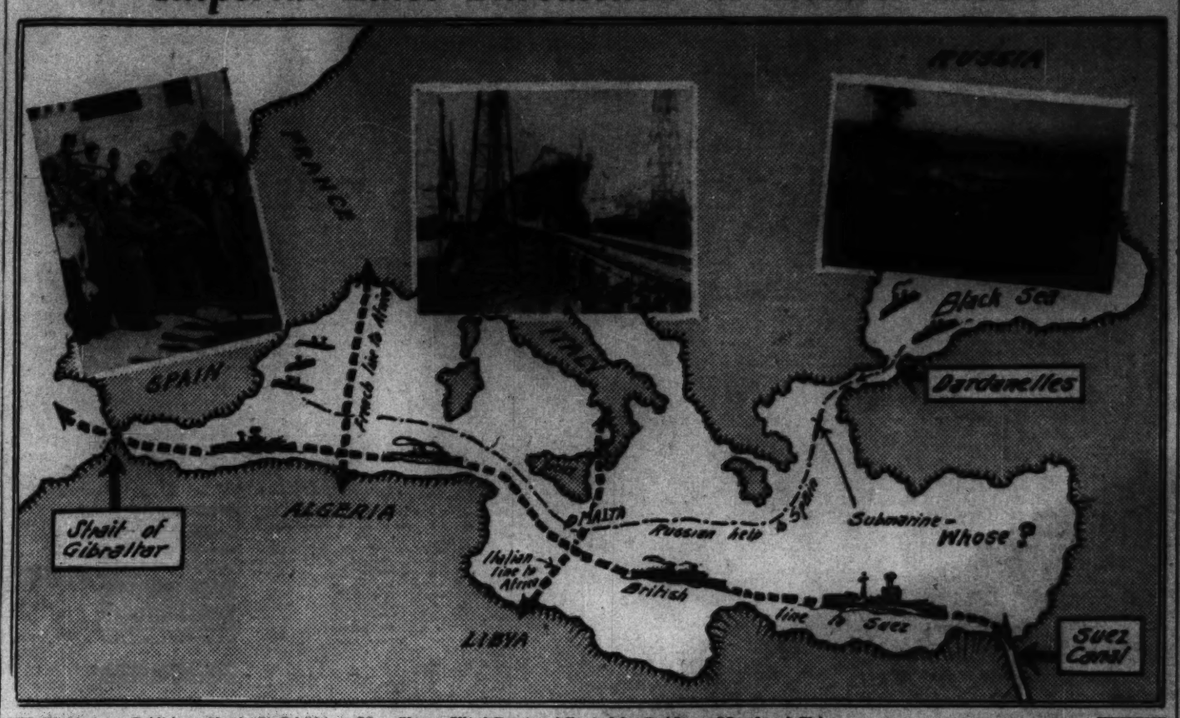
Imperial Lines Threatened in Mediterranean



Wide World; Acme; Publishers; Map by Staff Artist — Map Shows Vital Routes Affected by Raids on Merchant Ships

Upper Left—Spain Arms for the Fray. Center—Another Great Italian Battleship Slides Down the Ways. Right—A Vessel Passes Through the Dardanelles, Gateway Between Russia's Black Sea and the Mediterranean

In the Boston Section:

- Alcoholism on increase since repeal, city hospital reports.
- Frederick M. Wilder ousted as Dean of Mass. Art School
- 134,000 Boston boys and girls ready for school opening
- Boston port business continues on new high levels.

and News From All New England in the

Second Section, Beginning on Page 9

Shape of Molecule Found to Control Knock in Gasoline

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 8—New super fuels making automobiles with smaller engines possible while giving more miles a gallon, went on parade here today as gasoline experts of the American Chemical Society buckled down to inspect more closely the shapes and sizes of gasoline molecules.

To Dr. Emma P. Carr, head of the chemistry department at Mt. Holyoke College, described as a "woman scientific genius," was awarded the Francis P. Garvan Gold Medal of the Society. The honor came as a result of her work in detecting the shapes of two gasoline molecules previously unknown. The names, according to the award citation, are "2-butene and 2-pentene." It is because the good or bad performance of gasoline is intimately tied up with molecular shape that Dr. Carr's studies proved

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Paoshan Falls to Japanese, As Engineers Mine Walls; Chinese Attack Troop Ships

SHANGHAI, Sept. 8 (AP)—The strategic city of Paoshan, 12 miles north of Shanghai, was wrested from its Chinese defenders for a third time today after eight Japanese engineers had blasted a way through its 40-foot high walls with bombs strapped to their backs.

Ladders were set in position for them and they mined the walls under the protection of heavy Japanese machine gun fire.

A breech was effected and the eight, unhurt save for minor wounds, returned to their regiments and then helped fight their way into the city alongside their comrades.

A Chinese spokesman declared that 300 Chinese civilians had been killed and 400 injured when Japanese warplanes bombed a train carrying 1500 Chinese refugees from the war zone.

The train was just entering Sungkiang station, 30 miles from Shanghai on the road to Hangchow, the spokesman declared, when the Japanese bombers dropped their explosives.

Tanks Used by Japanese

The Japanese, counter-attacking after a day of shelling from the Chinese, were reported to have advanced nearly a half mile inland along the banks of the Whangpoo River from the Jukong wharf area toward Woosung. The total distance from Jukong, midpoint of the line from Shanghai to Woosung, to the Japanese concentrations at Woosung and Paoshan is six miles.

Tanks were used to break the strong Chinese lines north of the International Settlement.

Chinese insisted—and the Japanese claims would seem to bear them out—that the Japanese had not been able to effect a junction between their forces at Woosung and in the outskirts of Shanghai. This has been one of the most important aims of the 36-hour battle.

Although the Japanese gains along the Whangpoo have not been great, they are believed to have been sufficient to permit the safe landing of more reinforcements and the start of an offensive against the Kiangwan sector.

The Japanese lines had at first wavered but then held in the hand-to-hand fighting of the Chinese general offensive along the banks of the Whangpoo and Yangtse Rivers.

Rapid Changes During Night

The important military highway from Shanghai north to Woosung was reported by a Chinese officer to have changed hands five times since last night. A Japanese spokesman admitted the severity of the Chinese attack, but asserted that the Japanese positions remained intact.

Japanese reinforcements were being landed up the Yangtse at Liuho. The great troop transports inched in toward the shore under a heavy bombardment to put ashore troops and guns and tanks.

Japanese tanks were operating in great numbers on the Yangtsepoo, Woosung and Lotien fronts, although they were greatly handicapped by the countless creeks and canals criss-crossing the low delta lands.

The Chinese attacks were heaviest in the Yangtsepoo area and the vicinity of Eight Character Bridge, where Japanese reinforcements have been landing. The Japanese army spokesman said that all attacks had been fought off and the Japanese were countercharging in the Yangtsepoo sector of the International Settlement.

For the last 48 hours, Chinese wounded have been pouring into Shanghai hospitals. Japanese casualties appeared equally heavy. Wounded Japanese by the hundreds were being taken aboard hospital ships and to local Japanese hospitals.

Coastal Blockade Tightened

Japanese military authorities estimated the Chinese strength in the area had been increased to 26 divisions, totaling 350,000 men with 140,000 of these in the front lines. Japan has some 60,000 effectives ashore with an equal number waiting to be landed. These are backed

(Continued on Page 2, Column 7)

Report to League Blames Arms For Raw Material Lack

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Sept. 8—A strong hint that armament building is largely responsible for the shortage of raw materials which certain countries are now experiencing is contained in report of Raw Materials Committee to the assembly of the League of Nations which has just been released here.

The committee was formed to investigate complaints that special difficulties exist in the way of non-colonial countries when they are trying to buy raw materials for industrial purposes. Despite an invitation to join the committee, neither Germany nor Italy, the two states chiefly concerned, has taken part in the deliberations.

The report declares that "while avoiding criticism of the armaments policy of any particular state, nevertheless the committee would be failing in its duty if it did not point out the obvious fact that the difficulties now experienced by certain states in paying for raw materials would be immediately alleviated if a political settlement were forthcoming which would permit them to reduce their present armaments expenditures."

In the committee's view, "it is only by co-operation in restoration of international trade that countries now in difficulties can hope to recover their former prosperity and secure improved standard of living for their people."

The total output of all commercially important raw materials from all colonial countries is estimated by committee to be about 3 per cent of world production. Only in rubber and tin is colonial production really an important factor.

Philippine Women Are Given Votes

MANILA, P. I., Sept. 8 (AP)—Philippine women were enfranchised today when the National Assembly in special session approved a new election law.

To circumvent President Quezon's threat to veto the bill if women were not assessed a poll tax, the Assembly provided men and women may be identified at polling booths by birth or baptismal certificates or a sworn statement of identity. The previous law, under which only men could vote, provided for identification through cedula tax receipts. The $1 head tax on men was retained.

Under the new law each person will thumb-mark his ballot when he votes. This is for identification of contested ballots.

Incorporation of Unions: Pro and Con

A. F. of L. Counsel Sees Little Gain for Worker or Employer

By Frederick W. Carr
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 8—Replying to the Labor Day demand of Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler for incorporation of trade unions, Charlton Ogburn, general counsel of the American Federation of Labor, declared here that incorporation would not give employers advantages they hoped for, nor clamp upon labor unions restrictions or handicaps which the unions distrust.

Seeing so little gain or loss either way, Mr. Ogburn dubbed the furore over incorporation a "tempest in a teapot."

The judgment of the general counsel of the A. F. of L. is backed by some of the keenest analysts of incorporation among labor leaders, although the labor movement in general disavows incorporation.

"Dr. Butler, president of Columbia University, in a Labor Day statement, demanded incorporation of labor unions as a means, among other things, of making available for the public the financial statements of unions," observed Mr. Ogburn. "This is in line with numerous demands made by employers for incorporation of labor unions.

Non-Profit Groups

"Unions do not incorporate generally because they are non-profit organizations—are not enterprises running the hazards of business loss which would subject members to personal liability for such losses if they are not incorporated. Hence unions pay little attention to this demand for incorporation.

"Furthermore, union officials render complete financial statements to their annual conventions and membership just as corporations render financial statements to the annual meetings of stockholders. The law could require no more.

"The fact unions oppose incorporation does not mean, in the slightest, their desire to evade any responsibility. The truth is, their responsibility is greater as unincorporated associations.

"They simply do not see the need to incorporate.

"Employers greatly overstate the benefits that would be obtained from incorporation of labor unions. It would almost seem as though they had some ulterior purpose in constantly harping on the incorporation of the unions."

In reply to questioning as to the responsibility of unions being greater when they are unincorporated than if incorporated, Mr. Ogburn then amplified this significant feature of the law in regard to trade unionism. The angle is one on which there seems to observers to be great need for information and a right estimate, both within the labor world and among employers.

Stand Made Clear

In his subsequent discussion of responsibility and incorporation, Mr. Ogburn pointed out that he was in no sense advocating incorporation, was not giving the official position of the A. F. of L. on the subject, and was personally content to see unions remain unincorporated.

With this explicit understanding, Mr. Ogburn continued in his interview:

"Employers are urging incorporation as a step toward state regulation of unions—although the attorneys for employers know the mere incorporation of a union in itself does not give the state much more control, if any, over an incorporated union, than over an unincorporated association, such as are nearly all unions.

"Workers, on the other hand, are

(Continued on Page 6, Column 3)

Communists Barred As Union Organizers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Detroit, Mich., Sept. 8

Homer Martin today declared that communists cannot serve as organizers for the United Automobile Workers of America of which he is president. "I have no sympathy with the Communist Party or its principles," Mr. Martin said, while reserving the right to anyone to be a simple member of the union, regardless of whether or not he is a communist.

Mr. Martin's declaration was taken as one step further in his drive to bring his pioneer union to steady, responsible, contractual relations with employers. It has been predicted that soon communists will be formally barred from the U. A. W. A. payroll in any capacity.

Both Union and Members Liable to Suit Under Present Conditions

Ship Liability Study Urged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 8—A comprehensive long-range system of limitation of shipowners' liability is needed for the prosperity of the American merchant marine, and when Congress takes further action on this subject it should do so with a view to making an act which will remain in effect for a long period, the committee on admiralty and maritime law of the American Bar Association has declared in a report. The report is to be presented at the annual convention of the association which opens here Sept. 27.

The committee recommended that the Bar Association not go on record for any particular policy but that it carry on a study with a view to making recommendations later. As background for such an investigation of needs, it calls attention to the following points:

"All maritime nations have limitation of shipowners' liability.

"Limitation of liability statutes do not deal with liability. Liability being found, these statutes create and govern the right to limit liability to ship and freight pending, or in case of loss of life and bodily injury, to a minimum of $60 per ton of the ship."

National policy now approved the building up of an efficient merchant marine, the committee further observed, adding that "this objective cannot be accomplished unless persons engaged in shipping can rely on law which will remain in effect for an extended period of time."

Special Session Hint Seen

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8 (AP)—Chairman Jones (D) of the House Agricultural Committee will return to Washington in mid-October to begin a new study of a general farm legislation, his office said today. A crop control bill is on the program for first action at the next session of Congress, and the Texan's arrangements for an early return were taken by some observers here as an indication that he expected President Roosevelt to call a special session for November.

Italo-Soviet Rift Over Ship Raids Hampers Parley

Warships of Britain and France Rushed to Site of Spanish Battle

Torpedo Misses British Tanker

LONDON, Sept. 8 (AP)—Three British destroyers and three French warships sped today to the scene of a Mediterranean naval battle between Spanish insurgent and Spanish Government ships off Tunis, west of Algiers.

The order sending British warships to the area came during a specially called meeting of the British Cabinet on the rift between Italy and Soviet Russia over charges of "piracy" in the Mediterranean.

Meanwhile, the British tanker Harpa, 3000 tons, was attacked yesterday by "an unknown battleship" off the coast of North Africa, a Lloyd's agent reported from Tunis. The Harpa was en route from Port Said, Egypt, to Tunis.

The message said a torpedo missed the vessel.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Sept. 8—While Italy has not yet replied to the joint Franco-British invitation to attend the Mediterranean conference, evidence is accumulating that Italy will refuse to take part in any diplomatic parley at which representatives of Russia are present.

Relations between the Fascist and Soviet Governments, which considerably deteriorated after presentation of the Russian note of Monday accusing Italy of piracy in the Mediterranean, were further aggravated by the delivery of a second note today.

In this note, the Soviet Government declares that it does not consider satisfactory the Italian reply to its previous communication, and maintains fully the accusations made in the first note. This new note is described in Fascist quarters as provocative and against all diplomatic precedents and customs.

There is some speculation about the next step of the Italian Government in a controversy which is assuming quite serious proportions. Italy, it is stated, might either denounce the treaty of friendship which nominally at least exists between Rome and Moscow and break off diplomatic relations with Moscow, or she may again reject the second Russian note ignoring altogether accusations which have not been corroborated. It is generally believed that the latter course will be adopted.

Certainly Italy cannot remain indifferent to Moscow's strong stand. The Soviet attitude toward Italy may serve to bring Italy and Germany closer together, at least so far as their anti-Communist policy is concerned.

Loyalist Ships Engage Insurgent Cruiser In Western Mediterranean

ALGIERS, Algeria, Sept. 8 (AP)—A Spanish Government fleet of two cruisers and five trawlers in the western Mediterranean engaged the Insurgent cruiser Canarias in an attempt to keep the sea lanes clear for supply ships bound for the Government coast.

The Canarias had forced two Spanish Government freighters ashore.

The results of the battle were in doubt, although some advices said that the Government cruiser Libertad was damaged. With her was the Government cruiser Mendez Nunez and the five trawlers.

The Government fleet late yesterday ordered the freighters Aldecoa and Antonio de Satrustegui to leave Algiers for Valencia, the Spanish Government capital, under the warships' protection.

But when the Canarias attacked the freighters, their captains beached them under fire.

Sounds of the ensuing battle were heard on the coast for two hours.

British See Threat to Age-Old Sea Rights in Mediterranean

Ships in Groups Try Danger Zone

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 8—On the assumption that there is greater safety in numbers, merchant vessels are now beginning to traverse the Mediterranean danger zone in groups, according to information reaching here today. It is believed apparently that if one is attacked the other will be able to call for help and at the same time make effort to rescue survivors.

The gravity of the situation as seen here does not lie in the increasing number of attacks without warning which have been made by submarines, surface ships and warplanes during the last two months. What is really serious is the way in which the attacks have been made and the huge area of operations.

Ships have been torpedoed, shelled or bombed in ways contrary to international law in Turkish waters, in the Mediterranean, off the coast of Africa as well as the gulf of Lyons.

The entire Mediterranean sea which is the arterial road for shipping of the whole South Europe group of nations, as well as Britain, Egypt, Palestine, Iraq and Iran, is as insecure today for peaceful merchantmen as it was in the days of the Barbary pirates against whom even the United States found it necessary to send expeditions.

Communications in Danger

Britain as chief of the maritime nations cannot afford to allow this state of affairs to continue. Nor can France, whose communications with her vital North African Empire in Algeria and Tunis are seriously threatened.

It is not as though an effective blockade had been declared against certain Spanish ports. There is no such blockade; probably no more than two submarines are at work and a few destroyers and airplanes.

It is not the effect on trade either to and from Spain or on trade routes passing Spain which, it is believed, so far has been very small. It is rather the age-old right of merchant ships to use the high seas with safety when on their lawful occasions.

Few Spanish Ships Raided

Not many Spanish Government ships have been attacked. As far as is known only two ships actually belonging to the Valencia Government have been torpedoed, and the loss of these cargoes is not expected to have any far-reaching effect on the result of the civil war—all the more so as there is reason to believe that Valencia is now getting considerable supplies of armaments by land as well as by sea.

Even if vessels legitimately captured by the Insurgents are included, the aggregate losses of Valencia still remain small.

Anglo-French proposals which will be put before the Nyon conference, however, are not concerned with this aspect of the problem. They are designed to put an end to a number of isolated and indiscriminate attacks against individual ships, many of which were not proceeding to or from Spanish ports, and most of which belonged to neutral countries pledged to non-intervention in the Spanish civil war.

Britain's Firm Policy

For Britain there is further consideration of great importance, namely the fact that she has always set her face rigidly against "unrestricted" maritime warfare. She contested the right of Germany's submarines to sink even hostile merchantmen without warning during the World War. Since the Versailles Treaty was signed her diplomacy has been active in getting all nations to accept the illegality of this practice and only last year all the major maritime nations signed a process-verbal to this effect.

If, therefore, Britain allows attacks of this nature now in peace time she connives in the establishment of a precedent which is particularly dangerous to her in view of the fact that all her external supplies must reach her by sea.

Negotiations which open at Nyon Friday are therefore viewed here as of the utmost importance. The problem is a new one for international law to tackle, since the crime it is sought to suppress is not properly speaking piracy. Piracy according to eminent authorities is only applicable to private individuals.

What is being done in the Mediterranean is the work of an organized—if possibly "unrecognized"—government. This fact, it is felt, makes the crime all the worse and enhances the importance of putting a speedy end to it if international law is to retain any respect and authority whatever.

Soviet Press Critical

MOSCOW, Sept. 8 (AP)—The Soviet Union's official press criticized Great Britain and France today for failing to join Russia in blaming Italian submarines for "piracy" in the Mediterranean.

Said Pravda, the official Communist Party organ:

"The silence of France and Great Britain on the identity of the pirates raises doubts as to any real decisions coming from the conference.

Convention Adopts the Constitution

By Tully Nettleton
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Philadelphia, Sept. 15, 1787.

Unanimously adopted! No, not by a unanimous vote of the members; that would be too much to expect after the closeness of compromises and multiplicity of thorny points involved. But by a unanimous vote of the states represented, the Federal Convention today agreed to the fundamental charter which it has spent four months writing, revising, amending and perfecting for submission to the American people.

The new Constitution is being engrossed—that is, copied on parchment—to be ready for signing at the final session on Monday.

One presumably last amendment of some importance was accepted in this last day's work, the effect of which is to make one particular item in the document immune from amendment so long as the Constitution shall last. This item is the equality of suffrage by states in the Senate.

Roger Sherman raised the point when the article providing for the manner of amendment of the Constitution was up to be approved. Though three-fourths of the states are required to ratify an amendment, he feared this number "might be brought to do things fatal to particular states, as abolishing them altogether or depriving them of their equality in the senate."

A proviso having already been inserted to protect the slave trade compromise from change, he wished another to provide that "no state shall without its consent be affected in its internal police, or deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate."

The portion about internal police powers might of course have vague and broad effects, and Mr. Madison objected, "Begin with these special provisos and every state will insist on them."

The Sherman motion was voted down, eight to three, but when the Connecticut delegate, seconded by Judge Brearley of New Jersey, then moved to strike out the provision for amendment altogether, and murmurs of protest began to circulate among the small state delegates, Gouverneur Morris acted to stem the dissension. Though an outstanding critic of the equality in the Senate, he moved to save the portion of the proviso on that point. This was done without record vote.

Mason Criticizes Plan

Colonel Mason criticized the whole plan for amendment of the Constitution as being insufficient for protection of the interests of the people. Since in both methods of amendment action depends on Congress, he darkly predicted that, "No amendments of the proper kind ever will be obtained by the people if the government should become oppressive, as I verily believe will be the case."

Mr. Morris and Mr. Gerry moved in response to this feeling to require a convention on application of two-thirds of the states, the convention instead of Congress to propose amendments for ratification as one of the alternative methods. This was accepted.

Colonel Mason also endeavored again to obtain some barrier against imposition of a navigation act, and asked that no such act be permitted before 1808 without consent of two-thirds of each branch of Congress. Not only would such acts, passed by a bare majority, enhance freight costs but they "would enable a few rich merchants in Philadelphia, New York and Boston to monopolize the staples of the southern states and reduce their value perhaps 50 per cent," he complained. The motion failed, however.

New Convention Opposed

The closing hour was occupied with refusing a renewed plea by Governor Randolph and Mr. Mason to provide for another general and revisionary convention on the Constitution after the actions of the state conventions should be taken and known.

Though this proposal had been seconded the other day by Doctor Franklin and this time was reinforced by a statement of objections which Mr. Gerry of Massachusetts declared "determined him to withhold his name from the Constitution," it was answered by a "no" from every state.

Colonel Mason declared the Government as now composed will end either in monarchy or a tyrannical aristocracy. "This Constitution," he said, "has been formed without the knowledge or idea of the people. A second convention will now more of the sense of the people and be able to provide a system more consonant with it. It is improper to say to the people, take this or nothing."

He stated for the first time that he could not sign the document as it stands nor support it in Virginia, though with the prospect of another convention he said he could sign.

Pinckney Answers

Referring also to Mr. Randolph's similar announcement, Mr. Pinckney answered, "These declarations from members so respectable at the close of this important scene give a peculiar solemnity to the present moment. But nothing but confusion and contrariety could spring from the experiment. The states will never agree in their plans, and the deputies to a second convention, coming together under the discordant impressions of their constituents, will never agree."

Mr. Gerry listed among his objections the duration and re-eligibility of the Senate, power of the House of Representatives to conceal its journals, power of Congress over the places of election, representation of three-fifths of blacks as if free men, possibility of monopolies under the commerce power and, most important, jeopardizing of the rights of citizens by "the general power of the Legislature to make what laws they may please to call necessary and proper," to raise armies without limit and to establish civil courts without juries.

1787—Making the Constitution—1937

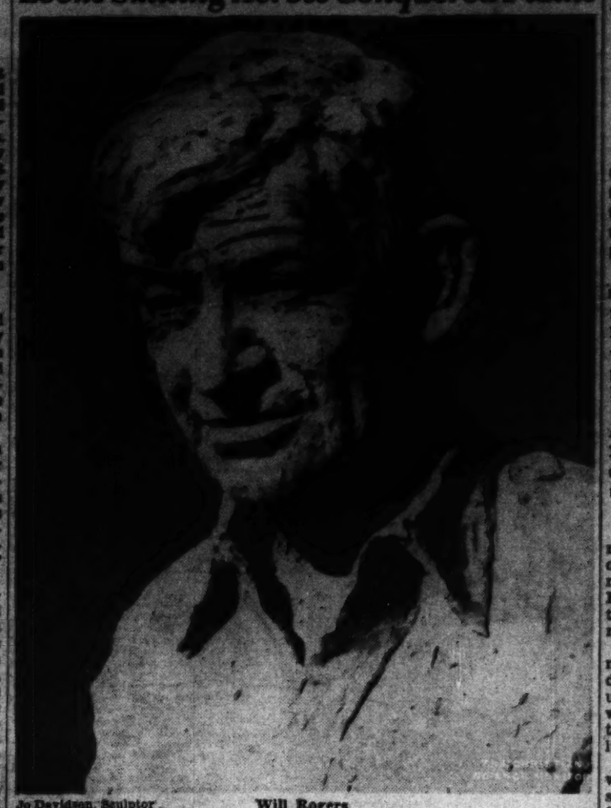
Problems of the present day are illuminated in the once-secret sessions of the Federal Convention being "reported" by a Monitor staff correspondent as a feature of the sesquicentennial of the American Constitution.

Having now received the polished document from the second of its drafting committees, the Committee of Style, the convention is impatiently making last-minute revisions and corrections in the new Constitution preparatory to signing it. Today: Constitution adopted by unanimous vote of states represented at convention. Tomorrow: Constitution signed by 39 delegates.

Awards by Letter Carriers

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 7 (AP)—Awards announced today at the annual convention of the National Association of Letter Carriers were as follows: Best uniformed men's delegation, Cincinnati; most attractively dressed women's delegation, Detroit; outstanding delegation, men or women, Massachusetts; band displaying the greatest military precision, honorable mention, Detroit; band coming the greatest distance with the largest membership, honorable mention, Paterson, N. J.

Looks Smiling Across Conquered Plains



Jo Davidson, Sculptor — Will Rogers
Clay Model of Bronze Bust Unveiled in Colorado

Singing Tower on Mountain Set Up to Cowboy and Humorist

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., Sept. 7—The Will Rogers "Shrine of the Sun" memorial, built by Spencer Penrose of Colorado Springs, was dedicated Labor Day on Cheyenne mountain.

As the vibraharp and chimes were started by the press of a button by Mrs. Penrose, a procession of political officials, actors, aviators, cowboys, Indians and friends moved up the mountain's switchback highway. Leading the procession was a saddled, riderless horse, and as it approached the memorial, the chimes played "Empty Saddle," the tones drifting from the mountain to the plains half a mile below.

Arriving at the "End of the Trail," the friends of Will Rogers in the procession and those on the mountainside stood attentively, while the Men of the West, NBC cowboy quartet, sang "Old Faithful," Will Rogers' favorite song.

U. S. Senator Edwin C. Johnson of Colorado introduced Thurston J. Davies, president of Colorado College, whose brief eulogy dedicated the shrine.

With accompaniment from the singing tower, the cowboy quartet sang "Home on the Range," as the heroic-sized bronze bus of Rogers was unveiled on its granite pedestal.

The sculptured figure, with a smile twitching at the mouth and with the hair partly over the right eye looks to the southwest, across the plains that roll off into Rogers' native Oklahoma. The bust was done by Jo Davidson, who is making another study of Rogers for Statuary Hall in Washington.

Immediately after the unveiling, Mr. Penrose pressed a button that ignited the memorial light on the pinnacle of the tower. A sodium vapor light, it will be visible for 125 miles at night, and it is designed to burn perpetually.

The christening of the memorial was delegated to a full-blooded Osage, Fred Lookout, son of Chief Lookout of the Osage tribe in Oklahoma. The Lookouts were close friends of Mr. Rogers, who was proud of the Indian blood in his own veins. The Cowboy Band of Abilene, Texas, which made a trip from Mexico City to Colorado Springs to participate in the dedication, played the "Star-Spangled Banner." As the crowds stood in the mid-day sun, a squadron of airplanes circling above dipped to the shrine and dropped flowers—the tribute of Will Rogers' friends of the sky.

As the crowds wended their way down the mountain, they left behind a memorial that should last with the memory of the man it honors, for the builder, and the architect, put into the monument materials intended to endure the passing of time. There are no nails—no wood—and the granite is supposed to weather at the rate of but one inch per thousand years. The walls are 36 inches thick at the base.

Inside the shrine in the lower room are frescoes showing the history of the West as depicted by Randall Davey, Santa Fe artist. Next year the life of Will Rogers will be painted on the walls of the second room.

Cowboys of the world had their own manner of memorializing Mr. Rogers, as did the Indians. They gathered on Sept. 4, 5 and 6 for a three-day reunion and rodeo, held under the sponsorship of the Pike's Peak Polo Association, on the Broadmoor Hotel polo grounds, about half a mile below the shrine. Cowboys and Indians staged a parade through the Colorado Springs business district before the opening rodeo contests.

The "Shrine of the Sun" is of medieval architecture, though its construction has involved the latest methods of the building crafts, and many problems of building on the mountain were met by new ideas.

The memorial was conceived two years ago, by Spencer Penrose, Colorado Springs. He called in Milton J. Strong as construction superintendent, and Charles E. Thomas as architect, and told them he wanted a tower of beauty to be built on a particular knoll and that it must be as everlasting as the mountain. For almost two years an average of 30 men toiled. From one boulder of granite near the shrine site, they took 6500 cubic yards of stone, 5000 yards of which have gone into the tower and 1500 yards make the low wall around the sanctuary. The structure is said to be made up of some 15,000,000 pounds of granite, concrete and steel.

Some of the floors in the four-tiered rooms are of imported red Italian marble; other floors are of terrazzo. All doors are of heavy, hand-wrought ornamental iron; windows are metal frames with cathedral glass. Spiral stairs connect the four rooms and lead to an observation alcove on the top.

The pink spire pierces the azure Colorado sky at an elevation of about 9000 feet. At times, clouds float in below and shut off the rest of the world, leaving the shrine alone on the mountain. At night floodlights make it a gleaming gem, and a beacon to travelers on the mid-continent crossroads of the air.

The shrine has been made a singing tower with the installation of Westminster chimes, vibraharp and complete equipment for broadcasting. Amplifiers in the base of the shrine send the music out over the entire Pikes Peak region.

Inside the shrine are frescoes, the work of Randall Davey of Santa Fe, N. M. They picture the conquest by the Spaniards in 1789 and go through the Indian days, discovery of Pikes Peak, finding of gold at Cripple Creek, building of railroads and towns. Lieut. Zebulon M. Pike, in 1806, sighted the peak that bears his name while he was camped at Fort Pueblo, 42 miles to the southeast. He set out to scale the mountain, taking along 23 troopers. At a point near where the Will Rogers memorial has been built, Pike looked westward and found he had been deceived by nature—he had climbed Cheyenne mountain—and half a dozen miles westward was the peak. Paintings depicting the life of Will Rogers will be started in the upper rooms of the shrine next spring.

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Paraguay Coup Upset by Army; Franco in Peril

ASUNCION, Paraguay, Sept. 8 (AP)—President Felix Paiva's troops today apparently blasted a military coup of revolutionaries fighting to restore to power the deposed President, Col. Rafael Franco.

Revolutionary chieftains were arrested. Fighting between the two factions persisted all day yesterday. Last night, however, President Paiva's forces recaptured the central police station and seized rebellion leaders.

Col. Ramon Paredes, leader of the Aug. 13 revolution which deposed Franco, issued a communique declaring Government forces "control the situation completely."

Some Troops Balk

Fighting broke out yesterday morning when revolutionaries took over the police station and started recruiting followers for Colonel Franco. Troops at barracks outside the city refused to join the movement and fired on the rebels.

After declaring that the Government dominated the situation, President Paredes issued a manifesto urging the public to "go back to work" under peace guarantees of the army and navy. He asked revolutionaries to hand over their arms.

Loyal forces dispersed the rebels while the Paiva Cabinet met to consider the crisis and Government functionaries returned to their posts. The Government announced that detachments of the Chaco army, en route to Asuncion to defend the Government, had been ordered back to their stations.

Franco in Peril

Meanwhile, Colonel Franco flew toward this capital and a bad predicament today under the mistaken impression that his followers had seized control of the Government.

He took off in a private plane from his Argentine refuge to step into the Paraguayan presidency — so he thought—after a "victorious military coup." While his plane was in the air, the forces loyal to Professor Paiva gained the whip hand and jailed revolutionary chieftains.

Unless Colonel Franco learns the news at a refuelling stop or at Encarnacio, Paraguay, where a garrison is loyal to him, he will be met here by soldiers under orders to throw him in jail. His supporters dispatched frantic messages which they hoped would reach him before he should start the final leg of the flight.

National Socialists Give Large Awards To Three Germans

NUREMBERG, Sept. 8 (AP)—Reichsführer Adolf Hitler yesterday awarded the first German national prizes, substitutes for the Nobel prizes which were disallowed by the National Socialists last year, at a cultural session of the party congress.

One of the 100,000-mark ($40,000) prizes went to Dr. Alfred Rosenberg, leader of Teuton neo-paganism.

The second 100,000 marks were divided between two surgeons, Prof. August Bier and Prof. Perdinand Sauerbruch.

The third award was given to Dr. Wilhelm Filchner who has led many exploring expeditions into Mongolia and Tibet.

In announcing the winners of the prizes Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels reminded his listeners that the Nobel prize, degraded in German eyes, may not be accepted by any German in the future.

Herr Hitler delivered an address on art, literature, and music after the presentations. He ridiculed the writers of Germany's post-war republican period who, he asserted, wrote romantically about human liberty but did not lift a hand to strike off Germany's chains. He declared:

"They patiently wore the shackles of slavery, but talked a lot about the beauty of liberty.

"The weapons of those bourgeois bards of liberty were never anything more formidable than pen and ink."

Patronage

(Continued from Page 1)

such organizations as the League of Women Voters, they have sought to press legislation to extend the civil service right up to policymaking jobs.

"There have been repeated evidences during the past two years," says Mr. Steward, "that the battle for improved public service in which the NFFE has been the spearhead, has aroused a constantly increasing public sentiment for the merit principle in public service. This sentiment has not, however, been reflected in congressional action or inaction during the last few months.

"Two notable attempts by proposed legislative enactment to raid the executive civil service at the expense of civil employees have been defeated."

These were the Walsh bill, giving greatly preferred status in any civilian position to any active or retired officer of the military service, and a bill to discriminate against existing personnel of the marine inspection and navigation service. Both bills were blocked.

But in general, the record of the last sesssion was one of unrelieved failure:

The proposal to put the Civilian Conservation Corps' facilitating personnel within the competitive classified system was killed by the House.

The Brownlow report for administrative reorganization, with whose personnel recommendations most friends of the merit system agreed, failed to make any legislative progress.

The McCarran bill, to establish a minimum wage for adult full-time federal employees of $1500 a year, provide increases of pay in the lower brackets, and bring more workers within the civil service was not enacted.

The Ramspeck wage bill, setting up a $1200 minimum wage, failed to pass.

Nationalization of British Land Proposed at Savants' Session

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NOTTINGHAM, Eng., Sept. 8—National ownership of all land in Britain, as a preliminary to the replanning of agricultural production, was urged by Sir Daniel Hall, formerly chief scientific adviser to the Ministry of Agriculture, at a joint discussion of six sections of the British Association last night.

The geology, geography, economics, zoology, botany and agriculture sections of the association were represented at this special meeting, convened to discuss the problem of "Planning the Land of Britain."

"It is easy to envisage the planning of the land of Great Britain to ensure an increase in its productivity and population" Sir Daniel declared, "if it could be treated as a great estate, managed by a business corporation with ample capital to enable it to take a long view about development. Such a plan can only be attained under the national ownership of the land.

"A plan is necessary," he added, "not only in the broad national interests of production but also to prevent the short-sighted destruction of the most valuable agricultural land and of the amenities of the countryside which is everywhere going on to satisfy immediate urban requirements.

"British land is too limited," he concluded, "and too precious to be left to the unrestricted play of commercial exploitation."

Sir Daniel stated in his contribution to the discussion that "no observer of the state of farming" in Britain can doubt but that the production of food and employment of men could be greatly increased.

Dr. L. Dudley Stamp, director of the Land Utilization Survey of Great Britain, suggested a "reconnaissance" of British land which would, he declared, approximately double the productive capacity of the country in foodstuffs.

He exhibited a table published by the Land Utilization Survey, showing changes which could be carried out, within natural limits, by a reconditioning of the land of Britain. This table showed that only about 2 per cent of the land is at present used for intensive arable purposes, and 20 per cent is used for farm crops; these percentages, it was said, could be raised to 5 per cent and 26 per cent respectively.

It was further added that heathland and moorland could be reduced from 26 per cent to 9 per cent, and forest and woodland for timber increased from 2½ per cent to 11.5 per cent. According to this table the residual land of Britain left for housing and industrial purposes, would be raised from 5 per cent to 6 per cent.

Dr. Julian Huxley, eminent zoologist, declared that in any replanning of land there must be room for the provision of national parks of four types; the first for mammals, the second for birds and rare insects, the third for nature in general (scenery, geology and flora and fauna), the fourth for breeding places for imported animals of value.

Paoshan Falls to Japanese

(Continued from Page 1)

by the heavy guns of half of Japan's entire naval power.

Other units of the Japanese fleet tightened their blockade of China's 2000-mile coast line. The British river steamer Taishan, en route from Canton to Hong Kong, was halted this morning by a warning shot across her bow from a Japanese destroyer just outside British waters in the mouth of the Canton River, far to the south of here.

A Japanese officer and five men inspected the ship's cargo and passenger lists and detained the steamer for 35 minutes.

It was the third time the Taishan had been halted by Japanese patrol vessels and her owners, the Canton & Macao Steamship Co., were making a complete report to British authorities.

Negotiations looking to the removal of hostilities to a safe distance from the International Settlement were started between Admiral Harry Yarnell, commander-in-chief of the U. S. Asiatic fleet, and Admiral Kiyoshi Hasegawa, chief of Japanese naval operations in Shanghai waters.

The Chinese, in answer to the joint British, French and American proposal for withdrawal of hostilities, declined to evacuate their positions in Pootung, across the Wangpoo, unless foreign naval units guaranteed that Japanese forces would not be allowed to land there.

The Japanese commander has made no formal reply as yet to the neutrality proposal.

Gas was turned on in the city today for the first time since Aug. 13 when it was cut off because of the danger of explosions from spreading fires and bursting shells. The news brought almost the first smile to American housewives in Shanghai since the undeclared war began.

They have been maintaining their war-time kitchens on ordinary Chinese oil stoves or the crude charcoal fires of the peasants.

The Seventh Day Adventist Mission in the Yangtsepoo district was the latest American property to be taken over for military use.

American Inaction In Orient Criticized By Mrs. 'T. R.' Jr.

VICTORIA, B. C., Sept. 8 (AP)—Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt Jr., arriving here yesterday from Shanghai, sharply criticized President Roosevelt for his newly-expressed policy in the Orient and said "all the protection we had (down the Whangpoo River) was an American flag stretched in front of the smoke stack."

She and her son, Quentin, returned aboard the liner President Jefferson with five others.

Mrs. Roosevelt dictated her statement while sitting on a suitcase in her stateroom. It was typed by Quentin, a portable machine on his knees.

"There were 410 Americans—the great majority women and children—that went down the Whangpoo River to meet the President Jefferson. Some United States marines were aboard (the tender) and told us to take cover," she stated.

"We were jammed in the tiny cabin so that it was literally impossible to move. As we left the customs jetty, we heard a sharp burst of anti-aircraft firing. All the way down the river, only 12 miles, we heard more firing—sometimes shells; sometimes snipers' bullets.

"All the protection we had was an American flag stretched in front of the smoke stack.

"I wondered what those American battleships were there for. Why did not one of them convoy us as a visible guard? What does all the talk from the State Department mean about protecting United States citizens when, in a case of real danger like this, nothing is done?

"If the National Administration takes the attitude that Americans should stay at home and need expect nothing if they travel or work for an American company in the Far East, then why the Asiatic fleet?

"And if our ships are not used to guard us, why are they kept at anchorage in the Whangpoo River where bombs and shells are falling like hailstones?

"Neither we nor the other American refugees were staying in China. We were coming out when told to do so, and yet we were allowed to go at our own risk."

Constitution Day Set in New Jersey

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 8—Sept. 17 has been proclaimed Constitution Day in New Jersey by order of Gov. Harold G. Hoffman and thus will be a public holiday in connection with the observance of the 150th anniversary of the ratification by this state of the Federal Constitution.

To celebrate the occasion properly, the New Jersey United States Constitutional Commission is to hold exercises at Princeton on the evening of Sept. 17. Other communities are to join in the celebration at intervals for weeks afterward.

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Grange Head Urges Return Of U. S. Markets to Farmer

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 8 (AP)—Return of the American market, as a means of insuring "enduring prosperity" to the nation's farmers was urged today by L. J. Taber, master of the National Grange.

The Columbus, Ohio, agricultural leader, speaking at the New York State Fair, presented a 10-point "fighting program" designed to help solve the farm problem.

Pointing to an increase "of $400,000,000 in the last 12 months in farm produce imports," Mr. Taber asserted that farm exports had decreased during the same period and asked:

"Give our farmers the American market for those commodities which can be efficiently produced."

Backs Soil Conservation

As other points, Mr. Taber urged continuation, "under additional farmer control," of the soil conservation program, a larger share of the national income for the farmer and a "long-time farm program emphasizing land use."

The 10-year average farm income, he said, was "but ten per cent of our total national income" although "agriculture represents 30 per cent of the nation's population, 20 per cent of the nation's wealth and one-sixth of the gainfully employed."

As a part of the long-time farm program, Mr. Taber recommended retirement of marginal land by increasing forestry.

Co-operative Marketing Plan

"Give the farmer co-operative marketing machinery to guide production and prevent unreasonable surpluses," he continued, "use the principles of the ever-normal granary and crop insurance."

Despite serious problems, Mr. Taber said "there is a golden lining to the farmer's storm clouds."

"We have the biggest crops in many years. Outside of cotton and one or two other commodities, both yields and prices will be fairly satisfactory. The farmers will have $1,000,000,000 more to spend than in any year since 1929."

The Grange head expressed impatience "with those who criticize the farmer for producing such great yields this year."

"Some of us," he added, "have not forgotten the droughts that are just behind. I am tired of looking at empty corn cribs and granaries, and at Argentine corn in our cattle and poultry feed."

10-Point Program

Points on Mr. Taber's program were:

1—Use a larger proportion of tariff revenue in finding new uses for farm products, in finding new markets for farm crops, and equalizing market conditions and prices.

2—Place emphasis on the family-sized farm. Keep farm costs and supplies, including transportation, interest and taxation within reason.

3—Develop co-operative marketing and collective bargaining so that the farmer can have a fair voice in determining the price of his products.

4—Develop national unity, and oppose sectionalism and class warfare.

5—Ample support for education, extension, research and youth activities.

6—Return to the farmer the American market "for those commodities which can be efficiently produced."

7—Emphasize rural organization and self-help agencies.

8—Continuation of the soil conservation program "but place it more directly under farmer control."

9—Develop a long time farm program, emphasizing "sound land use," and retire marginal land by increasing forestry.

10—Use the principles of the ever-normal granary and crop insurance.

Mr. Taber in conclusion challenged "the farmers everywhere to take a renewed interest in their own affairs."

Showing of Cars Awaits Filling Dealers' Stocks

DETROIT, Sept. 8 (AP)—The motor-car industry has practically completed its run of 1937 models.

A few more Ford models may come from the assembly lines, but that producer, like all others, is pointing to 1938 output. So closely did the makers of motor vehicles gear output to visible demand that for most companies the problem of turning over to new type assemblies is chiefly a matter of getting new equipment in place.

Already some makers have given private showings of their next year's models, and similar demonstrations are planned by other manufacturers. Invariably these private showings are to be followed shortly by the public introduction, delayed in almost every instance, until dealer stocks are provided.

Of growing interest is the report that Chrysler is planning introduction of a new low-priced car—lower in price than any other unit now on the market.

Icy Paths—to Alpine Pinnacles

The Start

Dr. Hans Frahs from Pix — The Glacier Flows From the Snow Caps to the Valley

When climbing in the district of the glaciers of the Alps the mountaineer sees a coronet of white peaks. This is not winter snow, but the ice that never melts, protecting the giant spires like a coat of mail. Before attempting the ascent, he makes a tour of near-by heights, studies the possible routes by telescope, notes the problems involved in each and marks the "key spots." It is the character of these key spots in each which determines the choice between the paths. Like flying, careful planning is necessary in safe mountain climbing.

TVA Has Gross Of $6,650,000 For Fiscal Year

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 8 (AP)—Officials of the Tennessee Valley Authority said yesterday that 787,460,000 kilowatt hours of electricity were generated at three TVA dams in the fiscal year ending July 1, for a gross revenue of $6,650,000.

This compared with the generation of 467,700,000 kilowatt hours and gross revenue of $1,170,000 in the preceding year.

Since 1934, when the TVA took over active operation of the wartime Wilson dam on the Tennessee River at Muscle Shoals, Ala., and started a dam-building program on the Tennessee tributaries, it has produced 1,784,660,000 kilowatt hours of electricity.

TVA officials explained that operating expenses and net operating revenues in its "yardstick" power program would not be available until October, when the annual report was prepared.

Has 33,569 Customers

Today, the authority is serving 33,569 customers in 17 municipalities, 14 farm co-operatives and TVA communities in northern Alabama, northwest Georgia, northeast Mississippi, and east, middle and west Tennessee.

It has in service 1100 miles of high voltage transmission lines, connecting Norris, Wheeler and Pickwick Landing dams, and extending into middle Tennessee, Mississippi and Alabama.

A 102-mile, 154,000-volt line from Pickwick Landing dam to Memphis has just been completed.

Approximately 3000 miles of lines carry TVA electricity to municipal and rural customers. Under construction are 166 miles of high voltage transmission lines, six substations, and 500 miles of rural lines.

Peak About 1944

The authority's power production, officials explain, will reach its peak about 1944. TVA directors predict that six industrial contracts eventually will yield an annual income of around $4,300,000. The expected yearly revenue: Aluminum Company of America, $1,500,000; Monsanto Chemical Company, $750,000; Arkansas Power and Light Company, $750,000; Victor Chemical Works, $500,000; Volunteer Portland Cement Company, $60,000; Electro-Metallurgical Company, $750,000.

"TVA will not actually be financially successful until 18 months, when these contracts are using their normal consumption," said David E. Lilienthal, TVA director.

The authority so far has spent $150,900,000. Its new annual appropriation is approximately $40,000,000.

Japanese Tells Quakers 90 P. C. Of People Oppose China War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 8—"Ninety per cent of the people of Japan are against the present undeclared war between Japan and China," was declared by Seiju Hirakawa of Tokyo at the Friend's World conference, which today concludes its week of meetings on the campuses of Swarthmore and Haverford Colleges. More than 1000 delegates from 24 countries, including representatives from Madagascar, Syria, and other distant lands, have convened to discuss problems pertinent and relative to the growth of Quakerism.

"The present invasion of China by Japan," Mr. Hirakawa said, "is motivated by a militaristic clique which is trying to protect the Manchoukuo experiment. This experiment has thus far proved a colossal failure. Japan is spending much more money in Manchoukuo than she it getting out of it."

Ryumei Yamano, another of the Japanese representatives, told of the lack of freedom of speech in present day Japan and the consequent difficulty of publishing articles against war. The only avenue of expression for peace is through the Christian denominational periodicals.

Dr. Frank Aydelotte, president of Swarthmore College, in discussing the subject of nationalism, stated that "this spirit is chiefly responsible for the inability of mankind to realize a unified, peaceful and happy life from its material equipment. In many parts of the world men are freely giving up individual liberty for the hope of economic and political welfare. All economic planning in my opinion, tends inevitably in that direction, even if economic welfare could be gotten that way it would not be worth the price." The growth of nationalism in recent years was attributed by Dr. Aydelotte to "injustice in international relations."

"The A. F. of L.-C. I. O. row is old stuff to England. We've been through all that and come out the other end," said Herbert Pickles, a Lancashireman, with 30 years experience in British Trade Unions. "America will come out of it soon too, and organize a single united labor movement."

Speakers at preliminary sessions of the conference seemed to agree on one fact, "that the status of Quakerism in Fascist states is yet to be determined."

According to Rudolph Voeck, Austrian delegate, Quakerism is permitted to function as long as it does not conflict with government aims. Conflicts between the Friends and the Schusshnigg Government seem inevitably near with respect to compulsory military training.

Hans Albrecht said that Friends meetings are permitted in Germany.

A message sent by the Society of Friends in France to the world conference made an appeal for "a more simple life void of covetousness and end of armament races and a citation of armament makers who live on the suffering and death of their fellows as an example of their lust for gains."

'Kind Friends Please Listen' Is KFPL's Call

With Monitor Newscasters

DUBLIN, Texas—Situated in the cotton-raising area of central Texas, Sation KFPL here sends out an invitation to its listeners in the admonition, "Kind Friends Please Listen," based on its call letters.

KFPL, which was licensed in May, 1924, operates on a day power of 250 watts and evening power of 100 watts. According to the management the station has an estimated day range covering the adjoining 50 counties with a population of more than 2,000,000.

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In its commercial policy KFPL earnestly desires to extend the same courtesies and privileges to all patrons under all circumstances. In its own program policy the station carries this out by extending time to all denominational churches and civic endeavors.

This is article number 115 in the series. The next will appear on Wednesday, Sept. 15.

Auto Union Steadies Course With Ban on 'Wildcat' Strike

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Sept. 8—Having survived an internal dispute which threatened to destroy its hard-gained unity and force it along less conservative lines, the United Automobile Workers of America, spearhead in the C. I. O. drive, has apparently collected itself after a year of headlong industrial union pioneering and is proceeding in its closed-shop program with what observers believe will be an increased sense of responsibility.

The overruling, at its recent Milwaukee convention of the proposal to authorize so-called "wildcat strikes," those called locally without the authority of the central body, is taken as good indication of the direction in which the movement is headed, at least for the present. The very fact that the group has proceeded along democratic lines, with a strong minority acceding to the demands of the majority at the convention, is considered significant also in face of the strife and dissension which has torn it, and the velocity of its rise to power.

The line drawn between proponents and opponents of the wildcat strike has been, it is generally conceded, the line between continued violence and irresponsibility, and a firm but responsible and constructive program. Adoption of the latter, in spite of the turmoil from which it emerged, and regardless of the fundamental purpose, it is held, is a not unwelcome development in the current labor controversy.

No Assurance

Of course, there is no assurance, labor leaders outside the C. I. O. point out, that the minority which did its part to turn the Milwaukee convention into a riot will now cease to resist, or will follow along without question the program of the majority. But on the other hand, there is no evidence that it will not, and the fact that the convention aljourned with both sides in attendance and voting indicates that there is no immediate plan for an organized opposition.

That even such a measure of unity and responsibility should be established with so great an incentive to strife and disruption is regarded as extremely encouraging, at least for those who are in sympathy with the aims of the C. I. O. movement.

While the organization as a whole has assumed a democratic attitude as far as majority rule at the conventions is concerned, the election fight resulted in a defeat for those who sought to decentralize the governmental power. Homer Martin, president, who led the fight against the wildcat strike and who has stood for a responsible and constructive type of program, opposed the demands of the so-called "unity" group headed by Wyndham Mortimer, vice-president, that the governing power be divided equally between the president and vice-presidents.

The Martin group claimed, however, that its insistence on a strong central administration under a responsible head was not inconsistent with its advocacy of democratic rule and assumption of responsibility.

Roosevelt Takes River Trip

HYDE PARK, N. Y., Sept. 8 (AP)—Good boating weather beckoned President Roosevelt to the Hudson River again today for a three-hour cruise upstream from Poughkeepsie.

Members of the family and a few neighbors were invited for the trip which took the partly close to Albany, where the President served two terms as Governor.

The President arranged the trip after returning yesterday from a five-day fishing cruise on Long Island Sound which carried him twice over the lower Hudson below Poughkeepsie.

Soon after returning from his sea vacation, the President announced he had accepted with "deep regret" the resignation of Edward F. McGrady, assistant Secretary of Labor and the Administration's principal mediator of employer-worker troubles in the last four years.

The President will make a brief talk Friday afternoon to the graduating nurses of the Hudson River State Hospital, which occupies the site of his father's house on a hill between Hyde Park and Poughkeepsie.

Saturday afternoon he will speak extemporaneously again at the annual gathering of the Roosevelt Home Club in the front yard of Moses Smith, president of the club and operator of the President's farm just across the road from Mrs. Roosevelt's Val-Kill cottage.

Mrs. Roosevelt will join the President at Hyde Park tonight. She was in New York today to welcome home their youngest son, John, who has been touring abroad. The President's mother, Mrs. James Roosevelt Sr., who sailed to Europe with John, is not due home until early October.

G.A.R. Officers Want Only One Flag at Gettysburg

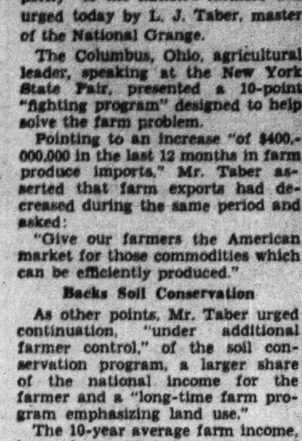
MADISON, Wis., Sept. 8 (AP)—A question of honor to the American flag appeared today to be the only bar to G. A. R. participation in a reunion with surviving Confederate soldiers at Gettysburg Penna., next year.

Officers of the Grand Army of the Republic, encamped here, voiced objections to any unfurling of the Confederacy's stars and bars at such a joint gathering. The Union veterans will decide behind closed doors whether to participate officialy in the Seventy-fifth anniversary celebration of the Battle of Gettysburg.

Canton Man Heads Ganu

JOHNSTOWN, Penna., Sept. 8 (AP)—George Emrys Hopkins of Canton, Ohio, will head the National Gymanfa Ganu, American Welsh singing society, for the next year. He succeeded the Rev. Dr. Joseph H. Evans of Chicago.

Eighteen hundred members of choral groups from nine states sang in the ninth annual sacred song festival here. The 1938 Ganu will be held in Pittsburgh. National officers re-elected by the society included: George Bundy, Warren, Ohio, secretary; W. B. Jones, Pittsburgh, treasurer, and Cardadoc Ellis, Johnstown, first vice-president.



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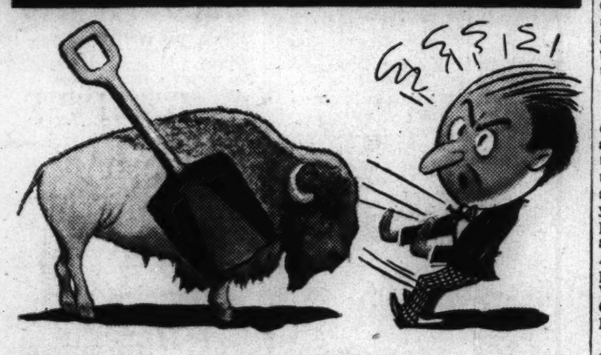

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31 American Boys Sail to Europe As Exchange Pupils

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 8—Thirty one American boys, recipients of the international schoolboy fellowship awards, left here today on the Queen Mary of the Cunard-White Star Line, for Europe, where they will study in English, Irish and German schools.

Under the arrangement, American preparatory students are exchanged for a year with pupils of schools in England, Ireland and Germany. Fourteen German boys assigned to study in the United States are now here, being the first foreign contingent under the scholarship provisions to reach the United States.

Guests at Dinner

The boys were entertained at a dinner at the International House here last night, when the tenth anniversary of the exchange program of the International Schoolboy Fellowship was observed. Both the American students who are today bound for Europe and the German boys who will study in the United States were guests at the dinner.

The interchange of pupils was said by speakers at the dinner to mean that American parents who send their boys to an English, Irish or a German school will receive "another son" for the boy who has gone away, and they are expected to care for and entertain these boys when they are not in school here. The same arrangement is made in Europe for the American boys.

Steps to Scholarships

To get these scholarships, applications are made by the students in the schools participating in the exchange and a committee of headmasters meets and selects the appointees who go abroad for a year of schooling.

Headmasters of the various schools sending students, the British consul-general and the German consul-general here spoke to the boys and their parents at the dinner last night, and said the boys were laying the foundation for peace and better understanding between the several countries.

Anglo-American Unity Stressed in Scotland

Pledge of all resources to cause of peace urged by American educator at anniversary of memorial to services in war.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH—The strength in arms and in national character, which belongs both to Britain and the United States, must be used to preserve world peace.

This was the note sounded by Dr. Charles A. Richmond, president emeritus of Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., when he gave an address at the 10th anniversary ceremony of the Scottish-American Memorial, here.

"To me, as to you all," he declared, "this memorial is more than a gesture of friendship. To me, as an American, it is the acknowledgment of a debt of gratitude. America owes much to Scotland and we are glad to own it.

"All through our history," he added, "the Scots have contributed far more than their share toward the enriching and strengthening of our national life."

Symbol of Unity

The memorial, Mr. Richmond continued, is also more than the outward symbol of a debt. It is an impressive and significant symbol of British-American unity. The marching figures on the monument, he said, recall the time when the young men of Scotland and America went out together in the splendor of their youth in the cause of human freedom.

"We do well," he added, "in a ceremony like this to remind ourselves of the greatness of the sacrifice. But we shall do better if we remind us of our obligation.

"We are talking fatuously about the next war," Dr. Richmond declared, "as if it were a thing written in the book of fate—a thing beyond the power of human effort to prevent. I say it is false and foolish. We can and must prevent it!"

The two strongest Powers, he went on, are Britain and the United States. Fortunately, he said, these are the two nations that are the strongest advocates of peace. It may be said they are also the two nations who have nothing to gain and everything to lose, who are "satisfied," Dr. Richmond stated, but that is not the whole truth.

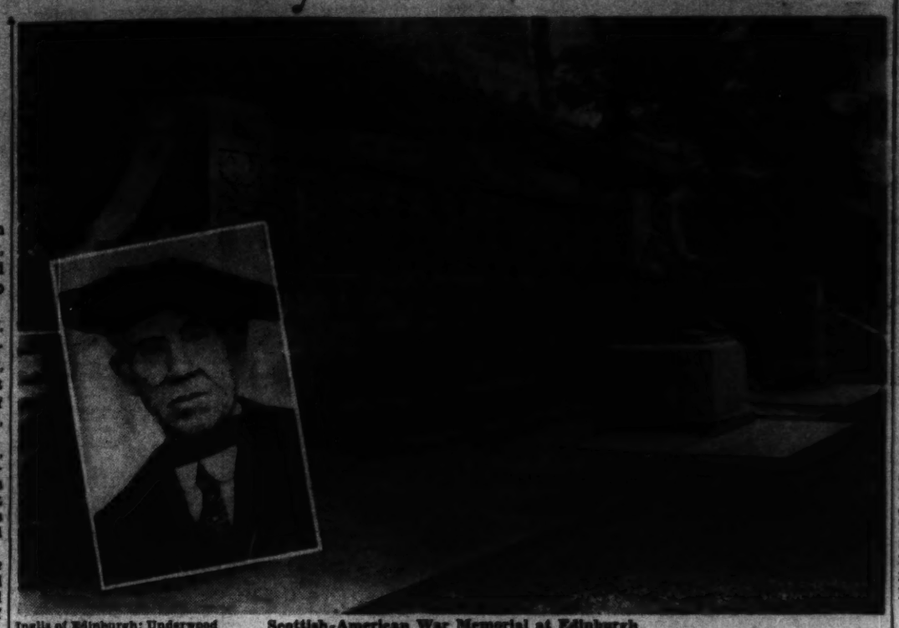
Sincere Love of Peace

"I believe the love of peace in our two nations is more genuine and more strong," he maintained, "than in any other of the major powers. However that may be, the fact remains that we are at the same time the strongest and the most vitally concerned in keeping the peace.

"It is not too much to say that the peace of the world is in the hands of our two nations.

"Our present task," Dr. Richmond asserted, "is to work together unceasingly to remove the causes of war. To strive for a better understanding between ourselves and other nations, to sympathize with their natural and reasonable ambitions, and with their problems and difficulties—economic, social, and political—to examine their claims with patience and treat them with generosity, to set our faces against that militaristic nationalism which is the very prostitution of a just and laudable patriotism.

"Above all, not to think of ourselves more highly than we ought to think, to hold our duties as sacred as our rights, and to take our place among the family of nations with suitable dignity and self-respect, but with full consideration of the rights and dignities of all others."



Inglis of Edinburgh; Underwood — Scottish-American War Memorial at Edinburgh

The Imposing Sculpture by E. Tait McKenzie Stands in Princes Street Gardens. Inset—Dr. Charles A. Richmond, Speaker at Anniversary and President-Emeritus of Union College, Schenectady, N. Y.

Self-Sufficiency for Germany Dominates Rally at Nuremberg

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NUREMBERG, Ger., Sept. 8—National concentration, directed toward realization of the Four-Year Plan for making the Third Reich economically self-sufficient, promises to be the outstanding theme at this year's National Socialist Party rally here.

Condemnation of bolshevism and emphasis upon German-Italian-Japanese understanding as the strongest support against future world chaos is also figuring largely in the congress speeches.

Reichsführer Adolf Hitler's proclamation to the party is naturally the most important announcement of the congress for since there is no deliberative body in Germany today such statements have become the means through which national policy is generally made known. Yesterday's proclamation read by Adolf Wagner, district leader, on behalf of Herr Hitler, was concentrated mainly upon home, social and economic problems with a restatement of the party's socialism as applied to existing conditions here. This socialism was represented as not founded upon the rights of birth, rank, class or property.

Full Economic Independence

Herr Hitler's answer to the oft-repeated question of what is National Socialism's economic policy—whether based upon socialism as understood in western democracies or upon rights of private property—showed that party policy is not governed by any dogma but by what will "create the highest and best living conditions for the nation." No theories, Herr Hitler said, must hinder the advance toward Germany's great goal—liberation from economic dependence upon any foreign states.

But this end, he continued, is achieved only through absolute obedience from all in economic matters as in political and "we are determined in the economic regime that the highest duty for all party members as of all true National Socialists lies in obeying blindly the leadership of the State and in giving immediate heed to its commands and requests."

Accompanying this call to obedience was a statement which sought to prove to the workers not only the impossibility of their obtaining higher wages under present conditions, but also the futility of seeking such because it would only produce worse consequences upon themselves later.

Herr Hitler's proclamation is a statement of the steps to be taken and his pronouncement to the cultural section of the congress was a vision of the goal to be attained, since he undoubtedly thinks primarily of man in terms of art. For as Dr. Alfred Rosenberg also pointed out last night in his speech at the cultural section: "The National Socialist Party is for us not only our political policy but our moral and spiritual home and representation, and the carrying through of National Socialist Weltanschauung is and will remain the spiritual sovereign right of the National Socialist Party."

Emphasis on Authority

In his pronouncement Herr Hitler, after dealing with the fundamentals of the National Socialist kultur politics, laid stress upon the importance of authority which had saved Germany from Bolshevism, the "authority of the National Socialist Party and State." He justified all of the colossal building schemes which are being carried on in the Third Reich as an expression of that authority.

Yesterday's sessions were held indoors. Today began with a march of the labor service corps in Zeppelin Meadow, with parades, inspections and prizes to various party organizations and armed forces.

It will culminate Sunday in a march of the Storm Troops, that is, the black and brown shirts, and on Monday of all the armed forces. This event will be preceded by a mock battle and military review at which the Führer will be present. Thousands of troops of all categories and hosts of airplanes will prove to enthusiastic onlookers that, as Herr Hitler said, the armed forces are now the guarantors of Germany's freedom.

Prince Chichibu of Japan is scheduled to attend the military displays Monday.

Nuremberg is ablaze with color. All houses are decorated with flags, banners and streamers. Diplomatic representatives of many states here as special guests of the Führer are staying at a house specially built for them. The French and English ambassadors and the American Chargé d'Affairs are expected Friday. This is the first time the representatives of the three democracies will have attended the congress.

Nine States Join To Enact Uniform Trailer-Use Laws

NEW YORK, Sept. 7 (AP)—It won't be long before people who zip across their own state lines with house trailers in tow will find conditions and regulations just like those at home, without strange laws and harassments.

That, at least, is the aim of a nine-state "uniform trailer legislation committee" announced by Harold C. Ostertag, chairman of the New York joint legislative committee on interstate co-operation. States participating are New York, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Delaware, New Jersey, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Vermont. Health, law and motor registration officials representing each state comprise the committee.

"This trailer movement," Mr. Ostertag said, "has now developed to a point where it is at once a highly desirable form of mass recreation and a new industry giving employment to thousands. Our committee feels that the surest way to stifle this progress is for each state to enact stringent regulations without regard to the action of other states. It is unthinkable that this should be allowed to continue."

New York Libraries Ask More Money for Books

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Acquisition of new books and replacement of others worn out by five years of continued use justify substantial increases in library expenditures, according to statements of library trustees on file here in connection with requests for larger New York City budget appropriations in 1938.

The New York Public Library, serving Manhattan, Bronx and Richmond, has asked for $652,328 more than was allotted in 1937. Trustees of the Brooklyn Public Library have asked for $1,934,445, or more than twice the 1937 appropriation of $865,538, and the Queens Public Library is seeking an increase of $278,829 in its budget.

For new books, binding and periodicals, the New York Public Library said it needed $500,000, as against an appropriation of $125,000 for that purpose in 1937.

Chicago Construction Up

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—This city moved up from sixth to fifth place in building construction during the first seven months of the year, as compared with the corresponding period last year. The total construction figure for the seven months was $29,976,000, as compared with only $18,059,000 in the same months of 1936.

States Are Warned Against Inroads Of Federal Medicine

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 7—Federal health legislation enacted in recent years has encroached steadily upon states' rights, H. B. Anderson, secretary of the Citizens Medical Reference Bureau, emphasizes in an appeal to governors of the 48 states for assistance in defending individual liberties guaranteed under the Constitution.

"With a federalized cancer program now in preparation; with bills pending in Congress designed to regimentthe healing art, and with a program of new encroachments upon the states every year added to previous encroachments by the Federal government, we respectfully direct your attention to the present federalized venereal diseases program with the thought that you may wish to use your influence to retain for the states the rights and privileges contemplated under the terms under which the United States Constitution was adopted," Mr. Anderson's letter reads.

"It is generally recognized that public health work for the most part, except questions like interstate quarantine, comes under the police power of the states and is reserved to the states."

Mr. Anderson stresses he is not protesting against free clinics, which are maintained quite generally in America and abroad to enable persons desiring medical treatment, but lacking funds, to obtain the attention they desire.

"We respectfully maintain that the campaign now being carried on by the United States Public Health Service in the several states has the effect of casting the shadow of this disease over the land instead of lifting it as the health service promises to do," the letter continues. "It casts this shadow over the land by calling upon the press, the radio, philanthropy and all other avenues of communication to utilize their facilities for acquainting the public with the ravages of this disease."

An outstanding feature of the present Federal program, according to Mr. Anderson, is the insistence upon medical tests to precede the granting of a marriage license. He recalled that a trend had developed toward requirements of a similar character in the examination for life insurance, medical care of maternity cases and employment.

Pennsylvania Tackles 'Bootleg' Coal Issue

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARRISBURG, Penna., Sept. 8—A partial solution of Pennsylvania's bootleg coal problem is going on in the mine regions with state government officials and leaders of freelance miners working quietly with a view of improving the condition of independent mine workers pending solution of the entire question.

The Independent Miners' Association, headed by Joseph Brennan of Shenandoah, inaugurated a campaign to rid the coal holes of nonminers and the "chiselers." Mr. Brennan ruled that only men who had worked as miners and their kin would be allowed to mine coal. This was followed by an announcement that the independent workers had agreed to abandon all holes pronounced dangerous by the State Department of Mines, and that these dangerous holes would be dynamited. This, it was stated, was not done to drive out the bootlegger. Instead, it was added, these men were co-operating in the closing of dangerous mines. It was held that with these preliminary matters adjusted, the state could move on to a permanent solution of the problem.

Numerous proposals have been presented, among them a recommendation by Gov. George H. Earle's commission that the state operate a group of collieries to provide work for men who need employment.

Roosevelt's Trip Seen as Effort To Re-Win Congress

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7—President Roosevelt's Pacific Coast trip, announced over the week end from his yacht Potomac, is the third significant stage in his current campaign to re-capture Congress.

The first step was the opening of his speech-making drive at Roanoke Island, Aug. 17. In that address, the President emphasized the claim that the common people were with him in his current campaign, and referred to "American Lord Macaulays" who sought to block the will of the numerical majority. It was an address definitely leveled against the congressional groups that had defeated his court bill and deadlocked other essential parts of his program.

The second step was a composite of the statement issued by the President on signing the residuary court bill, in which he indicated that his objectives of Supreme Court reform remain the same, and the demands of various presidential confidants that insurgent leaders be punished for their opposition.

Third Step in Drive

With those two steps in the background, comes the third stage: A rapid swing from coast to coast during which the President will confer with innumerable local leaders, show himself to the crowds, doubtless make many small speeches and inspect many great building projects, and generally spotlight once more his contacts with the public.

Seattle, Wash., where Mr. and Mrs. John Boettiger, the President's son-in-law and daughter, publish William Randolph Hearst's Post-Intelligencer, is the specific objective of the President's trip. Happily for his political purposes, Seattle lies on a line with numerous states which hold the political fate of insurgent Senators, and it is in the center of a territory where electrical power projects offer an opportunity to dwell upon the essence of the New Deal—regional planning.

Fort Peck Dam, one of the most interesting and lesser known of the New Deal projects, lies in the heart of Montana, the political bailiwick of Senator Burton K. Wheeler, who led the Supreme Court fight against the President. It is adjacent to a main transcontinental railroad line leading to Seattle. And also on the way are Grand Coulee Dam, just beyond Spokane in the vast Inland Empire back of the coastal mountains behind Seattle.

Itinerary in Doubt

A little way down the coast, too, is Bonneville Dam, nearly ready for dedication. This whole northwest territory is dear to President Roosevelt's heart for its vast projects in building, its opportunities for regional planning, and its well-rooted progressivism. He first expounded the New Deal power policies here in the 1932 campaign, saw all three of these big dams as they were being begun in 1934, and is now ready to inspect the nearly completed product.

Little is known about the President's exact itinerary. He is going to work on it at Hyde Park this week. But he is expected to start West a few days after returning to Washington for the Constitution Day speech on Sept. 17. On that day he has promised to visit the Antietam battlefield at Sharpsburg, Md., and in the evening returns to Washington for an address on the Constitution to be delivered from the Sylvan theater grounds at the foot of Washington Monument.

This address, anticipated as a militant expression of the President's views on a "living constitution," is intended to be a prelude to his western trip. First, however, he expects to return to Hyde Park for a few days and then start West.

Model Settlement Plan Incorporated

BALTIMORE, Sept. 8 (AP)—The inhabitation of the model settlement of Greenbelt—first attempt to run an entire community without any profit—advanced a step nearer yesterday with incorporation of Greenbelt Consumers Services, Inc.

The operation of community shops, theaters and other enterprises on a co-operative basis was made possible through the philanthropy of Edward A. Filene, Boston merchant, who set up the Consumer distribution corporation sometime ago with a gift of $1,000,000. Herbert E. Evans, vice-president of this corporation, is a director of the Greenbelt Consumers Services, incorporated with the Maryland Tax Commission.

The Greenbelt corporation is capitalized at $50,000 in $100 shares. The directors are empowered to "issue from time to time" up to 500 "fully paid and non-assessable shares of par value of $100 each."

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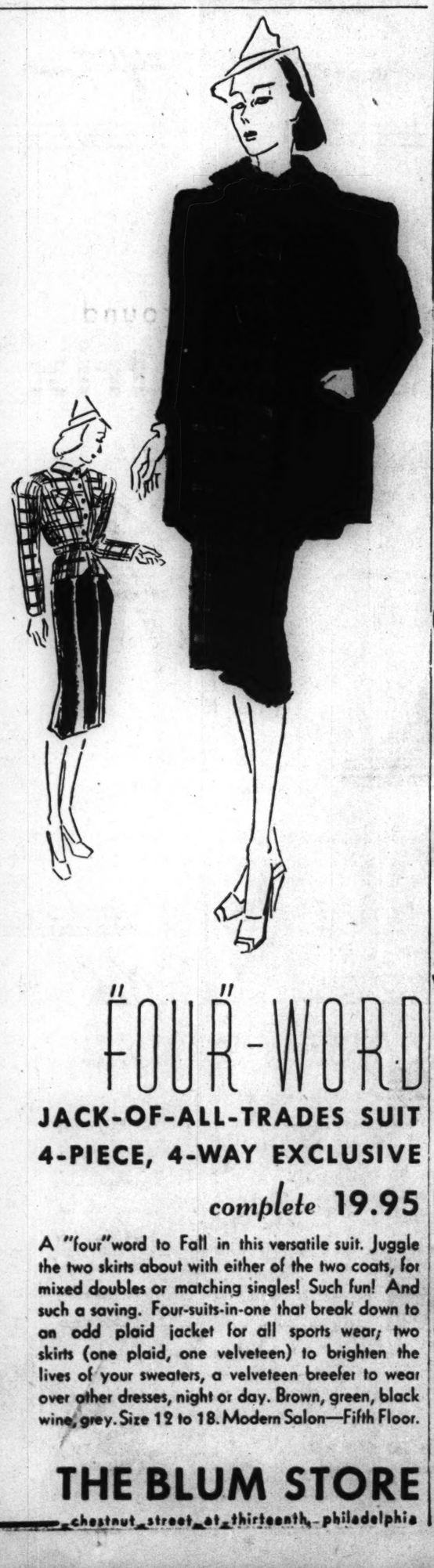

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ALLEN'S PHILADELPHIA, PENNA.

Nine Million Acres Acquired In Vast Land Utilization Plan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—An area as large as the States of New Hampshire and Connecticut combined has been quietly added to the public domain in the last two years.

More than 9,000,000 acres of submarginal or substandard land has been acquired under the nation-wide land utilization program conducted by the Farm Security Administration. Checks have already been issued in payment for 4,625,000 acres. Option on the remaining area will be taken up as soon as titles can be cleared. The land has cost the federal government an average of $4.40 an acre.

Practically all this land has been judged unfit for crop production and incapable of supporting human subsistence in its present state.

Congress recently sanctioned continuation of this far-reaching program, though on a somewhat curtailed scale. The new farm tenancy act appropriates $10,000,000 for the first year and $20,000,000 for each of two succeeding years for land use adjustment work of the Farm Security Administration.

Development Work

In addition to $40,000,000 spent for land since May, 1935, another $34,000,000 has been invested in development work. More than 100,000 check dams have been built to control water run-off. Some 382,000 acres of forest land have been improved. Approximately 73,000,000 forest trees have been planted; more than 3000 miles of roads and trails have been constructed; and about 7200 acres of camping and picnic grounds have been made available to the public in all sections of the country.

Between 7000 and 8000 families are being moved to make way for the improvements. The administration assists them in re-establishing themselves on more productive land.

Director of the far-reaching federal land program is Dr. Lewis C. Gray, leading land economist of the Department of Agriculture for 18 year. Dr. Gray, one of the outstanding land authorities in the United States, describes land use as "one of the first requisites for an intelligent rehabilitation or farm security program."

In nearby Virginia, Dr. Gray runs a 340-acre farm where he puts his ideas of agricultural and farm management to practical test. He has studied and taught these subjects from coast to coast and has put in considerable time learning at first hand what was being done along these lines in Canada and Europe.

When the Roosevelt administration realized that the work of forestry, erosion control, grazing control and CCC called for co-ordinated planning, Dr. Gray was charged with the task. In several months of intensive effort, he organized and set in motion a survey to classify most of the rural lands of the United States and point out the trouble spots where money could most profitably be spent. More recently, he served as executive secretary of the President's Committee on Farm Tenancy.

Under Dr. Gray's direction, the land utilization division of the Farm Security Administration is engaged in developing 94 projects scattered throughout the country. On another 109 projects, land bought by the Administration is being developed jointly by the Bureau of Biological Survey, the National Park Service and the Office of Indian Affairs. Approximately three fourths of the land is being restored to some kind of use, or combination of uses, as dictated by the nature of the land and the needs of the community. In the Great Plains area, farms too small for efficient operation, arid lands on which arable farming has proved unsuccessful, and abandoned tracts over which no management has been exercised, are being thrown together and improved as large grazing areas to be managed by public or co-operative agencies.

Milk River Project

Largest project is Milk River Land in northeast Montana, in the dry land area. Here nearly 1,000,000 acres are being bought up by the government to be developed as grass ranges. Overgrazing in this section has been serious and many of the inhabitants have been on relief. Where destruction of the grass has been heaviest areas will be reseeded; in other places the land will be given a chance to recuperate by itself. A large number of check dams and stock reservoirs are being built to conserve small amounts of rainfall and distribute water supplies for cattle throughout the area. Useless buildings have been torn down and fences relocated. Officials expect grazing rights on this improved range to yield approximately $40,000 a year.

Sale of timber products, logging permits, turpentine leases, hunting and fishing privileges, rent from cabins and camps, are among sources of revenue counted on to make many projects self-liquidating.

Most of the land purchased under this program has been economically unproductive for some time. Development of these areas is expected to solve problems of tax-delinquencies, unjustified school-maintenance costs, and high relief costs.

Although the Farm Security Administration's acquisition is already substantial, it represents less than one tenth of all the poor farmland experts would like to see taken over for public use. If they have their way, the 9,000,000 acres will be but a bare beginning. Their surveys show at least 100,000 acres of farm land in use on which it is impossible to raise profitable crops.

Land Development Takes Many Turns

Farm Security Administration

Wild Life to Be Conserved Here

The Two-Acre Fish-Rearing Pond Shown Here Is Located on a Federal Land Project at Waloka, Florida

Prairie River Control Pushed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MINOT, N. D.—Four years ago one had to drive for miles in northwest North Dakota to find a dam; today in 10 counties in this quarter of the State, several of which remain drought stricken, there are no less than 300 dams, built under auspices of various agencies of the Federal Government. They have a total capacity exceeding 200,000 acre-feet.

Before state and federal officials turned to dam construction as a means of providing work for unemployed farmers and youths of the Civilian Conservation Corps, this region had but a few earth dikes here and there, made by enterprising farmers for some specific purpose, and an occasional stream obstruction where the few remaining beaver were looking out for their own interests.

Dam-making under Government sponsorship was begun with CCC and FERA labor, and has been continued by the WPA, the Soil Conservation Service and the United States bureau of biological survey. Several million dollars of federal money has been expended through the agencies undertaking these projects, counting the pay checks for the workers who have had jobs provided them in this way, the cost of acquiring sites for reservoirs in the case of the biological survey projects, and the engineering expense involved.

Farmers Build Dams

The end is not yet. On the contrary, northwest North Dakota seems more interested than ever in dams where specific uses can be found for the water which may be stored up. This summer several hundred farmers are constructing small dikes on their farms, and obtaining soil-building payment therefore under the agricultural conservation program.

Some farmers, followers of Representative William Lemke, believe that by sprinkling the country with dams of various sizes, and by planting groves of trees on the shores of the ponds, rainfall will be influenced—that local showers in the summer months will increase from the presence of countless small bodies of water.

For the most part, however, northwest North Dakotans want dams for certain purposes. The list is varied. Many towns lack suitable swimming pools and bathing beaches, and some dams are built to create lakes for boating and bathing and for picnic parks.

The largest of the dams in the area is a huge earth dike across the Mouse River valley northwest of Minot. This reservoir alone has a capacity of about 100,000 acre feet. The dam is the principal structure in the Upper Souris wildlife refuge project undertaken by the bureau of biological survey to restore duck haunts here. It also makes possible some control in the flow of the river, which passes through Minot, and is expected to alleviate distress caused by occasional spring floods in the valley. Farther down stream in the Mouse River loop in North Dakota another development, the Lower Souris project, restores extensive marsh areas, wildlife haunts, drained years ago by a project which turned lowlands into cultivated fields.

Strikes in Poland Laid to Agitation For Popular Rule

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WARSAW—Peasant strikes in Poland where extensive clashes with the police have been occurring are the outcome of a movement for democratic methods of government and the return of the exiled labor leader, Vincent Witos.

In Cracow and the adjoining territory a one-day's general strike took place. It was proclaimed as a demonstration in support of the demands of the People's Party. All the factories and labor institutions stopped work, but most of the shops, cafes, restaurants and places of amusement remained open.

Tramways and taxicabs and institutions of public utility, including water, gas and electricity works, continued operating with reduced staffs. No excesses took place. A procession of 6000 workmen from Cracow and its suburbs listened to speeches and then marched to the monument of Mickiewicz (the national poet).

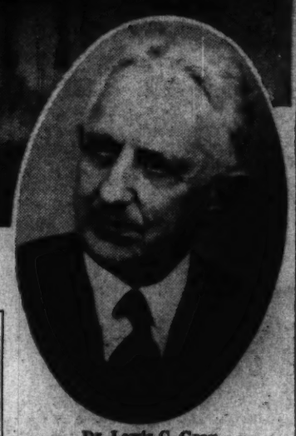
This strike was an echo of happenings in some districts of southern Poland where strike action was more serious and demonstrations developed into acts of sabotage and violence. Persons were prevented from going into the towns. Rural produce intended for market was destroyed, and attempts were made to hold up traffic on the roads.

An official statement issued at Warsaw threatens severe reprisals, adding that in many parts of the country cattle have been killed, trees felled and bridges damaged.

Air Racing Pilots Favor Changes In Rules for 1938

CLEVELAND, Sept. 8 (AP)—The racing pilots' organization today favored limiting closed course contests in the national air races to the Greve 150-mile race and the Thompson 200-mile race. A rule preventing the same planes being flown in the Thompson event and the Bendix transcontinental dash also was announced.

The racing pilots' chapter of the National Aeronautical Association recommended also that entries in the Thompson speed race for 1938 be limited to engines of 1875 cubic inches displacement.



Dr. Lewis C. Gray

Land Economist of the United States Department of Agriculture

Paris Sees Hope Of Revitalizing Polish Alliance

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Sept. 8—Particular importance is attached to the visit here of Joseph Beck, Polish Foreign Minister, who was feted at a formal luncheon today by Yvon Delbos, French Foreign Minister.

Taking advantage of the fact that relations between Poland and Germany seem less cordial than usual at the moment, the French are making a special effort to restore full effectiveness of the Franco-Polish Alliance.

Mr. Beck, whose pro-German sentiments are well known, is regarded here as the chief obstacle to this revival, but French diplomacy believes it now sees signs that Mr. Beck's intimacy with the Reich is weakening.

Opposition parties in Poland have been attacking Mr. Beck lately on the ground that Germany has shown a tendency not to accord sufficient consideration to Poland, and the fact that Poland has not been invited to the Mediterranean conference was resented in Warsaw as a slap at Polish prestige, since every other great power has been invited.

In French diplomatic circles Mr. Beck is expected to ask France to extend an invitation to Poland to come to the Nyon conference. But officials here feel that, to do so would be most illogical, since Poland has no real interests in the Mediterranean. At the same time the French Government is anxious to accommodate Mr. Beck in the hope of bringing Poland back into the orbit of France.

High School 150 Years Old

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Faculty and students of Erasmus High School, Brooklyn, will observe the school's 150th anniversary with elaborate pageantry Oct. 7 to 9.

They'll come, quick enough, when there are Underwood Deviled Ham sandwiches for lunch. You can't beat that flavor of fine ham and spices. Send 12 cents for a medium tin, or 25 cents for one of the new red Table Jars of Underwood Deviled Ham.

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The Sandwich Spread of the Nation

Wallace Sees Price Drop; 'Real Income' Reported Up

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 8—The "real income" of the American public at the start of August, 1937, remained 14 cents on the dollar higher than a year ago, being helped by further increases in wages and, despite dramatic exceptions, lagging living costs, according to a study made public here today by Investors Syndicate.

Daily dollars buy only two cents' less worth of food than they did at the start of August, 1936, despite spectacular soaring of a few items, such as meats. The drop in corn prices, however, is expected to be reflected in two or three months in the price of meats even though the effect of this year's big crops will not be fully noted in retail butchers' prices for six months or more.

Miscellaneous living costs, such as amusements, personal services, automobiles and the like, are eight cents on the dollar higher than they were Aug. 1, 1936, thereby reflecting mounting manufacturing costs.

Pay Envelopes Fuller

Pay envelope dollars at the start of August, 1937, were 30 cents larger than they were a year earlier; and salary check dollars were larger by 12 cents than they were Aug. 1, 1936. The investment dollar at the start of last month was receiving 14 cents more income than at the beginning of August a year ago. "Other" income, such as received by farmers and business men, was up 10 cents on the dollar. This other income dollar showed the smallest gain of any of the "income" dollars—the others being wages, salaries and investment income—because farm sales lagged during July compared with the same month of 1936 or with June, 1937.

Pocketbook punishment remains most severe in housing, where it requires $1.12 to buy the same sort of apartment or bungalow that could have been rented for $1 at the commencement of August, 1936. Coats, suits and other types of clothing at the start of last month were 5 cents higher on the dollar than they were at the same time in 1936.

Income vs. Outgo

"Real income" today is 14 cents on the dollar higher than it was Aug. 1, 1936, because the average citizens has: a cash income from all sources—wages, salary, investments, other income—of $1.22 against $1 a year ago; and a cash outgo—which includes expenditures for food, shelter, clothing and miscellaneous items—of $1.07 against $1 at the start of August last year.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8 (AP)—Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace said today food costs already are beginning to decline because of the larger crops farmers are harvesting this year.

This trend should continue, the cabinet member said in an interview, "if we have a series of normal crop yields."

Mr. Wallace said wholesale food prices turned downward in August and that large crops of corn and other livestock feeds indicated meat prices would follow in 1938.

"Of course the city resident must remember," he said, "that it takes even the best farmers several months to convert corn into pork chops and beef steaks. The city man must remember too that fair prices for farm products are one of the best guarantees of continuing city prosperity."

Mr. Wallace keeps a close check on prices of farm products. On his desk are several volumes of price charts which Agriculture Department economists keep up to date.

These charts show wholesale pork prices declined considerably in August.

The cabinet member emphasized that "ample consumer protection" is included in Administration farm measures. He said this was written into the new sugar legislation and was included in the general farm legislation embodying his ever-normal granary plan.

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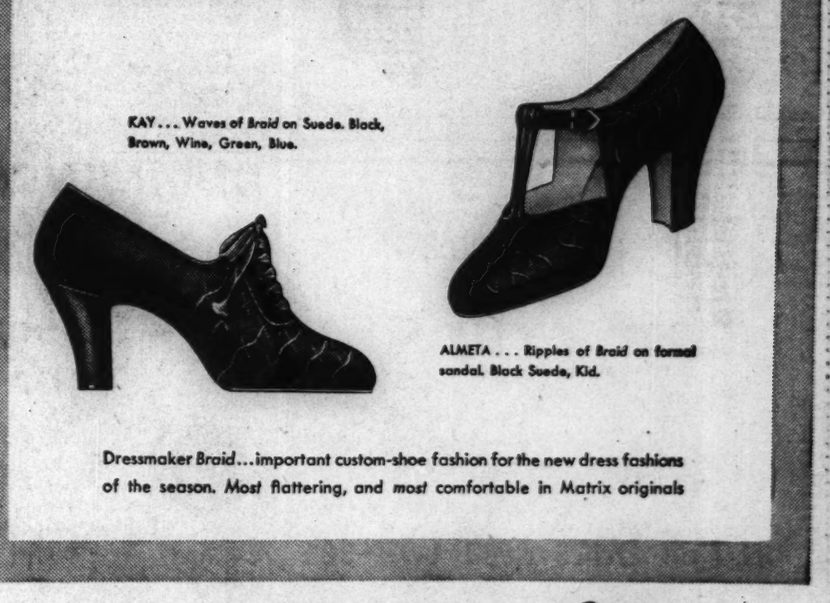

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On Sale at All Stores
Butler's
for better groceries
PITTSBURGH, PA.

California Tests Sole Bargaining Rights of Unions

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BANNING, Calif.—Test of whether a government may delegate sole bargaining powers to a union is going on here in construction of the Colorado River aqueduct.

The governmental unit is the Metropolitan Water District, a political subdivision set up by the Legislature to build and administer a $220,000,000 water system for 13 cities of the southern California coastal plain.

The union is the picketing C. I. O. local at the San Jacinto, Calif., tunnel headquarters, where a strike was called early in August when district officials refused the demand for sole bargaining powers and a closed shop.

The district asserts it would be a violation of state law to give anyone but the board of directors the power to hire or discharge, inasmuch as this relates to progress and administration of the job, which is 65 per cent complete.

Union spokesmen contend that because most of construction work is sublet to private contractors, sole bargaining power should be granted where union men have a majority.

The San Jacinto tunnel, which was employing 1150 men before the strike was called, is the only major "force account," or direct district supervised job, among the several summer divisions on which about 5000 men were at work.

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Right—Fine sheer wool with trapunto quilting. Flirt blue, Chateau Margaux, Sherwood green. 16½ to 24½.
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Shetland Suits in Pottery Colors, $17.50
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Mello-Suede Young Pittsburghers Dresses, $10.95
Misses' Sizes 12 to 20. Junior Sizes 11 to 17.
Fashion Floor, the Second
BOGGS & BUHL
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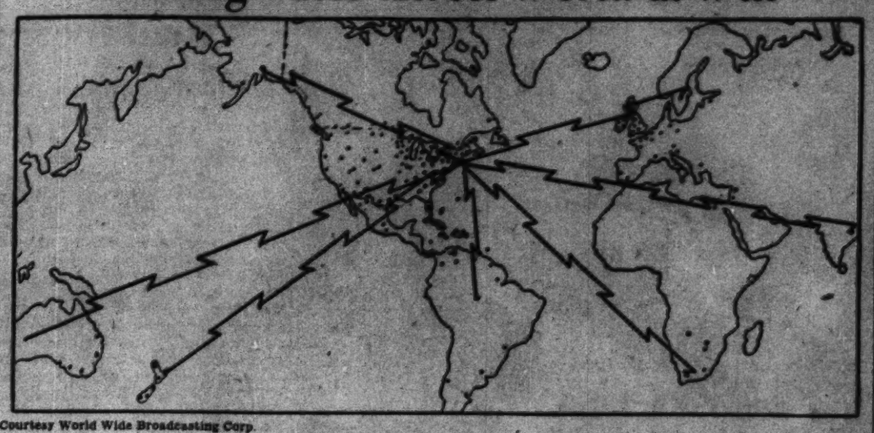
Sending Voice Across World at Will



Courtesy World Wide Broadcasting Corp.

Coverage Map of Boston Shortwave Station
Dots Indicate Listener Response

Beam Array Lets WIXAL Talk Full Voice to Desired Point

News in Radio

Serving an early evening audience in New York while the Californian is still in his office—at the same time an Australian at breakfast the next day and a Londoner retired for the night—this perhaps is the best method of describing the world-wide coverage of shortwave station WIXAL, Boston.

Coverage of this sort is obtained by WIXAL's powerful 20,000-watt transmitter, working on the principal frequencies of 11.79 and 6.04 megacycles. Employed with a beam array, WIXAL's signal, in Great Britain for instance, is heard better in many cases than the signals of other United States domestic short wave stations in Europe.

Improvement of its coverage in Latin America is expected through WIXAL's recent application for permission to build an additional transmitter on 10,000 watts power employing a beam antenna. Walter S. Lemmon, president of the World Wide Broadcasting Corporation, operators of WIXAL, expects to employ both the present and the new transmitter simultaneously in many of his programs.

In WIXAL's new South American scheme it has secured the co-operation of educators in South America, the Pan American Union in Washington and the Rockefeller Foundation. Planned for relay are educational periods and music with recordings to fill in during off hours.

Air-Controlled Traffic

Traffic control by means of aircraft and the radio received another test on Labor Day, when Station WOR, Newark, collaborating with the New Jersey State Police, gave traffic bulletins to motorists with car sets.

Item No. 1 of the New Jersey traffic control was a scout plane carrying pilot, observer and a two-way radio. During Labor Day the plane was in almost continuous flight, cruising usually at an altitude of 2000 feet and in constant communication with WOR.

Ground traffic conditions were supplied to WOR by 23 state police sub-stations, which furnished hourly reports of conditions in the vicinity. Ground and plane reports were correlated at WOR's central control room in Newark, and periodic announcements were made to motorists featuring advice on which routes to take.

The radiocast bulletins of WOR were also sent out by police teletype back to the sub-stations which were able to send men out immediately to police traffic-congested areas. While owners of car radio sets were materially benefited by the information, non-radio equipped car owners were also benefited by extra police assistance. Mark O. Kimberling, state police superintendent of New Jersey, was reported pleased with the results of his "aerial policing."

Radio Brevities

A good proportion of sponsored radio waves travel on the country's stomach. According to statistics of the National Association of Broadcasters, foodstuffs lead the list of buyers of the nation's radio time for the first six months of 1937, with a total expenditure of $13,688,201. Closest competitor was toilet goods, with a six-months expenditure of $7,250,758.

Electrical Research Products, Inc., Western Electric subsidiary, manufacturers of sound-reproducing equipment and servicing, has now licensed outside manufacturers to produce and market equipment under its patents. General Theater Equipment and Motiograph, two of the largest builders of theater equipment, have been leased and shortly are to begin manufacturing their own.

Leon Trotsky, revolutionary now residing in Mexico, was reported turned down by one radio network, according to Martin Codel, Washington radio writer, when he asked a fee of $500 for radiocasting a talk to the United States.

Argentina has begun a series of programs on long and short waves in Buenos Aires, designed to acquaint other nations with the country. The Argentine programs are radiocast in four languages.

Interference of CKY, Winnipeg, with CRCM, Montreal, which had been causing Canadian listeners in the far north considerable blanketing of important news bulletins, is expected to be eliminated shortly by the radio branch of the Department of Transport in Ottawa. CKY is to be changed to 760 kilocycles on Sept. 15, while CRCM will continue on its frequency of 910 kilocycles.

Experiments in the use of ultra short waves for commercial radiocasting has been begun by the General Electric Company, employing a special transmitter atop Albany's 32-story New York State Office Building. Four frequencies, ranging from 31,000 to 41,000 kilocycles, will be used, while portable receiving sets will be used to log the programs at various points.

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Labor

(Continued from Page 1)

generally opposed to incorporation, principally because they do not understand its nature. They think it would put the unions in the hands of the state or go very far toward doing so.

"As a matter of fact unions would acquire certain definite benefits if incorporated.

"Members would then have no personal liability for judgments against the union.

"In the famous Danbury hatters' case each member of the union was personally held liable for the judgment obtained against the union by the employers.

"Houses of all members of the union were about to be sold to pay off the judgment when they were saved through every member of the A. F. of L. being asked to contribute 25 cents. The money thus accumulated paid off the debt.

Question of Responsibility

"If the hatters' union had been incorporated, only funds of the union would have been liable to a judgment, and not the members personally.

"The law has not changed since the Danbury hatters' case. Unions are just as liable for suit today as then.

"All this hullabaloo about unions not being responsible for their actions is fictitious.

"Unions are responsible financially. They can be held in damages. They are more responsible than corporations because their members are liable.

"The object of incorporation in business is to save members of a business enterprise from personal liability for losses of a venture which has to take risks.

"Labor unions are not business enterprises and they do not ordinarily subject members to risks.

"Labor unions to repeat, do not generally think it necessary to incorporate because they are not engaged in business with a view to making profits for their association, but are non-profit organizations.

No Exemption Granted

"Their non-profit character, however, does not exempt unions from suits for damages or their members from personal responsibility for damages, if assessed.

"Under incorporation, as I already have noted, there is less responsibility on the part of members of a union, for liability of members for damages doesn't exist at all when a union is incorporated."

The federation counsel then recalled several damage suits directed against unions, chief of which was that against the United Mine Workers of America resulting in a $400,000 judgment.

In this case, the United States Supreme Court held the United Mine Workers as such could be sued, Mr. Ogburn said. The suit was brought by the Coronado Coal Company. Charles E. Hughes, now Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, served as attorney for the union. Eventually the litigation turned against the company and payment of the judgment was not required.

Not many suits are brought against unions, Mr. Ogburn commented, because unions usually conduct themselves well.

The latest suit of importance involves a claim for $3,000,000 damages asked by the Brewers' Institute against the Teamsters' Union.

Filing of Suits

"Another interesting point about incorporation," continued the attorney, "is that it is easier for unions or for the A. F. of L. to sue if incorporated.

"Then they can sue in the name of the corporation. Now they have to sue in the name of their officers individually and on behalf of the members."

Contrary to a prevalent impression that there are no incorporated trade unions, Mr. Ogburn reported four or five to be incorporated, and spoke particularly of the Eastern and Gulf Sailors' Association. This is a division of the International Seamen's Union of America which is affiliated with the A. F. of L. Its eastern division is incorporated under the laws of Massachusetts.

Running over some objections to incorporation being voiced in the labor world, Mr. Ogburn did not think, for instance, that incorporation would make unions more subject to legal attack and so enable employers to harass them by continually bringing suits.

"Employers can sue unions now just as well as if they were incorporated," he said. "Incorporation would give management no encouragement to multiply its suits. If a suit is not well founded, the employer is left with the costs to pay.

"A corporation," he added, "has to keep on file in the office of the Secretary of State or with some other state official a list of stockholders which anybody can see. It has to make an annual report showing what officers and directors were elected. It has also to pay a franchise tax for the privilege of doing business. This is not onerous.

"If a union were incorporated, it would have to file a list of its incorporators, its directors and officers. A good many unions would properly object to filing a list of all members. It is my understanding that a membership list would not be required. Publicity given to the names of a union's officials would offer no difficulty. I see no big objection here.

"Much of the prejudice in the labor movement against incorporation comes, I believe, from experience with independent unions. The A. F. of L. union gets its charter from the federation. That constitutes it as a regular trade union, and its members think they don't need anything else.

"Sometimes an independent union, perhaps encroaching on the field of an already established A. F. of L. union, asks a charter and is refused. Then the independent group not infrequently seeks to incorporate and obtain a charter from the state. So far as the A. F. of L. is concerned, such a charter does not mean anything. It gives the independent union no more standing in the trade union world than it had before. But such instances have helped to turn organized labor away from state incorporation."

Labor Board Airs Union Charges At Bethlehem Steel

By the Associated Press

Labor news in brief:

Johnstown, Penna.: The National Labor Board opened its inquiry into labor practices of the Bethlehem Steel Company, plank of "Little Steel," whose 14 southern plants employ 30,000.

Bethlehem, third of the major independents to face a board hearing, is charged with dominating its employes representation plan and of interfering with rights of workers during a strike of C. I. O. union members at the Cambria works in Johnstown.

Similar charges were filed against Ernest T. Weir's Weirton Steel Company of Weirton, W Va., and the Inland Steel Company of Chicago.

Mill workers and executives, city officials, and civic leaders who organized the vigilantes during the strike were summoned to tell of street fighting, dynamiting and other outbreaks.

The strike never was called off, although Bethlehem claimed its normal force of 13,000 had returned to work.

Attorney General Charles J. Margiotti of Pennsylvania sent two deputies to observe the hearing for the Department of Justice and "extend every co-operation" to the board examiner.

New York: A labor dispute which threatened to hold the United States liner Manhattan at her dock was settled when the line granted compromise wage increases to engineering officers.

Maritime union officials said a compromise was reached whereby increases of from $10 to $40 were granted and steamship company officers said the vessel would sail on time.

A spokesman for the union claimed 90 per cent of the seamen were members of his organization and were opposed to the delay requested by the American Federation of Labor. The seamen plan a meeting to determine their course of action.

San Francisco, Calif.: Harry Bridges, head of the longshore-warehouse group, issued a statement declaring the longshoremen would not "surrender the warehousemen," and would not break the peace.

"Our members have been instructed to endure more than they ever have before," he said. "We do not want trouble."

The regional National Labor Relations Board said it could do nothing unless disputants asked intervention, and J. P. McLaughlin, local head of the teamsters, declared he was "not going into a fact-finding committee without first consulting international officers."

An estimated 300 A. F. of L. teamsters in Oakland, Calif., were ready to spread a San Francisco embargo against C. I. O.-manned docks to the East Bay district in the face of reports one major shipping group might divert cargo from this area.

A. F. of L. officials ordered Oakland teamsters to stop handling dock cargoes, which nearly 500 San Francisco truckmen have refused to move for a week in a dispute with the C. I. O. over affiliation of warehousemen.

The Intercoastal Steamship Freight Association, meeting in New York, was reported considering use of other ports until the dispute is settled.

Portland, Ore.: Sawmills reopened here under a no-violence agreement negotiated between A. F. of L. and C. I. O. factions Saturday by the City Council.

Cincinnati, Ohio: George M. Harrison, president of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, announced he had authorized a strike of approximately 1000 freight handlers and other miscellaneous employees of the southern railway, and predicted either a strike call or settlement "within 48 hours."

Mr. Harrison said G. A. Link, general chairman of a group under jurisdiction of the brotherhood, indicated inability to reach an agreement with the management of the Southern.

Grand Coulee Dam Draws 9500 to See Work in Progress

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash., Sept. 8—The Grand Coulee dam has proved to be one of the tourist attractions of the West the past season. From an office maintained by the Chambers of Commerce in Seattle, Tacoma, Spokane, Wenatchee, and Yakima, comes the following:

"From cabbages to kings is true at this office. Gypsying boys in antiquated haywire-bound jalopies; rambling Canadians in diminutive Austins; vacationing industrial and financial men in elaborately equipped trailer combinations; tradesmen, governors, premiers—they all come here."

In a typical week in August, 9500 persons stood on the grandstand and gazed into the arena where men are constructing the work. Speakers supplied by the Department of the Interior explain details.

Woman Chemist

Prof. Emma P. Carr
Of Mt. Holyoke College, Who Receives the First Award by the American Chemical Society of the Gold Medal Established by Francis P. Garvan of New York in Honor Outstanding Women Chemists

Shape of Molecule Found to Control Knock in Gasoline

(Continued from Page 1)

of tremendous value to petroleum chemists.

So far the novel super fuels presented today have only been made in the laboratory in glass flasks, and are too expensive to use. However, very high test fuels of 100 octane number, are now being tailor-made to fit airplane engiiness where the duty is unusually severe. Meanwhile laboratory experiments do show that fuels can be made of great effectiveness when technicians learn to do it on a commercial scale.

Present methods of making gasoline low in cost are such that usually the motorist can get more than five gallons of it in his tank for a dollar. Most any schoolboy can figure out that in every teaspoonful of that five gallons there are so many molecules that a string of ciphers across the page of a book would be needed to express the number. These are the infinitesimal objects "researched" by chemists but relatively unimportant in the opinion of the fellow who orders, "fill it up."

Why this is so is quite simple. Automotive engineers have long known that if they increased the compression ratio of an engine they received more power and economy from it. That was what they wanted, but whenever this was attempted the engine would knock on available gasolines.

Shape of Molecules

Right here is where the shape of the gasoline molecule comes in. If it has a wasp waist of the long, string-like variety, it knocks badly, but when the whole body is more compactly arranged and the molecule inclined to be rolly-polly as in high octane fuels, then it serves admirably in modern engines. The difference between these two types of molecules of the same size is so great that a fuel made of one may give 50 per cent more power in a suitable engine than the other. This, despite the fact that both would give the same amount of heat when burned. But because one is burned in an engine with higher compression, without knock, it gives much more power.

Chemists P. C. Keith, J. S. Carey and J. T. Ward of New York see the gradual invasion of higher octane fuels into the automotive fuel market through the demand now being made for them by military and commercial aviation. This in turn will bring about a demand for engines capable of realizing their full potentialities, they asserted.

"In general, a gradual elevation in octane rating of automotive fuels—the octane number scale being the international measure of anti-knock value—may be anticipated with this gradual evolution susceptible to more sudden changes not all of which will demand engines capable of realizing their full potentialities," it was said.

Source of New Industries

In his address opening the Chemical Society's symposium on petroleum, Dean Frank C. Whitmore of Pennsylvania State College and the Society's president-elect, depicted natural petroleum as a vast reservoir of chemicals from which hundreds of new industries will arise.

The automobile with its relentless demand for fuel is the real enemy of knowledge of petroleum which has suffered as a victim of prosperity, he said. "It has demanded fuels and lubricants on an unprecedented scale, but there was little effort made to find out what petroleum really is.

"It could be used in spite of our ignorance. Science spent considerable time improving the methods of finding oil and getting it out of the ground until eventually it succeeded in producing more oil than was needed at the moment by automobiles.

New Interest Shown

"Thus came an interest in new uses for petroleum and its products until today we know of about two or three dozens of the chemicals contained in it. Yet these amount to only about 10 per cent of the crude oil."

Worry about the supplies of oil avaible for the future was another problem taken up by the conference. "Such fears seem entirely unjustified" was the joint opinion offered by Dr. Gustav Egloff and J. C. Morrell of Chicago. They estimated that there is enough oil in proven fields recoverable by present methods to last about 15 years and there are no doubt fields still to be uncovered. The total recoverable by new methods when needed, is estimated to provide a supply to last 100 years.

Probably these reserves are considerably underestimated, they conclude, since new fields are being constantly discovered from year to year as demand increases.

Worker Guarded By Constitution, Unionist States

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Sept. 8—The Constitution needs no change to give the working man "his rights," Victor A. Olander, secretary-treasurer of the Illinois State Federation of Labor, declares in the federation's current weekly news letter. The American workingman, says Mr. Olander, who is known here for his scholarly approach to national labor issues, and as particularly friendly with the Washington Administration, can have what legislative relief he needs from Congress.

One result of the changed course of trade-union movement, which has taken it further into the field of law than ever before, he says, has been to arouse discussion as to the limitations of the Constitution in relation to labor legislation.

The Constitution, he insists, is not a barrier to progress, and no amendment is needed to give Congress necessary power to legislate for the workers. There has been nothing, he adds, in the rulings of the Supreme Court which places such limitations upon the basic law.

The Constitution, he notes, contains two specific labor provisions "of very plain significance and tremendous import."

"The first," he says, "which is to be found in the third clause of section 2 of article IV, is a part of the Constitution as originally drafted in 1787. Under that provision the States had complete power over workers of all sorts and conditoins. Certain of the States utilized that power to carry labor control to the extreme of chattel slavery.

"The second provision, nullifying the first, is the Thirteenth Amendment, ratified in 1865, under which slavery and involuntary servitude are prohibited.

"However, the Supreme Court itself has on more than one occasion used language clearly intended to point out that the term "involuntary servitude" has a wider meaning than the term "slavery," and that it was inserted in the basic law as a means of safeguarding all working people."

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Recapitulation And Return

THE road you have sauntered down turns into a different road when you face about and saunter back. And so it is with the river. Our return trip from Florence, Alabama, down the Tennessee and up the Ohio to Cincinnati, is by no means a mere repetition of our trip down. The river is a thing of endless variety, changing with the hour, the weather, and the point of view. To what was the pleasure of discovery is now added that of recognition. Passing through Riverton Lock this Friday morning, for instance, is like a welcome meeting with an old friend. Again we admire the classical symmetry of its lay-out, the tidy trimness of Federal munificence against the looseness of the slack but charming South. Then, too, on our way back, we stop at places we have not visited on the way down. And by this time we have all made friendships which we are thankful for days of leisure to enjoy.

* * *

A LITTLE BEFORE noon we stop at Pittsburg Landing, Tennessee. Here the Government is doing for the Battlefield of Shiloh what Mr. Rockefeller has done for Williamsburg, restoring it as far as possible to its original state. Shiloh Park here is a beautiful spot, and we wander through old trees up to the Museum. Magnolias, holly trees, crêpe myrtle, Scotch broom, and the Judas tree stand to me for the characteristic verdure of the South; and they are all here, though of course at this time of year only the thick, voluptuous magnolia is in bloom. The magnolia always reminds me of Swinburne's verse. Both are much too heavy and sweet.

Coming back to the boat to change into my bathing suit, I do what I have wanted to do for several days, bathe in the river. As I swim, I look up at the bluff behind which was fought one of the famous battles of the nineteenth century. On Sunday evening, April 6, 1862, Pittsburg Landing was a place of turmoil and turbulence. Union gunboats were landing Union soldiers here by the thousands. Now the place is peaceful below the pendulous branches of old elms and willow oaks.

On the east side of the river, nine miles below Pittsburg Landing, is the small town of Savannah, Tennessee. We land and walk up to the town, for you always walk up from the river to a river town. Here Grant was eating his breakfast when the news of the beginning of the Battle of Shiloh was brought to him. The house where he made his headquarters has recently been restored. It stands on a bluff overlooking a fine, sweeping view of the river. Terraced gardens descend the river bank; a summer house flanks each end of the front of the house. It's a place in which you could imagine yourself living with deep contentment. The gardener there gives us an armful of white yucca blossoms for our table on the boat.

* * *

THAT AFTERNOON, AS WE steam placidly down the Tennessee, everywhere you look you see people busy with paper and pen. Even the steady readers have put aside their copies of "Gone With the Wind," and taken up creative composition; every deck chair holds a fretted versifier. To-night we are to have our grab-bag party for which the whole boat rifled the five-and-ten-cent stores of Florence, and Bob McCann has decreed that an original verse must accompany each article dumped into the bag. That evening we file by the grab bag, take a parcel, open it, hand in the verses. Judges are appointed, and Bob McCann reads aloud each verse as well as our handwritings will allow. Local hits draw laughter; remind one a bit of those in the old amateur minstrel shows. The four fortunate prize winners walk down the aisle to receive our applause and their prizes.

Much of the rest of that return trip I see now in a series of sharp vignettes. The boxes of small Chickasaw plums in the old brick market in Paducah. "Make mighty fine jelly," says the market man who notices our interest in his wares. * * * The mock trial Friday night in which George Herbert Williams, he whose un-self-conscious sallies have contributed most to the hilarity of the trip, sues his wife for divorce. George in the witness stand, almost as funny as W. C. Fields himself; Judge Zimmerman, ex-Judge of the Supreme Court of Ohio, presiding; Lawyer Evans, seriously comic, bringing out telling and laugh-provoking points. * * * Doc Carr, favorite son of Cave-in-Rock, standing on the hurricane deck, waving and calling to the whole of Hardin County, Illinois, on the banks. * * * The man who looked like Michelangelo's Moses preaching in the courthouse grounds of Owensboro, Kentucky. The gentleman in the Planter's Hotel of the same town, shirt-sleeved but Malacca-sticked. * * * The climax of amateur night: Tom Greene, primo, and his mother, secunda, play a piano duet, "Listen to the Mocking Bird." Tom Greene's broken decorative chords. There's great life in their playing. * * * The odor of clover sweeping out of Clover Creek, and the very small towboat tied up near its mouth, which twice peeped its French-train-like whistle in an effort to get the lordly "Gordon C. Greene" to acknowledge its existence, and was silently snubbed for its presumption. * * * The laughing surprise of the mother and daughter who, mistaking our packet for the excursion steamer "Idlewild," boarded the "Gordon C. Greene" at Louisville, and found themselves on the way to Cincinnati.

* * *

AS WE NEAR THE close of our trip, people begin to ask Tom Greene, "Where are we going next year?" "Well," Tom replies, "only three tributaries of the Ohio are navigable for a boat the size of this—the Tennessee, the Cumberland, and the Kanawha. We have thought of a trip up the Cumberland, and when the new dam at Winfield, West Virginia, is completed and in operation, we'll be able to go up the Kanawha to the head of navigation. And the Kanawha, you know, is a beautiful river. Then there is New Orleans. We might make a trip down there for the Mardi Gras."

I dare say the Greene Line will put on one of these trips next year, and, if they do, I dare say also it will carry at least a third of our present passenger list.

For we've all had a grand time. The weather has been beautiful; we have been well fed, well lodged, well self-entertained. We have traveled through six states, ridden over some fourteen hundred miles of river, felt the heart of America, sensed its power and its rich, overriding beauty. We have seen inland America as you do not, and cannot, see it from train, bus, or car; traveled the land in all the cool roomy comfort of a boat. There's nothing quite like it. On an ocean trip, once you've left the land, you have only the sky and the calm or plunging sea. But on a river packet, you have the ever-changing country—hills, trees, fields, birds, flowers, villages, towns, cities—the vast spacious pageant of the country plus the sights, sounds, and smells indigenous to the river.

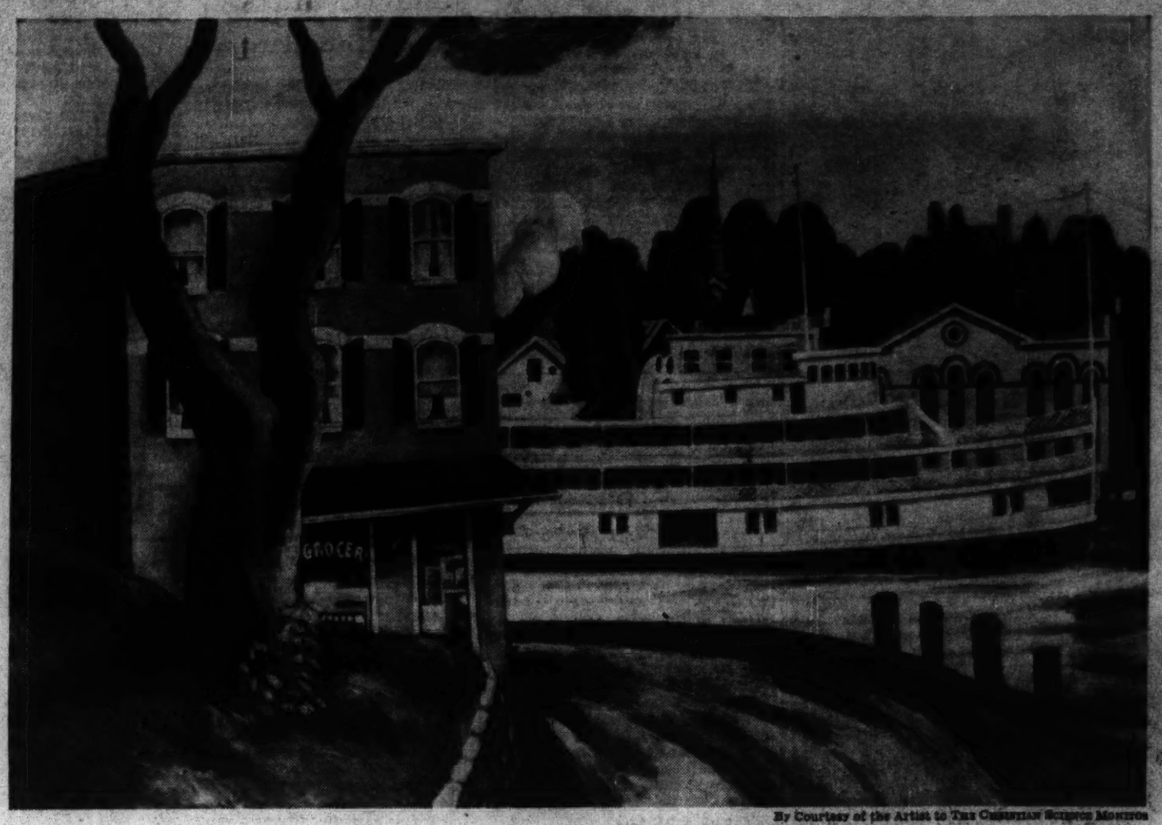
* * *

THE LAST NIGHT OUT Tom makes a farewell speech to the passengers. He tells us what nice people we are, that he hasn't had a single complaint, that it's been a pleasure to carry and conduct us. And he means it. But what he does not say, we think for him: that what has contributed most to the complete success of our trip is that intangible thing, the spirit of a family. The Greene family has been on the Ohio River for some three generations, and its present members are loved from one end of it to the other. The Greenes are mighty nice people; they like their fellow-man, and people who like their fellow-man inevitably call out the best in him. It is the Greene friendliness and kindness pervading passengers, officers, crew, which has made our trip a flawless memory.

* * *

STEAMING INTO CINCINNATI Monday morning, I saw a billboard beside a road in the valley and realized with something of a start that it was the first one I had seen in ten days. So does one come back from the river to the land. As we come into the levee, where the "Tom Greene" is tied up after her trip down the Ohio from Huntington, West Virginia, a dog barks his welcome from the nosing on her main deck. The orchestra plays the passengers off the boat with "Till We Meet Again" and "My Old Kentucky Home." A hundred and twenty-five people have lived together on one boat for ten days, an entity has been created by propinquity and experiences shared. Now it breaks up, and each one takes his separate way. Our trip is over. Long live its memories!

HORACE REYNOLDS



By Courtesy of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HUDSON RIVER BOAT: *A Painting by Ernest Fiene*

AMONG the most interesting depictions of the American scene are two portrayals of Hudson River boats by Ernest Fiene. Over a period of years, Mr. Fiene has worked upon a series of that portion of the lower river-front of Kingston, New York, called Rondout. The Hudson River boats sail up Rondout Creek about a mile to take on coal and freight, and passengers besides. To Mr. Fiene, Rondout Creek is a truly picturesque spot. The town of Rondout—really the lower part of Kingston—flanks both sides of the river, which are very steep and rocky. It was settled in pre-revolutionary times by the Dutch and the Germans.

Mr. Fiene's handling of river boats is done with such interest, both in design and function, that his pictures will no doubt have a documentary as well as aesthetic value in the future, when the style of river navigation will inevitably have altered. From this picture one may note his clarity of handling, his ability to relate the object and its environment. It is interesting to observe his willingness to let plain things remain plain. When Mr. Fiene, on the other hand, turns to such subject matter as the idyllic Connecticut countryside in which he lives, he is poetic and imaginative. He has treated the river-boat theme in both lithography and painting. This painting is in the collection of Alexander Mackay-Smith.

Second Haying

BEAUTY and affirmation both
are in a meadow's second growth.
When summer golden burned and brave,
the first high grass the meadow gave
fell evenly beneath the long
sweep of the scythes, and full and strong
with music were the mowers' throats.

Now not a sigh of singing floats
over this final harvest. Men,
seeing the meadow tall again,
come silently, with summer past,
and gather in the lovely last
gift of the year, and know that earth
has not betrayed them and that birth
and growth will come once more though cold
beyond endurance take them. Slow
and voiceless they clean the field and go.
Knowing that nothing can be lost,
they leave bright stubble to the frost.

FRANCES FROST

A Garden by the Sea

ROWS of stucco-fronted houses, walls of concrete, pavements, steps and pillars of stone, seemed metaphorically to weigh me down and shut me in with ponderous gravity. But sea-breezes fanned my cheek, blue skies were above me; and so I wandered on, not wholly oppressed with stucco, concrete and stone.

On the salt breeze came the sweetness of wallflowers; but could it be wallflowers? Yes—thousands of them, golden or a velvety russet, sending forth the fragrance that I knew first in a Cambridgeshire garden. But different indeed from that inland garden was this garden by the sea. Even here were steps of stone that led me down, walls of concrete that shut me in. Over the wall showed the long level of the sea, deeply blue; and, all round me, the little garden glowed like a tray of jewels or, better perhaps, like a painter's palette heaped ready for his canvas.

* * *

AMONG THE GOLD of polyanthus and wallflowers were clumps of childishly blue forget-me-nots, and above them rose tulips in every shade of dusky pink. Down the garden rippled a stream of clear water, studded with clumps of marsh marigolds in flower, and the banks were mossy with rock plants. But this was not all; for the stream flowed from the stone basin of a little fountain that threw up its spray against the dark green of privet hedges. It would be difficult, I thought, to make any such small place fuller of loveliness and color.

Pigeons flew down to the stream, paddled and preened themselves. With even more flattering homage came gulls from the sea, swooping on wide wings over the low wall, to have a drink of fresh water. Not long did they stay. Having floated for a moment on the stream, they rose and wheeled off in a long swirling flight, back to the sea. And so I sat musing on the beauty enclosed in these concrete fastnesses—alien to the sea and its shore.

* * *

THE SPRING FLOWERS were soon to fade, and their place was taken by summer blooms. Instead of the marigolds were tall white irises, and deep purple petunias filled every bed. There were pink and white petunias, too—those delicate widely opened trumpets that one sees so often in the bouquets painted on an early Victorian teacup. Then one day I saw the little garden in a strange and unusual light. There was no blue in the sky which was crowded to the horizon with layers of wool-like cloud—grey, yet luminous. The sea was a livid green, and seemed to send forth some inward light of its own. No inland garden can ever be illumined by such atmospheric effects. They caused every flower to glow with an unearthly startling brilliance. As I turned to the drab grey of stone and stucco streets again, I wondered what further and unknown surprise and joy the seaside garden held for me.

M. A. B.

The Unchanging Truth

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN the poet Tennyson wrote, "Let the great world spin forever down the ringing grooves of change," he may have been expressing a characteristic of material thinking. The spiritual thinker, however, stands ever on guard against materiality, instantly replacing it with such a declaration as that of John, the spiritual seer, who said (1 John 2:17), "The world passeth away, and the lust thereof: but he that doeth the will of God abideth for ever." Spiritual understanding chants no dirge regarding change and decay, but in joyful gratitude sings (Psalms 90:1, 2): "Lord, thou hast been our dwelling place in all generations. . . . Even from everlasting to everlasting, thou art God."

The unchanging, unalterable, unvarying nature of the infinite God, good, is not a subject for relegation to the expert in theological niceties, but is one of everyday concern. The divine nature is vastly beyond the limited concept of mankind, and far-reaching are the beneficent, joyous, reformative effects of God's boundless love.

In every country there rises up an ever-increasing number of thoughtful people who have, to their inexpressible benefit, accepted the revelation of Christian Science. Through it they apprehend God as Spirit, and, since grapes do not grow from thorns or figs from thistles, His creation, including man, is necessarily spiritual. They accept the revealed truth that there can be but one Spirit, God. For have not the Scriptures declared that since there is but one omniscient, omnipresent, and perfect God, unwavering and eternal good, we are expressly commanded to have no other gods?

The simplicity, practicality, joyfulness, and utility of the understanding of the unchanging nature of God are frequently dealt with in the Christian Science textbook. On pages 470 and 471 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mary Baker Eddy writes: "The relations of God and man, divine Principle and idea, are indestructible in Science; and Science knows no lapse from nor return to harmony, but holds the divine order or spiritual law, in which God and all that He creates are perfect and eternal, to have remained unchanged in its eternal history."

For every problem in human affairs there can be found a ready and happy solution through the understanding of the unchanging nature of God, good, and of man as His expression. Our approach to such a problem necessitates that we come with the spiritual qualities of humility, teachableness, sincerity, and faith, for in reflecting these spiritual qualities we can prove the healing power of Truth.

It is a recognized fact that many thousands who had been in the bondage of sickness and disease have turned to Christian Science and found complete healing. How have such beneficial results accrued? Purely through the spiritual discernment of the unchangeable nature of God, good, and of man, the image and likeness of God, forever dwelling in the harmony which such inseparable relationship includes. God's idea cannot know what God does not know, and thus there cannot be a condition into which man can lapse and be different from, or less harmonious than, his Father, God.

The conditions of lack, poverty, and unemployment also lose their assumed reality when faced with the standard of one supreme and unchanging God, expressed by His eternal idea, man. While throughout the Bible we find abundant evidence of God, Spirit, as the healer of sickness, we find there also generous evidence of Him as the healer of lack, for the understanding of spiritual being replaces the human belief of lack with the understanding of bountiful supply. This was strikingly exemplified in the case of the children of Israel, and also in the life of Christ Jesus, the Way-shower, as related in the New Testament.

Every phase of error—be it sickness, sin, or death—which seeks to express itself, is but a poor counterfeit of the real, living, unchanging harmony of spiritual man, who is always the perfect expression of God, divine Love. Take, for example, those who suffer from loneliness, disappointment, or from a sense of frustration. In thousands of such instances the spiritual understanding of the one unchanging God has brought healing and release.

In the experience of a student of Christian Science it once seemed that his efforts had been largely unsuccessful, and that opportunity was either past or fast slipping away from him. He was faced with the recurring and erroneous thought that although he had never had much of a chance, somewhere, somehow, perhaps on some other plane, he would really attain and accomplish. Pondering this as he walked through a wood on a lovely summer day it was suddenly revealed to him that there is but one unchanging Life—God—perfect now, and that the conscious, constant effort to express God, good, more perfectly is the supreme attainment, the ideal accomplishment. From then on, living began to be really enjoyed.

This was a definite and practical proof of the unchanging truth, bringing blessing and healing to this student of Christian Science. He then understood that, as Paul said, "now is the accepted time; behold, now is the day of salvation."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

The Later Choristers

IN THIS cool stillness of the early fall,
Vibrates the repetitioned harmony
Of katydid and cricket; their strange glee
Sounds from the shadow of each tree and wall
September twilight lengthens to a call
That some would scorn as music, but to me
It brings an echo, in another key,
From singers that the springtime held in thrall.

So smoothly blends the seasoned year its lays.
That in this minor, many-chorded strain
Of autumn's choristers, I hear again
The far-off melodies of carolled days—
When blither notes uprose from hill and plain.
But with the same persistency of praise.

ADIN BALLOU

L'immuable Vérité

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

LORSQU'IL écrivit: "Que le monde poursuive sa course effrénée sur le chemin sonore où tout est changement"—le poète Tennyson exprimait sans doute une caractéristique du penser matériel. Mais le penseur spirituel est toujours en garde contre la matérialité; il la remplace instantanément par une déclaration comme celle de Jean, du voyant spirituel qui disait (1 Jean 2:17): "Le monde passe, avec sa convoitise, mais celui qui fait la volonté de Dieu demeure éternellement." Au lieu de déplorer les changements et le déclin, la compréhension spirituelle s'écrie avec une joyeuse reconnaissance (Psaume 90:1, 2): "Seigneur, tu as été pour nous une retraite d'âge en âge... D'éternité en éternité, tu es Dieu."

Immuable, inaltérable, constante, la nature du Dieu infini, du bien, est un sujet dont l'importance est grande dans la vie quotidienne; il ne faut donc pas l'abandonner aux spécialistes des subtilités théologiques. La nature divine surpasse immensément les concepts limités du genre humain; l'amour de Dieu est sans bornes, et ses effets sont à la fois bienfaisants, joyeux, réformatoires et d'une vaste portée.

Dans tous les pays, on voit augmenter le nombre des penseurs qui pour leur plus grand bien, acceptent la révélation de la Science Chrétienne. Grâce à cette Science, ils comprennent que Dieu est Esprit; or comme les raisins ne croissent pas sur des épines, ni les figues sur des chardons, Sa création, y compris l'homme, est nécessairement spirituelle. Ils acceptent cette vérité révélée: il ne peut y avoir qu'un seul Esprit, Dieu. Les Ecritures n'ont-elles pas déclaré l'existence d'un seul Dieu omniscient, omniprésent, parfait, le bien éternel, immuable? et ne nous commandent-elles pas expressément de n'avoir point d'autres dieux?

Le livre de texte de la Science Chrétienne fait souvent ressortir la simplicité, le caractère pratique et profitable, la joie dont s'accompagne la compréhension de l'immuable nature divine. Aux pages 470 et 471 de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, Mary Baker Eddy écrit: "Les rapports entre Dieu et l'homme, entre le Principe divin et l'idée, sont indestructibles dans la Science; et la Science ne connaît ni déviation de l'harmonie, ni retour à l'harmonie; mais elle affirme que l'ordre divin ou loi spirituelle, dans lequel Dieu et tout ce qu'Il crée sont parfaits et éternels, est demeuré inchangé dans son histoire éternelle."

Tous les problèmes qui se présentent aux humains peuvent être résolus d'une manière heureuse et naturelle si l'on comprend l'immuable nature de Dieu—du bien—et de l'homme en tant qu'expression divine. Mais il faut que nous abordions chaque problème en manifestant l'humilité, le désir d'apprendre, la sincérité, car c'est en reflétant ces qualités spirituelles que nous prouverons le pouvoir guérisseur de la Vérité.

Le monde reconnaît que des milliers de personnes qui subissaient l'esclavage de la maladie ont eu recours à la Science Chrétienne où elles ont trouvé la guérison complète. A quoi sont dus ces résultats bienfaisants? Ils viennent de ce qu'on a discerné spirituellement l'immuable nature de Dieu, du bien, et celle de l'homme, image et ressemblance de Dieu—l'homme qui demeure à jamais dans l'harmonie qu'implique ce rapport indestructible. L'idée de Dieu ne saurait connaître ce que Dieu ne connaît point; il n'existe donc pour l'homme aucun état déchu, aucune condition qui le rende dissemblable à Dieu, son Père, ou moins harmonieux que Lui.

La pénurie, la pauvreté, le chômage sont aussi des conditions fausses; ils perdent également leur prétendue réalité lorsqu'on leur oppose la norme de l'unique Dieu suprême, immuable, exprimé par l'homme, Son idée éternelle. La Bible nous offre maintes preuves du fait que Dieu, l'Esprit, est le vrai guérisseur de la maladie; elle montre aussi par de nombreux exemples que Dieu guérit le manque, car la compréhension de l'être spirituel remplace la croyance humaine à la disette par l'intelligence des ressources abondantes. Ce fait est illustré d'une manière frappante dans l'histoire des enfants d'Israël, ainsi que dans la vie du Christ Jésus, du Conducteur, telle que la rapporte le Nouveau Testament.

Sous quelque forme que l'erreur cherche à s'exprimer—maladie, péché ou mort—nous n'avons jamais affaire qu'à une pauvre contrefaçon de l'harmonie réelle, immuable et vivante dont jouit l'homme spirituel, expression parfaite et permanente de Dieu, de l'Amour divin. Pensons par exemple à ceux qui souffrent d'isolement, de déception ou du sentiment qu'ils sont frustrés. Dans des milliers de cas pareils, la guérison et la délivrance sont venues par la compréhension spirituelle du seul Dieu immuable.

Un Scientiste Chrétien eut jadis l'impression que ses efforts avaient en grande partie échoué, qu'il avait laissé derrière lui les occasions favorables et n'avait plus grand-chose à attendre. A maintes reprises, cette fausse pensée se présenta: Le sort ne m'a guère favorisé, mais quelque part, d'une manière quelconque, peut-être sur un autre plan, mon travail sera vraiment couronné de succès. Par une belle journée d'été, il méditait ces choses au cours d'une promenade dans la forêt, lorsque cette révélation lui vint tout à coup: il n'y a qu'une seule Vie—Dieu—laquelle est immuable, parfaite maintenant même; s'efforcer consciemment et sans cesse d'exprimer toujours davantage Dieu, le bien, voilà le but suprême, l'œuvre idéale. Dès lors, le disciple put commencer à jouir réellement de la vie.

Cette preuve claire et pratique de l'immuable vérité fut pour lui une source de guérison et de bénédictions; il comprit alors ce que déclarait Paul: "Voici maintenant le temps favorable; voici maintenant le jour du salut!"

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Edition de la Science Chrétienne, (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

From a Study Window

A YOUNG robin sits in the mulberry tree:
Like beads upon the branches
Berries of yellow-green,
Of rose-red, of purple,
Hang in thick clusters:
The robin pecks greedily
At the ripe fruit,
While berries spatter the ground,
And a white Persian on the window ledge
Glares at him, and chatters her teeth.

LUCILLE JOYCE GILBERT

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Merger Result: Only One Agency For Air Express

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 8—Railway Express Agency has become the sole agency for air express in the United States by the recent merger with it of General Air Express, remaining independent company operating over the lines of Transcontinental and Western Air Express.

The parent company has just announced that it flew 1666 shipments over more than 30,000 miles of air lines at the beginning of its eleventh year of operation on Sept. 1. This service contrasted sharply with 1927, when express was shipped over 4450 miles of airways and the average number of shipments daily was scarcely more than 40.

Speed Doubled

Speed in transportation of air express has virtually doubled since the system got under way, according to an announcement by the parent organization, Railway Express Agency, today. Transcontinental flights took approximately 33 hours in 1927. Today, coast-to-coast flights require from 15 to 17 hours.

Meanwhile, air express rates have decreased approximately two thirds. The shipper of a five-pound package from Boston to San Francisco would have paid $15 in expressage in 1927, but only $4.50 in 1937. From New York to Chicago the rate for five pounds was $5 in 1927; now it is $1.92.

Frequency of departure and coordination of air-rail services are held to have contributed more than anything else to the increased use of air express. Between New York and Chicago, there are 44 regularly scheduled flights daily by three major air lines, providing a wide variety of routes for the convenience of shippers.

Hong Kong, Eight Days

By arrangement with Pan American Airways, which operates to Central and South America and across the Pacific Ocean to the Orient, air express shipments originating in New York can reach Buenos Aires in four days and Hong Kong in eight days. Equally rapid service is provided to other foreign cities reached by the air epxress system.

The first six months of 1937 witnessed an increase of 47.5 per cent in shipments, 30.6 per cent in gross weight, and 42.2 per cent in company revenue over the corresponding period of 1936, the report says.

News reel and news photograph agencies have been consistent patrons of the American air express system from the outset, prior to which they had been forced to spend large sums for chartering airplanes. When big news events occur, some of the news photograph agencies may make as many as 300 air express shipments in a single day.

Motion picture companies, electrotype makers, radio broadcasting systems and banks are among the large users of air express.

Job Compensation Board Established

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARRISBURG, Penna., Sept. 8—The formation of Pennsylvania's Unemployment Compensation and Federal-State Employment Service Administration system has been completed and the state has been divided into 12 districts. The personnel will include 1950 employees. Permanent employees of the system will be selected from civil service lists. Examinations were held recently for all save administrative and employment service jobs. These will be held in October.

Payment of benefits to workers who lose employment through no fault of their own, as well as registration for new positions, will be handled at branch offices.

Unemployment compensation benefit funds are raised through pay roll taxes under the state and federal social security programs. Ralph M. Bashore, secretary of the department of labor and industry, reported that the fund on Aug. 30 had $54,343,480, for unemployment compensation payments. Contributions for the second quarter of the year averaged $148, as compared with $123 for the first quarter. The increase was attributed to "expanding pay rolls, through re-employment and higher wage scales."

It was announced that the organization must be operating by Jan. 1, 1938, the date when unemployment benefits will be payable.

A Forest Takes a Ride Out to Sea

© Francis Dickie

Log Raft and Cradle in Which It Was Formed

These Benson Rafts, So Called After the Inventor, Negotiate 1180 Miles of the Open Pacific From the Columbia River in Oregon, Serving as Both Cargo and Carrier and Often Enough Carrying as a Deck Load Shingles, Laths, Fence Posts and Other Forest Products. The Rafts Are 835 Feet Long and Contain an Average of 5,000,000 Board Feet of Timber. They Average 75 Miles a Day on Their Ocean Voyage and, so Far, 103 Have Made the Journey to San Francisco Towed by a Tug. These Rafts Are Made Possible Through a Scheme Invented by Mr. Benson and J. A. Festabend, Both Well-Known Pacific Coast Lumbermen. It Was Rather the Perfecting of an Idea Tried 52 Years Ago by Capt. H. F. Roberts of New Brunswick. The Logs Are Dumped Into a Cradle as a Sort of Pattern and Are Chained Together by 175 Tons of Chain. The Cradle Is Then Knocked Away and the Raft Remains Solid and Intact

Fire Unit Employs Chemicals Entirely

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Smoke Ejector and Foam Truck No. 1, said to be the first complete unit for chemical control of fires in the United States, is in the service of the New York City Fire Department today. Regular classes to instruct firemen in the methods of chemical fire-fighting are to be arranged by John J. McElligott, Fire Commissioner.

Eventually, Mr. McElligott hopes to have five chemical units available in New York City, one for each borough. Meanwhile, the single unit will be available for use in any part of the city.

The unit carries a large hose attached to reversible blowers.

Liquor Officials Of States Debate Aid by Distillers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 7—When the executive committee of the National Conference of State Liquor Administrators meets here on Sept. 21, the agenda of the committee will, it was revealed today, contain the highly controversial question of whether or not it is proper for distillers to help defray the expenses of annual conventions called by the organization.

The conference is understood to face the problem of losing a substantial portion of its membership unless the propriety of the situation is adjusted. Liquor administrators from nearly all of the states are members.

Held responsible for nearly splitting the conference into two warring camps, the matter of financial support arose in connection with a donation of $5000 reported to have been made by the Distilled Spirits Institute for entertainment at the 1937 convention on Mackinas Island, Mich., in July.

Apparently the exact status of the $5000 fund has not been established, for while officials of the Distilled Spirits Institute, a trade organization of liquor interests, have refused to comment, various liquor administrators have held that the money was only pledged and not paid into the conference treasury.

On the other hand, William P. Hayes, chairman of the conference and also of the Massachusetts Alcoholic Beverage Control Commission, is quoted here as having said the money was promised only for expenses at the 1938 convention.

Agitation for prompt settlement of the question meanwhile is being continued in many quarters, particularly by Arthur B. Smith, chairman of the Illinois State Liquor Control Commission, who, it was said, not only has threatened to resign if it can be shown that the money was accepted from the distillers, but has written also to other liquor administrators, urging support for a strong protest against the alleged contribution.

George E. Eppley, retired president of the conference, attempted to explain how the situation developed by saying that when the annual convention was held in Providence, R. I., last year, individual distillers were hosts at certain functions. General dissatisfaction with that procedure resulted in the plan to have the Distilled Spirits Institute underwrite the entertainment features, he added.

Illinois Bolsters Age Pension System

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Sept. 8—Important improvements in state administration of old-age pensions, including more extensive civil service requirements and better auditing methods, have been brought about in Illinois, enabling the Federal Government to resume payments which were suspended for a month for the state's alleged failure to reach the standards set by the Social Security Act, federal authorities report.

Illinois was a test case under the act, since it was the first state disciplined under its terms. Results which the federal authorities claim were obtained through the disciplinary action are therefore of more than usual significance, since they are expected to serve as an example to other states.

Rather surprisingly, the improvements in Illinois brought about during the suspension period in August have received little notice here. The important thing to the 115,000 men and women on the pention list and their friends seems to be not the reforms but the fact that September sees the belated checks arriving in their mailboxes and gives them assurance that subsequent checks will arrive with regularity.

Yet in the long run, administrative improvements will be felt by all old age pensioners, social service experts say. Hard as it was for these elderly people to be deprived of their payments, the sacrifice was justified by the permanent gains which seem to have been made, they declare.

None of these are of a spectacular nature, for they involve administrative technique.

First there is this matter of auditing. If the state is to make certain that its funds are not going to cheaters, it is important that a master file of pensioners be kept at the state office, the Social Security Board held. Illinois formerly had no such file but now the Board reports it has established a master pay roll. Modern accounting machinery installed at state headquarters during August not only prevents duplication of payments in different counties, but also expedites posting and recording of all awards and places the state in a position to make accurate financial reports to the national board, its officers state.

A second reform brought about in August was the establishment of fair hearing procedure in the state, the Social Security Board finds. Formerly, it was charged, requests for hearings from pension applicants were neglected for months, and the right of hearing was denied to thousands of aged persons whose awards were changed by the state department from that recommended by county departments. But now, says the Social Security Board, "the State Agency has drafted rules relating to fair hearing and has adopted a system of procedures which in the estimation of the Board will provide for all persons, whose claim for assistance is denied, an opportunity for a fair hearing by and before duly authorized representatives of the State Agency."

Third, the Board states that certain changes have been made in gathering data on pensions, which insure reasonably prompt and accurate statistical reports in the future.

Lastly, the state has taken steps to get more competent personnel to administer the pension funds, and to reduce the unreasonable burden of work imposed upon some staff members, the Social Security Board declares.

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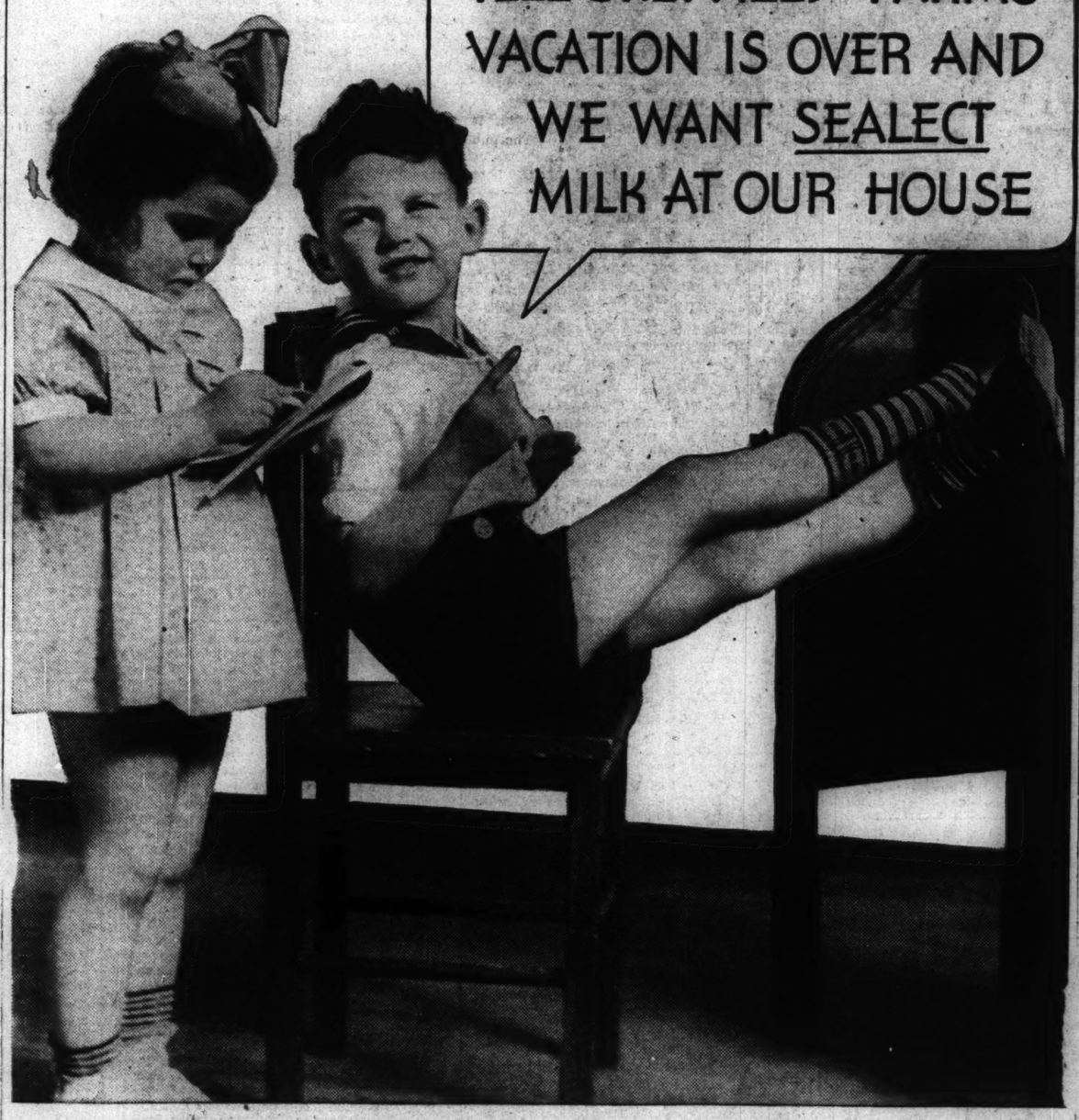

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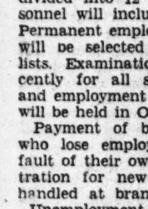

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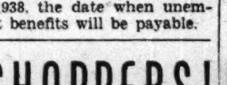

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BOSTON, MASS.
43 TREMONT STREET
Near Scollay Square
805 WASHINGTON STREET
Bet. Avery and Boylston Street

WORCESTER, MASS.
104 FRONT STREET
Corner Church

NEW YORK CITY
901 BROADWAY . N.W. Cor. 11th St.
1260 BROADWAY . Bet. 32d & 33d Sts.
1535 BROADWAY . . Cor. 50th St.
145 E. 42nd ST. . Bet. Lex & 3d Aves.
500 SEVENTH AVE. . N.W. Cor. 37th St.
972 THIRD AVE. . N.W. Cor. 58th St.
149 E. 125th ST. . . . Near Third Ave.
101 W. 125th ST. . . Near Lenox Ave.
2821 THIRD AVE. . . . . Near 148th St.
254 E. FORDHAM RD. . Nr. Valentine Ave.
17 CORTLANDT ST. . Bet. B'way & Church
100 DELANCEY ST. . N.E. Cor. Ludlow St.

BROOKLYN
75 FLATBUSH AVE. . 1 blk. fr. Atlantic Ave. Sub. Sta.
671 BROADWAY . . Cor. Man. Ave.
350 FULTON ST. . . Cor. Pearl St.
35-45 MYRTLE AV. . Cor. Putn'm Ave. (Bridgewood, Qns.)
1558 PITKIN AVE. . . . Bet. Herzl and Douglass Sts.
1772 PITKIN AVE. . Cor. Watkins St.

JAMAICA, L. I.
165-10 JAMAICA AVENUE

JERSEY CITY, N. J.
320 CENTRAL AVENUE
Corner Griffith Street

NEWARK, N. J.
82 MARKET STREET
S. W. Cor. Washington Street

CHICAGO
220 SOUTH STATE STREET
Corner Quincy

PROVIDENCE
200 WEYBOSSET STREET
Crown Hotel Building

SYRACUSE, N. Y.
352 SOUTH SALINA STREET
Two Doors North of Loew's State Theatre

PITTSBURGH
223 FIFTH AVENUE
Bet. Wood and Market

Mail Orders... 189 Joy Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Nine | Closing Stocks Pages 16-17 Bonds—Curb

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1937

Farm Tenancy System in N. H. Held Wasteful

Report of Survey Urges Steps Be Taken for Reorganization

Plans Set Forth

Four-Phase Solution Emphasized Need of Merging Small Towns

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H., Sept. 8—"The waste of property and human resources resulting from maladjustments in the relation of people to land in many of the back areas of the state has long been evident," declares a report compiled by the agricultural economics department of the University of New Hampshire, in which it is suggested that an end be put to the "farm tenancy" system persisting in a large area of central New Hampshire.

The detailed study covers approximately 190,000 acres of land in Grafton County. It includes rough upland, mountains, hills and valleys and in the entire area there are now only 289 farms as compared with 916 in 1860.

Harry C. Woodworth, Max F. Abell, and John Holmes—the men who carried out the study—found that about a half of the families in this group averaged to have net earned cash income of less than $200 a year while a large number sold less than $50 worth of agricultural products and only 19 sold in excess of $1000 worth a year.

Depend on Timber

The families now residing in this territory, according to the study, cannot depend upon agriculture for their living but must depend upon work on timberland owned by outside interests.

Discarding the assumption that these people, like a lot of others in like positions, should be left to their own salvation, the report points out a four-phase plan for solving the problem.

As the first move, isolated homes would be brought into more easily accessible locations with an estimated saving of $11,000 a year for road and school costs. Rural zoning powers would then be employed to halt future construction of so-called "shacks" in the area.

Then, using the town of Groton as an example, the report suggests that towns be merged to save local governmental costs and as a result reduce the tax burden on timber land thereby encouraging the development of the lumber industry in the section. Groton, for instance, could unite with three adjacent towns at an estimated annual saving of $9000 to $10,000 a year, it was said. In spite of a tremendous falling off in the population, declares the report, the present tax assessment is now four times that of 1915.

Woodland Control

The third factor would cover either public ownership or public control of the woodland in order to facilitate forest management, with a view to ending forest exploitation and bringing about cutting on a basis of sustained yield. Favoring private own-

(Continued on Page 11, Column 1)

Dean of Normal Art Dismissed by Reardon

In Boston Today

Wilder Ouster Voted by Board

Despite the fact that Frederick M. Wilder, dean of the Massachusetts School of Normal Art, had been approved as supervisor of art in the State Department of Education, he has no post, it was announced by Commissioner of Education James G. Reardon today, when it was discovered that the Legislature had made no appropriation for the position. Dean Wilder was removed as dean after hearings on charges brought by C. Edward Newell, president of the school.

Hearings on the charges were held by the advisory board of the department of education, the commissioner said, and the vote was unanimous to release Dean Wilder. He has worked in the department for 29 years and has been dean of the school for the past 15 years.

The commissioner declined to discuss the charges in detail or when the action of the advisory board was taken. Apparently the matter has come up recently as the commissioner said he had tried to place Dean Wilder because of his long service with the State.

He said he tried to have him transferred to a position as a supervisor of art, and although the transfer was approved by the governor the joint ways and means committee killed that position by failing to make provision for it in the budget.

Boston Schools Ready for Opening

Back to school and textbooks!

Sun-tanned and smiling, 134,000 boys and girls will turn away from vacation joys and find new adventures and new opportunities for achievement in Boston public schools tomorrow.

In both elementary and high schools, children will resume the study of human activities, both ancient and modern, of every race and people on the globe.

About 9000 will be entering classes for the first time, launching their period of vocational preparation. The rest will be beginning more advanced work in their study of human customs.

Of these, 32,500 will head for high

(Continued on Page 10, Column 3)

Police Protect Unsigned Bonds

For those who wondered what a detail of 50 patrolmen was doing in the concourse of the South Station at 1 o'clock today—Gov. Lloyd C. Stark of Missouri was on his way home with $3,000,000 worth of bonds in his baggage.

Shortly before noon the Boston police and the State police were advised that the governor was making a hurried run from his summer home in Falmouth to connect with the 1 o'clock train for New York. It was explained that the governor had received the bonds for his signature and then had discovered that they must be signed in Missouri, and before Sept. 12, in order to comply with the law.

A motorcycle escort brought the governor to the station and there he found the extra protection. Later it was learned that the bonds—a part of a government grant for the erection of new prisons—were not negotiable until signed by the governor.

Simpson Escape Topic of Hearing

A public hearing reagrding the escape of Edward U. Simpson from the Charles street jail last April 26 will be held tomorrow or Friday by City Council's committee on prisons, Councilor George A. Murray, chairman of the committee, announced today. Simpson is under indictment for the murder of a Newton, Mass., policeman while at liberty.

The hearing will be held in the Council chamber in City Hall after the councilors have paid a visit to the jail. Mr. Murray also disclosed that a complete report on the escape had been prepared for him by Police Commissioner Joseph F. Timilty since the committee announced it planned to visit the prison.

Stellar Universe System Described

A new type of sub-system in the stellar universe, in which a vast grouping of stars revolves around an even larger cluster, is described in today's issue of the astronomy magazine Telescope, by the discoverer, James Cuffey of the Harvard Observatory staff.

Discussing the significance of the finding in Mr. Cuffey's study of the structure of the Milky Way, astronomers said his disclosure is the first positive indication natural scientists have had that these vast groupings of suns may be connected with one another by gravity, forming independent sub-orders within the galaxy. The Cuffey study was an accurate determination of the distance from the sun of nine clusters in the constellation Auriga.

The cluster "companions" are identified by astronomers as Messier 38 and NGC 1907. The smaller cluster, NGC 1907, according to computations, has a weight of about 75 suns. Messier 38 has a weight of approximately 500 suns. Mr. Cuffey estimated that the smaller grouping revolves around the larger once in about 60,000,000 years.

Safety at Sea Drive Resumed

Public interest, shocked by the burning of the Ward Line steamer Morro Castle three years ago today, is waning at the moment when important new legislation on safety at sea is needed, Mrs. Idele I. Springer of New York, counsel for the Morro Castle Survivors Safety at Sea Association, said today at the Hotel Statler.

It was Mrs. Springer who made a striking appeal to the American Bar Association at its meeting here last year and swung that body to call for a committee report and recommendations for increased safety at sea. Lobbying of shipping interests, Mrs. Springer charged, side tracked that report at the February meeting of the law association and indications are, she said, that pressure again will be exerted at the annual convention this month in Kansas City, Mo.

School Days Are Here Again

H. Armstrong Roberts

Taking Their First Plunge Into the Stream of Education

New Federal Law Aids N. E. States In Tax Collection

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8 (AP)—New England states will be aided in collecting their taxes hereafter by a law enacted by the last session of Congress.

The law is aimed at preventing foreign corporations doing business in states from withholding taxes in such amounts and for such long periods as to seriously disrupt state and county finances.

It withdraws from Federal District Courts jurisdiction to entertain "any suit to enjoin, suspend, or restrain the assessment, levy or collection of any tax imposed by or pursuant to the laws of any state where a plain, speedy and efficient remedy may be had at law or in equity in the courts of such state."

The new law, however, is applicable only to cases instituted after its passage.

The Senate Judiciary Committee reported favorably on the measure saying:

"It is the common practice for statutes of the various states to forbid actions in state courts to enjoin collection of state and county taxes unless the law is invalid or the property is exempt from taxation, and these statutes generally provide that the taxpayers may contest their taxes only in refund actions after payment under protest. . . .

"If those to whom the Federal courts are open may secure injunctive relief against the collection of taxes, the hugely unfair picture is presented of the citizens of the state being required to pay first and then litigate, while those privileged to sue in the federal courts need only pay what they choose and withhold the balance during the period of litigation.

"The existing practice of Federal courts in entertaining tax injunction suits against state officers makes it possible for foreign corporations doing business in such states to withhold from them and their governmental subdivisions, taxes in such amounts and for such long periods of time as to seriously disrupt state and county finances.

"The pressing needs of these states for this tax money is so great that in many instances they have been compelled to compromise these suits, as a result of which substantial portions of the tax have been lost to the states without a judicial examination into the real merits of the controversy."

Alternate Plans Are Indicated For New Haven Road

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8—Alternate proposals for the reorganization of the New Haven Railroad were indicated by representatives of insurance companies and bondholders protective committees when the hearing on the railroad's own reorganization plan resumed today before the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Attorney E. S. Sutherland of New York, representing 14 insurance companies, the majority of them in New England, who hold New Haven securities, stated he has ready objections to the railroad plan and some alternate proposals. Attorney Arthur Garfield Hays of New York, for the independent bondholders protective committee, announced an alternate reorganization proposition.

E. G. Buckland, chairman of the New Haven board, the first witness today, encountered, persistent cross examination from Attorney Hays, who contended that holders of the New Haven first and refunding mortgage bonds are dealt with unfairly in the road's reorganization plan submitted to the ICC. In the course of discussion Mr. Buckland asserted that even though the Old Colony Railroad "is losing money we decided we must take the loss and keep it. If we gave it up we would lose our Boston and Providence line, the Back Bay station and other vital assets. We can't do that."

Mr. Hays asserted that under the plan the Old Colony operating loss of over $3,000,000 would fall "on the first and refunding mortgage bonds and not on the whole railroad." He brought out the Old Colony has been getting dividends on its bonds held by the New Haven and the dividends are listed as non-operating revenue of the Old Colony. Mr. Buckland said payment of these dividends was required by terms of the New Haven's lease of Old Colony.

Attorney Sutherland stated he is not ready yet to make public the alternate reorganization plan of the insurance company group. Because the plan has not been given yet to the New Haven lawyers, Commissioner Mahaffey, presiding, declined to let Mr. Sutherland cross-examine Mr. Buckland today.

Hammering away at the theory

(Continued on Page 11, Column 2)

O'Hara Ouster Put Up to R. I. High Tribunal

Narragansett Injunction Suit Is Dismissed by Judge Curran

Quinn Unyielding

Governor Holds to Stand That Operator of Race Track Must Go

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 8—The Superior Court today left the way open for the highest State tribunal to decide whether Walter E. O'Hara, newspaper publisher and promoter, may remain as managing director of Narragansett horse racing track.

Mr. O'Hara has been seeking an injunction to restrain the State Racing Commission from ousting him from the managership of the track.

At the request of Mr. O'Hara's attorneys, Judge Patrick P. Curran, in Superior Court, this morning dismissed the injunction suit, leaving the entire case to the State Supreme Court, which yesterday agreed to hold a hearing tomorrow.

The racing commission's order removing Mr. O'Hara for alleged violation of commission rules thus stood legally unimpaired, but at the same time unrecognized by Mr. O'Hara.

The Supreme Court, in granting a review yesterday, refused to issue at that time a temporary injunction holding up the commission's order.

Governor Adamant

As Attorney General Hartigan prepared the State's case for presentation to the Supreme Court tomorrow, Gov. Robert E. Quinn stood firmly by his previous statements in support of the ouster moves.

He has indicated that if the Supreme Court upholds Mr. O'Hara as managing director of the track, the Governor and the racing commission will suspend or revoke the Narragansett license and thus close the track.

On the other hand, Mr. O'Hara has said that if he is forced out of control of the racing center, he himself will voluntarily close the place.

The Governor reported today that he had received many letters and telegrams commending him for what he has described as an effort "to clean up racing in Rhode Island."

Support of 90 Per Cent

"The public is 90 per cent behind us," he declared, adding that some of the letters from the other 10 per cent were "threatening" and "not fit to read."

The police of Providence and East Providence were requested by the Parent-Teacher Association to provide greater police protection for children, returning after vacations to schools located near the track.

A resolution from a group of Portuguese doctors endorsed the stand of the Governor and the racing commission and pledged them support.

The commission ordered Mr. O'Hara removed last Saturday after charging that he had violated one of its rules by interfering with a track steward in posting results of a race the previous day.

Relatively High Incomes Shown By Greenfield Survey

AMHERST, Mass., Sept. 8 (AP)—Families in Greenfield have a relatively high income compared to those in cities similar in size, data obtained by the bureau of economics of the U. S. Department of Agriculture disclosed.

Figures, released by Massachusetts State College, show that the average yearly income of Greenfield families in 1935-36 was almost $1600. The average income among those families which were self-supporting was $1766, while about one fourth of the latter group received $2000 or more.

Sixty per cent obtained their support from wage earner occupations, while business and professional families were second. One in six in Greenfield obtained relief at some time during the year.

Greenfield families averaged 3.5 persons. Relief and non-relief families were about the same size.

Available data showed that home ownership was less prevalent in Greenfield than in central and western cities of the same size. About one third of all families owned their homes and the average monthly rent was $24.

The information was obtained through interviews with 658 native white families representing a cross-section of the city, as a part of a WPA project conducted by the Bureau of Home Economics.

N. H. Numbers 424 Modern Red Schools

CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 8 (AP)—Some 80,00 children in New Hampshire were busy today in modernized versions of the "old red schoolhouses," with their vacation over.

Approximately 8000 boys and girls were being taught in 424 one-room school buildings, the State Board of Education reported, in spite of the increasing practice of concentrating pupils into one large building in small communities.

The smallest school, the board said, is now a one-room white building at Plaistow, with eight pupils. The largest school, with some 3000 pupils, is Manchester Central.

Alarming Jump In Alcoholism Is Found in Survey

Hospital Study Finds Situation a Major Scientific Problem

Costing Boston $500,000 Yearly

Viewed as 'Chronic Emergency' Demanding Broad-Scale Education

Less than 48 hours after the Distilled Spirits Institute released a national survey claiming that crime had decreased since prohibition repeal, Boston City Hospital authorities today completed a study of their own revealing that alcoholism, since repeal, has become "a chronic emergency" costing the city upwards of half a million dollars annually.

While cases of excessive drinking have been adding more and more of a burden to city finances and virtually overtaxing the hospital's capacity to care for them, alcoholic fatalities have increased out of all proportion to the number of drinking cases admitted to the institution, it was reported. These facts elicited the statement from hospital authorities that despite the seriousness of prohibition drinking, the present turn to drunkenness is worse.

Backed by a WPA grant, sponsored by the hospital and supervised by Dr. Merrill Moore and Miss Mildred Gray of the Harvard Medical School, the study declared that alcoholism had developed into "a major scientific problem" demanding the establishment of special wards and broad-scale education of the public against the evils of drink.

Although local in character, the survey as released in detail through the New England Journal of Medicine is believed to be a definite clue to a situation that is termed national in scope and of far greater seriousness than the liquor brewers indicate in their survey of crime conditions.

Fatalities Increase

No attempt was made by the investigators to defend or assail the repeal of prohibition. The investigation was launched because of the alarming numbers of admissions to the hospital labeled "alcoholism" and the disturbing growth of fatalities resulting from this cause. Since repeal, these fatalities have doubled in number, it was reported.

How to combat the mounting problems of drunkenness was not the immediate concern of the investigators, although they suggested that if alcoholism increased in the next few years as it has increased since prohibition, hospitals would be required to set up special staffs and build separate wards for the handling of these cases.

Based upon observations dating back to the establishment of the hospital in 1864, the report revealed that 50,000 alcoholic cases had been admitted to the institution. During repeal, the numbers increased. But contrary to the claims of anti-prohibitionists, the addicts of alcohol continued to increase in number following the repeal of prohibition, according to the survey.

"Since the earliest days of Boston's existence," the survey declared, "the problem of alcoholism has caused great concern to those charged with the care and supervision of persons who are unable to care for themselves. Whether the relative extent of alcoholism has changed with the increase in population is hard to determine, but it is evident that the absolute number of alcoholics requiring attention is greater in recent years than at any previous time."

One Out of Twenty

The numbers admitted to the hospital for disability attributed to drink constituted one out of every 20 cases handled by this large institution. It was also learned that a considerable number of the addicts admitted to the hospital had been engaged in the liquor trade, "despite a common assumption that such persons do not become addicted to drink."

"Alcoholism," the report continued, "is not new and despite legislative, religious and propagandist efforts at control, it is still a pressing and expensive situation which the community must face. Too often in the past, it has been neglected."

During the first two decades of the twentieth century, the investigators found that alcoholic admissions rose from 140 to 1000 a year. In the first 50 years of operations, the ratio of alcoholic admissions to total admissions varied between 1 and 3 per cent. After 1915, the cases increased to a peak of 13 per cent in 1923.

Today, the fact is that one-twentieth of all patients admitted to the institution are found suffering from alcoholism. That persons are drinking more to excess in these days was indicated in the continually increasing numbers of alcoholic fatalities which have risen particularly since 1915.

"There was, in pre-prohibition days, a common impression that persons engaged in the manufacure and sale of intoxicants were non-drinkers. The theory was general that the horrible example of intoxicated consumers chastened those persons in the trade. Figures tend to show that is a legend. During a 36-year period 213 brewers were hospitalized along with 37 liquor dealers, 24 saloon-keepers and six bottlers for over-drinking."

Alcoholism Shown Steadily Growing

Although prior to repeal of prohibition it was contended that "bootleg" liquor was causing an unprecedented number of alcoholic fatalities, a survey of admissions to the Boston City Hospital over 70 years of operations today revealed that fatalities due to drinking have been on the steady increase since repeal of prohibition.

During the years of national prohibition, it was revealed by the report that more alcoholic patients were admitted than at any time previously; but repeal increased the numbers admitted as well as doubling the fatalities, the hospital reports.

A. F. of L. Ousts 10 C. I. O. Unions In Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 8—A growing divergence of thought among Democratic leaders in regard to labor policy was shown here yesterday when Gov. Wilbur L. Cross took a stand at the State Federation of Labor convention definitely antagonistic to the Committee for Industrial Organization and friendly to its rival labor group.

The stand of the Democratic executive was in contrast to that of most of the Washington New Dealers, who have given recognition and encouragement to the C. I. O. and even have been accused, in some cases, of showing favoritism to the C. I. O. over the older American Federation of Labor.

When the Connecticut Labor Federation pressed its warfare with the C. I. O. yesterday by suspending 10 member unions, which recently went over to the C. I. O. Governor Cross voiced unqualified approval in a personal address to the delegates. About 4000 members are included in the suspended unions.

"I want to congratulate you on what you have just done," the chief executive said.

A proposed resolution signed by 20 delegates criticising Senators Augustine Lonergan and Francis T. Maloney, both Democrats, for having "failed to give active support" to certain New Deal bills, including President Roosevelt's Supreme Court bill, was introduced today, and referred to the resolutions committee.

At the same time, Miss Mary Murphy, of Danbury, Conn., a hat manufacturing city, complained to the delegates that too many men and women were going hatless these days to suit her and her fellow-workers in the hatting industry. The practice of going bareheaded, especially among men, is reducing the number of jobs in hat factories, she protested.

The convention voted to suspend the John L. Lewis unions, 121 to 23, and the result of the roll call was forwarded at once to William Green, president of the A. F. of L. and Mr. Lewis's rival.

The balloting was preceded by an hour's debate in which a small group of delegates lined up against the federation leaders in the struggle over the C. I. O. issue, but none of the suspended unions sent delegates to the conference.

In addressing the delegates, the Governor again set forth his negative stand relative to sit-down strikes, and linked this labor weapon to the C. I. O. He announced such a position when a sit-down was staged at the Groton plant of the Electric Boat Company by a C. I. O. union earlier this year.

"When the C. I. O. tried the sit-down strike," he said, "it found that the public would not stand for the invasion of property. If you can go into a factory and sit down and keep out the employer, damage his property if you like, then you have done what the laws of Connecticut, at least, will not permit.

"I want to congratulate the Connecticut Federation of Labor that it has not resorted to the sit-down strike."

The C. I. O. unions in Connecticut are now expected to form an industrial union council to match the State Federation; a State convention of C. I. O. unions also probably will be held.

Under a similar policy, a C. I. O. industrial union council is in process of formation in Massachusetts, where the State Federation recently suspended C. I. O. groups. In the Bay State, a C. I. O. convention also has been called for Oct. 30 at Boston.

Largest Pear Crop Prompts Advice On Plans for Canning

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 8—With the largest pear crop ever recorded forecast by the United States Department of Agriculture, a timely warning that pears to can for winter use should be slightly green is offered by Miss Elizabeth E. Ellis, nutrition expert at New Hampshire University.

Bartletts and Kieffers are on most housewives' preferred pear lists for canning, and Seckles, for pickling, according to Miss Ellis. However, care must be exercised in buying the fruit, whether for immediate use, or for preservation, she says.

New Hampshire Summer Season Closes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 8—Boys and girls camps throughout the state have closed after one of the busiest seasons in history. Public schools are opening in many parts of the state this week. And the holiday week end has climaxed a record breaking year for the recreational business of New Hampshire. Many tourists will visit the state up to and through Columbus Day but the peak load of the season has been passed. More and more the recreational busines is becoming a year-round proposition. Many people have found the Fall an ideal time to visit the White Mountains and take in the beauty of the autumn foliage. Then it is only a few months until the section becomes a haven for winter sports enthusiasts.

* * *

Stations Closed

Two of the four coast guard stations in New Hampshire were closed last week. They were located at Wallis Sands and Rye Beach, the last named station having been on a partially inactive basis for some time. This leaves a station at Portsmouth Harbor and one at Hampton Beach. The Rye Beach station dates back to 1874 while the one closed at Wallis Sands was originally opened in 1890. The men connected with the stations closed are being transferred to other stations.

* * *

Auto Responsibility

Out-of-state motorists visiting New Hampshire come under the new financial responsibility act, according to Motor Vehicle Commissioner John F. Griffin. Such motorists will have no troubles until involved in an accident involving damages of $25 or more. In case of such an accident, non-residents, like residents, must establish their financial responsibility either by producing insurance or possession of security to the extent of $10,000. Failure to prove such responsibility would result in such motorists being deprived of the right to operate a motor vehicle in New Hampshire until such financial responsibility is proven.

It is generally conceded that this ruling will come as considerable of a surprise to out-of-state motorists involved in accidents in New Hampshire.

* * *

Relief Board at Work

The new state Board of Welfare and Relief took over their duties last week. It consists of William J. Britton of Wolfeboro, chairman; John J. Hallinan of Concord, secretary; and Leo L. Osborne of Sunapee. For a period of ten months this board will handle the administration of state assistance to the cities, towns, and counties of the state for direct relief purposes. The participation of the state will be at the rate of 20 per cent. For eighteen months up to the first of 1937 the state had participated at the rate of 50 per cent and for the following few months the state contributed 33⅓ per cent. For about four months there has been no state assistance. The move to continue state aid at a curtailed rate for the next ten months is intended to make the shift of the direct relief burden back to the local communities more gradual than would have been the case if it had been terminated at once.

The Week in New Hampshire

* * *

Earnings Surveyed

Figures compiled by the New Hampshire Unemployment Compensation division show that the majority of covered workers in the state who earn $1000 a year or more work at least 48 weeks a year; that the majority of workers working less than 27 weeks a year earn $500 or less; and that the majority of the

(Continued on Page 10, Column 2)

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Continued fair, not much change in temperature, tonight and Thursday; gentle variable and northerly winds.

Maine and New Hampshire: Fair tonight and Thursday; cooler in the interior tonight.

Vermont: Fair tonight and Thursday; cooler tonight.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair tonight and Thursday; not much change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate northerly winds and fair weather tonight and Thursday.

Official Temperature

	A	B		A	B
Boston	66	74	Minneapolis	60	76
Bermuda	72	80	New Orleans	80	82
Chicago	62	74	New York	62	78
Denver	56	76	Norfolk	68	70
Helena	54	74	Philadelphia	64	76
Jacksonville	76	92	St. Louis	70	86
Los Angeles	60	78	San Francisco	58	58
Miami	84	90	Washington	68	70

A—7:30 a. m. D. S. T. Sept. 8.
B—Maximum Sept. 7.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 2:18 p. m.; height, 10.2 feet.
Thursday, 2:48 a. m.; height, 9.9 feet.

Light all vehicles at 7:37 p. m.

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

Plymouth—
"You Can't Take It With You," by Moss Hart and George S. Kaufman. 8:30 daily with matinée on Thursday at 2:30.

Shubert—
Arthur Hopkins presents "Blow Ye Winds," by Valentine Davies. Starring Henry Fonda. Daily at 8:20 with matinée on Wednesday at 2:20.

Movies

Keith Memorial—
"Thin Ice," starring Sonja Henie and Tyrone Power, 10 a. m., 12:33, 3:06, 5:39, 8:12, 10:45. Also "Aannapolis Salute." 11:27 a. m., 2, 4:33, 7:06, 9:39.

University—

"His Brother's Wife," with Barbara Stanwyck and Robert Taylor. 2:55, 6:30, 9:35. Also "Romance in Manhattan," with Ginger Rogers and Francis Lederer. 1:30, 5, 8:15.

Metropolitan—
Gary Cooper and George Raft in "Souls at Sea." 10:55 a. m., 1:45, 4:35, 7:30, 10:20. Stage: "Say It With Melody," starring the Tasty Yeast Jesters. Tomorrow: Fred Waring and his Pennsylvanians in "Varsity Show." Stage: Mal Hallett and his orchestra. Also Virginia Lee and Lathrop Bros.

Coolidge Corner—
"The Lady Escapes," with Gloria Stuart, Michael Whalen, George Sanders and Cora Witherspoon. 2, 5, 8:05. Also "The Road Back." 3:20, 6:30, 9:30.

Uptown—
"The Road Back," with John King, Richard Cromwell, Slim Summerville, and others. 12:40, 3:50, 6:50 10. Also "Exclusive," featuring Fred MacMurray, Frances Farmer, Charles Ruggles, Lloyd Noland and Ralph Morgan. 3:30, 8:30, 8:40.

Radio Programs
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State and Orpheum—
"The Good Earth," starring Paul Muni and Luise Rainer. Orpheum: 9:25 a. m. Both theaters: 12:25, 3:25, 6:25, 9:25.

Tremont—
Dick Powell and Madeleine Carroll in "On the Avenue." 9:10 a. m., 12:22, 3:35, 6:32, 9:45. Also "Stolen Holiday," with Kay Francis and Ian Hunter. 10:49 a. m., 2:01, 5:14, 8:11.

Exeter—
Freddie Barthlomew in "Captains Courageous." 2:10, 5:30, 8:45. "Let's Get Married," with Ralph Bellamy and Ida Lupino. 4:10, 7:25.

Colonial—
"The Life of Emile Zola," starring Paul Muni. 2:30 and 8:30 daily.

Hub—
"Small Town Boy" with Stuart Erwin. 10:55 a. m., 1:31, 3:47, 6:13. Also "Love Takes Flight," featuring Bruce Cabot. 9:35 a. m., 12, 2, 2:25, 4:50, 8:40. Preview tonight: "Something to Sing About." 7:10 and 10.

Modern—
"Artists and Models," featuring Jack Benny, Martha Raye, and others. 9:30 a. m., 12:26, 3:30, 6:35, 9:40. Also "Michael O'Halloran" with Warren Hull and Wynne Gibson. 11:10 a. m., 2:15, 9:25, 6:30.

Arts and Sports Events

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.

News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

Sports events are listed in a daily column on the Sports Page.

Boston—
"The Life of the Party," with Gene Raymond and Harriet Hilliard. 10:30 a. m., 1:55, 5:10, 8, 10:45. Stage: Ethel Merman, assisted by the Hollywood Hotel Review of 1938. Tomorrow: Richard Dix in "It Happened in Hollywood." Stage: Ina Ray Hutton, Mitzi Mayfair, Stan Kavanaugh and Buster Shaver.

Fenway and Paramount—
"Blonde Trouble," with Eleanor Whitney, Johnny Downs and others. Fenway: 2:05, 4:50, 7:35, 10:20. Paramount: 10:30 a. m., 1:30, 4:10, 7, 9:50. Also "King Solomon's Mines," with Cedric Hardwicke. Fenway: 12:45, 3, 6:15, 9. Paramount: 9:10 a. m., 12, 2:50, 5:35, 8:30. Tomorrow: "On Such a Night," with Karen Morley, Grant Richard and Roscoe Karns. Also "Wild and Woolly," featuring Jane Withers.

Fine Arts—
Charles Boyer in "Le Bonheur." 1, 4:15, 7:45. Also "Lac aux Dames," featuring Simone Simon. 2:45, 6:15, 9:35.

South Station Theater—
"Travels to China and India," "Shanghai Bombed," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Music

WPA Concert—
Forum Trio under the direction of Allesandro Niceoli. Robert Gould Shaw House Annex, 6 Hammond Street, South End. (Lecture.) 8.

Other Events

Adult Recreation Project—
"Labor Today," talk by Dr. Leo Vernon; musical program. Municipal Building, 122 Tyler Street, 8.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance and lecture tour on Italian Paintings by Mrs. Sayward, 11.

Mr. Fonda in a New Play

"Blow Ye Winds"

A man, a girl and a boat constitute the sides of the newest dramatic triangle, first outlined on the stage of the Shubert Theater last night. Called "Blow Ye Winds," the piece was written by Valentine Davies and is produced by Arthur Hopkins. Its principal purpose, apparently, is to restore another Hollywood wanderer, Henry Fonda, to the stage. It also features the charming Doris Walton, last seen here in "Petticoat Fever."

Except for its nautical embellishments, the play is conventional comedy, with boy-and-girl, loyal friend, career-vs.-marriage, blow-hot-blow-cold, falling out and making it up. It also conforms to the outdated convention of being determinedly naughty, in situation and line. It is clever and unimportant.

When it begins you have no idea how clever it is going to be. For it starts off with an interminable and pointless anecdote told by a minor character who then disappears until the final scene. There are other moments when everything stands still. But for the most part the play is bright and will amuse those who are not too exacting in the matter of taste.

The character played by Mr. Fonda is an "original," a Dartmouth man who dislikes offices and likes to sail; so he gets a boat and takes parties fishing. A young woman who is both beautiful and a Ph.D. (Miss Dalton) becomes one of his passengers. They fall in love and spend the night together on the boat. Some time afterwards, because they aren't getting along, they marry. He gets a job. She turns down a better one. He walks out. And so on to the inevitable finish.

Mr. Fonda is made for the laconic part, if it was not made for him. Miss Dalton is not only very attractive but she does a better job of acting than when last seen here. Edgar Stehli in a character bit steals his only scene. Otherwise the cast suffices. The audience laughed heartily and remained to applaud.

L. A. S.

Exhibit of the Week No. 13

For the thirteenth in the Exhibit of the Week Series, being held throughout the summer at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, there are on view canvases by John Singleton Copley, pertaining to commissions and people of Boston.

Copley was the first artist in America to emerge from the provincial. He lived in mid-eighteenth century Boston, where he did not have the benefit of a formal art training. His predecessors had for the most part been journeymen portrayers who frankly treated their gift as a medium of trade, peddling their wares from house to house. They had achieved a certain skill and even attained a rather commendable style, which was efficient and salable and even beautiful. But for all the quaintness of these itinerant portrayers, they could not yet be depended upon for full-fledged lightness.

Copley could characterize the facial features and give full qualification to textures. He was consistent in modeling and did not stress one detail while suppressing another. His portraits are interesting both for human qualities and for skill in rendering. One feels, in looking at a good Copley, that one understands the model and the era in which he lived.

The Copleys in the Boston Museum are very revealing. They tell us a great deal about the strength of character of the Colonial fathers, about their personal tastes and mannerisms. For Copley emerged at a time when the Colonials were aggregating wealth and were simulating the splendor of Europeans. In the Boston Museum there is a portrait of Nicholas Boylston, sitting about in his lounging robes. There are portrayals of Isaac Royall, Harrison Gray, Samuel Quincy, also John Hancock and Samuel Adams. Of great interest are the portrayals of women, whose humble attitude and innate refinement Copley captured.

There is a particular interest in Copley at present because of the two hundredth anniversary of his birth, which is to be celebrated by the Boston Museum next winter. Because of a difference of estimate as to his birth date, the Metropolitan Museum celebrated the same event last winter. D. A.

New Cut-off Planned

Another new cut-off is to be constructed to reduce the mileage between Boston and northern New Hampshire. The new stretch will be built by WPA workers and will take traffic from Salem, N. H., to Concord, N. H., around both Derry and Manchester. It is an old turnpike and is 14.9 miles long, 12.3 miles of which must be rebuilt. Besides taking the traffic around the two communities and reducing the mileage somewhat, the new road will be fairly free from intersections with other highways and railroad crossings. The project will give employment to about 600 men for 10 months. As much of the work will be done through the winter the WPA is taking steps to erect "shacks" which may be used to shelter the men from the cold and to provide space under cover for them to eat.

Boston Adds Two New Schools

Patrick T. Campbell School, Lawrence Avenue, Dorchester, at Top and James P. Timilty School, Eliot Square, Roxbury, Below

Boston Schools Ready to Open

(Continued From Page 9)

schools, 1300 for the Boys' Trade School and 600 for Teachers' College.

Two new buildings, improvements in properties and equipment, but no important changes in curricula mark the opening of Boston's schools for another year.

In Eliot Square, Roxbury, and on Lawrence Avenue, Dorchester, the new James P. Timilty and Patrick T. Campbell schools will be opened to 2700 pupils of the seventh, eighth and ninth grades.

Completion of these two buildings, costing together about $1,230,000, brings to a close the School Committee's current PWA building program. Three further projects proposed by the School Committee—additions to the Robert Gould Shaw School, the High School of Practical Arts, and the William Howard Taft School—have been submitted to PWA authorities, but not yet approved.

With occupancy of the Campbell and Timilty Schools tomorrow, six smaller buildings in the Roxbury and Dorchester districts will be emptied. The School Committee has ordered these to be abandoned.

An addition to the South Boston High School, completed during the summer, also will be opened for the first time tomorrow.

These new buildings, together with improvements in property and equipment, give Boston a "satisfactory" layout for its schools this year, according to William W. Drummey, superintendent of school buildings.

The Week in New Hampshire

(Continued From Page 9)

workers earning in excess of $1000 a year work a full year. The average earnings of workers who were employed 13 to 26 weeks a year amounted to $311. Persons who worked from 27 to 47 weeks within the year averaged to earn $590. The average yearly income for the workers working 47 weeks or more within a year was $1007. From the figures that it has gathered from 1638 employers' ledgers the division finds that 65 per cent of the workers earn less than $1000 per year. The division uses these figures to back up the claim that the majority of workers in the state need assistance within a short time after losing their employment.

Farmers' Field Day

Farmers from Vermont will join those from New Hampshire Friday at Dartmouth College campus in Hanover to hold the first agricultural conservation field day at which Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace is expected to be a speaker. At least two other federal officials are expected to be present to discuss the federal social conservation program for the current year. Discussion of the conservation program will not take up the entire day, as such activities as barnyard golf, or horseshoes, are on the program.

Wages Increased

The state has increased the wages of workers employed in a number of its departments within the last week. The chief adjustments were made in the Highway Department and the Board of Education. Wage increases to take care of a five per cent cut made some time ago were approved by the legislature and since that time the Governor and Council have been carrying out the provisions. Action by the Governor and Council is necessary where salaries are not fixed by statutes.

Loans to Farmers

As of July 31, the farmers of New Hampshire owed the Farm Credit Administration a total of $2,541,168, according to a report issued by that organization. This represents loans and discounts and the smallest balance reported as outstanding was $536, while the report failed to state the size of the largest, but it was reported that the largest loans were grouped under the federal land banks and amounted to $1,447,466.

C. I. O. Inactive

Very little has been heard of John L. Lewis's C. I. O. in New Hampshire in recent weeks. The organization had been doing a lot of organization work in Nashua and had succeeded in gaining recognition in several plants but since that time nothing has been heard of the C. I. O. in the state. In contrast, the American Federation of Labor has apparently concentrated more of its activities in New Hampshire. It has been organizing truck drivers and has succeeded in gaining recognition in several cases.

CCC Camp to Move

The CCC camp Cardigan at Danbury, N. H., will move into Franconia Notch within a few weeks to engage in work in connection with the construction of what is claimed to be the first aerial tramway in North America. Inasmuch as the tramway is expected to open up a new area for skiers, the CCC boys will work ski trails at the site of the tramway on Cannon Mountain. They will also develop foot trails as well as observation platforms on top of the mountain and a parking area at the base. The new camp, just north of North Woodstock, will be in quarters at one time used by the National Forest Service.

Benefit Payments

The proposed system of benefit payments under the State Unemployment Compensation law was up for a public hearing at the state house today. Announcing the hearing Gordon P. Eager, administrator of the division, declared that "under the state unemployment compensation law all benefits shall be paid in accordance with such regulations as the commissioner may prescribe.

"The New Hampshire division must start payment of benefits on January 1," he said. "The procedure for the payment of benefits is now in the process of organization and it is felt the public should be given a chance to express their ideas on the method that will be put in operation."

Sports Equipment

Laconia, the center of a large winter sports area, will become the home of the eastern division of a large manufacturer of winter sports equipment. The firm will build a new plant in the city and provide considerable employment. The Laconia Industrial Development Corporation, formed by Laconia business men to assist in expanding the industrial activities of the city, will assist in the new venture by furnishing the land upon which the new plant will be built.

School Board In Worcester Is Facing Inquiry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 8—In order to prove or disprove what he said were "persistent rumors" that members of the Worcester School Committee have been guilty of "corrupt practices" in the performance of their duties, Alderman Maurice V. O'Toole, Democrat, has filed an order with the City Council asking that the Mayor order and provide funds for an investigation of the committee.

The order asks that the investigation be conducted by an outside agency, and that the investigators be empowered and ordered to summon the bank books and other financial records of the members.

Alderman O'Toole, who managed the campaign of James M. Curley in this city when the latter ran for governor, and was rewarded for his activities with a position as an investigator on the Board of Tax Appeals, recently announced that he would retire from the Board of Aldermen this year, and seek a seat in the School Committee from Ward 4. One of the liveliest contests in the primaries next month is anticipated in his efforts to unseat Joseph Leahy, veteran Democratic member of the Committee from Ward 4.

In filing his order for the investigation, Alderman O'Toole said, "It is quite apparent that many citizens do not have a very high opinion of the committee. It is widely believed that merit has little to do with the placing of teachers, and that most of them are appointed through influence, politics and other factors.

"I am not making any allegations, but it seems to me that with so much talk about the School Committee, the members themselves would welcome an investigation so that the public can be assured that the rumors of graft and corruption are unfounded."

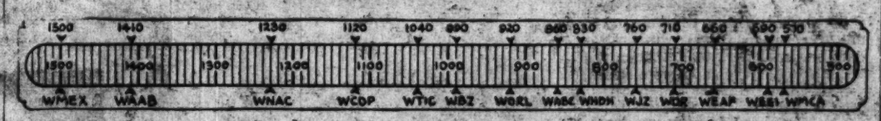
Declaring that the School Committee has been brought into disrepute by its "practice of conducting its 'sessions in secret,'" Alderman O'Toole stated that if he is elected there will be no more secret sessions, for he will make public the doings of the committee at these gatherings.

Firms Qualify Under FHA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—C. O. Barksdale, associate director of the Federal Housing Administration here, said that 367 institutions have qualified in Virginia to make loans under the insured mortgage plan. These institutions, known as approved mortgagees, lend money for buying for building, or for refinancing residential construction that meets certain minimum standards.

The Monitor Radio Timetable



The Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	900kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
6:00	Organ recital	Animal News Club	Talk; music	Sports; recordings	Sport reports
6:15	Tennis summary	Organ recital; sketch	While the City Sleeps	Sports; recordings	Sport reports
6:30	The Boston Hour	"The Singing Lady"	Don Winslow; sketch	Sports; recordings	Sport reports
6:45	The Boston Hour	"Four of Us"	Song recital	Sports; recordings	"Reading the Comics"
7:00	News; sport talk	News; Little Show; soloist; orch.; sports	Yankee News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
7:15	Popular vocalists	News; music	Sport reports	Talk, Mayor Mansfield	Italian Radio Review
7:30	Music; sport talk	Lowell Thomas, news	Musical Roundup	Scores; comment	Sport reports
7:45	Dramatic sketch		Jack Smith's Orch.	Sport reports	Sport reports
8:00	Reader and orch.	"Easy Aces"; sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Colonial News Service	String ensemble
8:15	"Song Time"	Tennis summary	"Uncle Ezra"; sketch	Symphony orchestra	"Five Star Final"
8:30	Gazette; news	"Lum and Abner"	Popular variety	Serenade; popular	Political talk
8:45	Boake Carter, news	Vocal recital; orchestra	"Jimmy Valentine"	Jackie Duggan; organ	DiPietro's Orchestra
9:00	Cavalcade of Music; soloist; orchestra	Mary Small Junior Revue; soloists; orch.	"One Man's Family"; dramatic sketch	Summer Serenade; soloists; orchestra	West End Orchestra
9:15	Ken Murray; Oswald; Ginskin's Or.	All-Star football	Serenade; Wayne King and orchestra	All-Star football	Henry King's Orch.
9:30					D. Brissette's Orchestra
9:45					All-Star football
10:00	F. Parker, tenor; Kostelanetz's Orch.	All-Star football	"Town Hall Tonight"; Walter O'Keefe; soloists; quartet; Van Steeden's Orchestra	All-Star football	All-Star football
10:15					
10:30	Jessica Dragonette; soloist; orchestra				
10:45					
11:00	Gang Busters; network drama	All-Star football	"Your Hit Parade"; Himber's Orchestra; soloists; quartet	All-Star football	All-Star football
11:15					
11:30	Talk, W. C. Taylor, Fiscal Secretary				
11:45			Sport comment		
12:00	Forecasts; news	All-Star football	Yankee News Service	Melodies From Skies	Dance orchestra
12:15	F. Martin's Orch.		Lew Conrad's Orchestra	DeCourcy's Orchestra	Harlem amateurs
12:30	F. Master's Orch.	Slumber music	Russ Morgan's Orch.	Ted Weems's Orch.	"Amateur Night in Harlem"
12:45	F Master's Orch.	Waltz Interlude	Russ Morgan's Orch.	Ted Weems's Orch.	

Thursday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	900kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; Musical Clock	Sunrise Special; organ	Silent period	
7:15	Top o' the Morning	Musical Clock	News Service	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:30	"Let's Go"; music	Musical Clock	"Good Morning"	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:45	WEEI news	Musical Clock	"Good Morning"	"Chapel Singers"	
8:00	Forecasts; music	Serenade; music	Musical Clock	News Service	"Musical Timetable"
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Musical Clock	George & Juanita, songs	Morning Carnival	"Musical Timetable"
8:30	"Radio Almanac"	Musical Clock	"Musical Roundup"	Morning Carnival	"Musical Timetable"
8:45	"Radio Almanac"	Musical Clock	"Musical Roundup"	Morning Carnival	"Musical Timetable"
9:00	Kitchen of the Air	"As You Like It"	"Houseboat Hannah"	Morning Carnival	"Musical Timetable"
9:15	Kitchen of the Air	"As You Like It"	Household talk	Morning Carnival	Morning Melodies
9:30	"Mr. Sunshine"	"As You Like It"; news	Marimba melodies	Morning Carnival	Studio speaker
9:45	Bachelor's Children	Dramatic sketch	Variations; music	"Charm Mirror"	"Songs of Italy"
10:00	Pretty Kitty Kelly	Mary Marlin; sketch	"Mrs. Wiggs"; sketch	"Singing Strings"	"Daily Inspirations"
10:15	Myrt and Marge	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	John's Other Wife; sk.	"Choir Loft"; organist	Book Reviews
10:30	"Instrumentalists"	Pepper Young's Family	Just Plain Bill; sketch	"Marriage Clinic"	"Shopping With You"
10:45	"Instrumentalists"	Viennese Ensemble	Today's Children; sketch	Bachelors; quartet	"Shopping With You"
11:00	Mary Lee Taylor	"The O'Neills"; sketch	"David Harum"; sketch	"Get Thin to Music"	"Melodoscope"
11:15	Dramatic sketch	"Personal Column"	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	Recorded music	"Fashion Congress"
11:30	Big Sister; sketch	"Vic and Sade"; sketch.	"Half Past Eleven"	Shopping talk	Organ recital
11:45	Real Life Story	Edw. MacHugh, hymns.	"Hi Boys"; vocal	Information Service	New England news
12:00	Continental music	News; Noonday Show;	Organ recital	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15	Edwin C. Hill, news	soloists; orch.; stocks	"Mary Marlin"	Poultry talk	Italian Radio Review
12:30	Helen Trent; sketch	Strollers Matinee	"Singin' Sam," baritone	Italian music program	Music; weather
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Strollers Matinee	Studio interview	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00	"Betty and Bob"	"Harvey and Dell"	News Service	Women's club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15	Hymn recital	Dramatic sketch	"Joyce Jordan"; sketch.	Agricultural talk	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	Grimm's Daughter	National Farm and	Marjorie Mills Hour	Organ recital	"Souvenirs"; strings
1:45	Hollywood in Person	Home Hour; talks;	Marjorie Mills Hour	Concert orchestra	Popular songs
2:00	Rambles in Rhythm	reports; Homesteaders Orchestra	NBC Music Guild	Sport reports; music	"Melodic Tones"
2:15	Jack and Loretta	Home Forum; talk	NBC Music Guild	Sport reports; music	Popular songs
2:30	WEEI news	Home Forum; talk	Don Van Wart, piano	Sport reports; music	Syncopated Serenade
2:45	Between Bookends		"Musical Roundup"	Sport reports; music	Syncopated Serenade
3:00	Theater Matinee	NBC Light Opera; soloists; orchestra	Pepper Young's Family	Boston Bees - Philadelphia baseball game	Federal Theater; "Portraits in Oil"
3:15	Theater Matinee		"Ma Perkins"; sketch		
3:30	Musical Interlude	"Three Rancheros"	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Boston Bees - Philadelphia baseball game	Sport reports
3:45	"New Voices"	"My Swing Serenade"	"The O'Neills"; sketch		Sport reports
4:00	Stocks; bulletin	Network sports	"Lorenzo Jones"	Boston Bees - Philadelphia baseball game	Sport reports
4:15	Community news	Network sports	"Personal Column"		Sport reports
4:30	U. S. Army Band	"Club Matinee"	"Waltz Favorites"	Boston Bees - Philadelphia baseball game	Sport reports
4:45	U. S. Army Band	"Club Matinee"	"The Guiding Light"		Sport reports
5:00	Senate speakers	"Lucille and Lanny"	Popular variety	Sport reports; music	Sport reports
5:15	Clyde Barrie, songs	NBC vocal recital	Organ recital	Sport reports; music	Sport reports
5:30	The Boston Hour	"The Singing Lady"	Don Winslow; sketch	Sport reports; music	Townsend Movement
5:45	The Boston Hour	"Four of Us"	Song recital	Sport reports; music	"Reading the Comics"
6:00	News; sport review	News; Little Show; soloists; orch.; sports	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15	Popular soloists		Sport reports	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30	Music; sport column	News; Tony Russell	"Musical Roundup"	Scores; comment	Sport reports
6:45	Dramatic sketch	Lowell Thomas, news	John Griffin, tenor	Sport reports	Sport reports
7:00	Reader and orch.	"Easy Aces"; sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	String ensemble
7:15	"Song Time"	Tennis summary	Vocal Varieties	Lou Bonick's Orchestra	"Five Star Final"
7:30	Lewis Browne, news	"Lum and Abner"	Adrian O'Brien, songs	Happy Felton's Orch.	"Sweet Music"
7:45	Patti Chapin, songs	Mystery contest	"Jimmy Valentine"	Happy Felton's Orch.	DiPietro's Orchestra
8:00	"Nicolai Berezowski Takes the Baton"; Columbia Concert Orchestra	"Gub Smoke Law"; western drama	Vallee Hour; Burgess Meredith; Margaret Perry; Beatrice Lillie; soloists; orchestra	Music By; Bill Wirges; soloists; orchestra	DiPietro's Orchestra
8:15		Helen Traubel, soprano; concert orchestra		B. Cummins' Orchestra	"Movie Stardust"
8:30				B. Cummins' Orchestra	Dance orchestra
8:45					Evening musicale
9:00	Major Bowes's Hour	Green Brothers' marimba orchestra	Charles Winninger with Show Boat; comedy; Beri Wheeler; soloists; orchestra	Political talk	"Blues Serenade"
9:15	Major Bowes's Hour			Joe Sanders's Orchestra	"Dance Melodies"
9:30	Major Bowes's Hour	Saratoga festival		"Sinfonietta"; orch.	Worthy Hill's Orchestra
9:45	Major Bowes's Hour	Saratoga festival		"Sinfonietta"; orch.	Songs and patter
10:00	"Your Adventure"; Floyd Gibbons	NBC Night Club	Music Hall; Bob Burns; May Robson; Charlie Ruggles; Ray Middleton; chorus; orchestra	"Witch's Tale"; sketch	"Classical Album"
10:15		NBC Night Club		"Witch's Tale"; sketch	Frank Ward's Orchestra
10:30	Dramatized news	NBC Night Club		Musical Revue; vocal soloists; chorus; Josef	"Musical Silhouettes"
10:45	Dramatized news	NBC Night Club			"Today in Sports"
11:00	E. S. Rideout; news	News; Roundelay	News Service	Weber's Orchestra	"Request Serenade"
11:15	B. Meroff's Orch.	Sports Review	Lou Bonick's Orchestra	F. Martin's Orchestra	"Request Serenade"
11:30	G. Olsen's Orch.	Slumber Hour	Lee Gordon's Orchestra	Nye Mayhew's Orch.	M. Ayres's Orchestra
11:45	G. Olsen's Orch.	Eddie Varon's Orch.	Lee Gordon's Orchestra	Nye Mayhew's Orch.	M. Ayres's Orchestra

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Thursday, Sept. 9

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
4:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc

Shortwave

6:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

Here and There in Boston Shops

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Not that we're contemplating writing the great American Novel (because we maintain that we're the one woman in these parts who isn't in the process of writing a book: in fact we're so different that we don't even think we have the makings of one in our midst!), but if we were, we feel pretty sure that we'd reap in more royalties (or whatever it is they pay authors with) this year than ever before. Why? Simply because there are more bookshops with lending libraries around in handy places than ever before. Which must mean that oodles of people are reading more than they ever did before . . . if for no other reason than they don't have to own (and part with too many dollars and cents) every book they read. They can rent them for just a few cents a day. In other words, we believe these shops actually stimulate reading. Of every variety.

❦ ❦ ❦

Buy or Borrow
At This Bookshop

And surely the opening of another Personal Book Shop and Lending Library at 352 Boylston Street is indicative of a growing interest in books around this town. For this is the shop that already has just such stores in Boston, Cambridge, Brookline, Newtonville, and if we remember correctly, down in Hyannis during the summer months. Here the latest books are on sale . . . or they may be rented. And incidentally, we understand that many times, after reading a rented book, a customer comes back and buys himself a copy, the actual reading of it having made him realize he wanted to add it to his own bookshelf. So you see this rental idea is a money-maker in more ways than one!

❦❦❦

Search for Plain
Pumps Rewarded

Realizing that there are women who prefer perfectly plain pumps to the new high-throated affairs one sees so many of . . . we've been keeping our eyes open for an especially good looking shoe that we thought would please just such women. And we found it. At Sterling's Shoe Store . . . Temple Place. It's simple to describe, because there's just nothing to it—outside of nice, fine suede, high heels, long slim lines, and a lot of simple smartness. Especially good with a small bow or a large buckle. But only $6. And not a bit of stitching, perforation, or design in sight. It's what they used to call a plain strip-pump. Stripped of everything but bare necessities, we presume!

❦ ❦ ❦

Fringe Comes Back
After Long Absence

It's just about 10 years ago that fringe was the thing . . . and now it's in again. And, as before, it's in on afternoon, dinner, and evening clothes. In the afternoon it may be just the short sleeves, or the sash that's done up with it. Dinner time may find you wearing a gown that sports an imitation bolero, that turns out to be nothing but fringe arranged in a most deceptive fashion. And for the formal evening you may step out practically garbed in fringe from top to bottom. The idea is that the fringe is sewn, in graceful V's, on a black dress, until the entire dress is almost hidden . . . and all you have in sight is flinging fringe. Dresses that answer to these descriptions may be seen at Filene's. Up in what is known as "The Young Bostonian" Shop on the fourth floor. And they aren't too expensive.

❦ ❦ ❦

And Now Fur Coats
Nicely Reconditioned

Now that Labor Day has been and gone, we don't feel one bit embarrassed about mentioning fur coats right out loud! To be sure we've been talking about them ever sihce the Fourth of July (well, almost!), but this is really the first time we've felt at all comfortable about the matter. So let us celebrate by congratulating the fact that Gilchrist will remodel your old fur coat completely for something like $39.50. Which means that an outmoded coat can be given another chance under their direction. All you have to do is stand around a bit while you select the style, sleeve and collar you want . . . as well as the silhouette idea and the lining. And the next thing you know a surprise of a fur coat will arrive at your door in one of Gilchrist's boxes. All for $39.50 . . . unless, of course, you need a few extra skins. And even then they do their best to make the price so reasonable that you won't feel too badly about it.

❦❦❦

Mannish-Tailored
Crepe Shirts Here

After seeing a lot of pretty expensive ones, we were wondering where we were going to find the mannish-tailored crepe shirts . . . for wear with a tailleur. Chandler's took care of this wondering, with a good looking blouse for only $2. It comes in plain or dotted crepe, in either the pastel or dark colors. With either long or short sleeves. Washable, of course. And all dressed up in cellophane. Oh, yes, and a perfectly good pocket. On the street floor.

❦❦❦

A Piqué Collar
With Vestee Front

Here's another one of those items that were designed to make an old dress look like new, or perhaps even better, to make one dress look like two! It's a piqué collar and sort of vestee front (the vestee is set right into the collar, because the collar comes way down to here . . . that has lots of wide Irish crochet around its edges, and a nice little bow at the end. The vestee has tiny buttons scooting up the center. For only $2, at Jordan's. Incidentally this is one of the items worn by those most photographed girls in the world . . . in Walter Wanger's "Vogues of 1938," which will soon be at R. K. O. Keith-Memorial Theater. And if you're interested in gala fashion shows de luxe, and advance ideas as to what is to be worn, morning, noon, and night . . . then we suggest that you see this movie. Because to the clothes-conscious woman it'll be simply one grand holiday!

Janet Treat

(A Regular Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday Feature)

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N. H. Farm Tenancy Attacked

(Continued From Page 9)

ership and public control, the report suggests a conservation program whereby the government would encourage such a program by making payments equivalent to the present taxes of the timberland, or $35,000. This would be used for constructive work in the forest area.

The fourth, and final, point involves the relationship between the absentee ownership of the forest lands and the people residing in the area who are dependent upon the forests for a large part of their livelihoods. Such a relationship, states the report, could result in providing 100 days of work a year for more than 100 men.

Further evidence is presented in the report to show the small part that real farming plays in the life of the people studied. It was found that in 252 of the farms where records were studied that only 48 had more than five cows, 51 had but one cow, and 69 had no cows. Turning to hens, the report reveals that 169 of the farms had no hens, eight had more than 300 hens each, and one had 600 hens.

Families Isolated

Discussing the situation the report declares that "the abandonment of farms in the highland areas has resulted in the isolation of many rural families. These stranded people have not a favorable opportunity to participate fully in the progress made in the last two decades in improved transportation facilities, new skills in specialized farming, and the increasing services of public institutions.

"In an era of expanding standards of living, each year has brought a lower living standard to many families and in contrast to more favored locations they have been especially handicapped by declining yields, inadequate markets, poor roads, lack of resources and in many instances by a psychological defeatist attitude. Partial abandonment of locations has resulted in serious maladjustments in public services, and this in turn has tended to check the development of potential resources.

"It is every easy for a state, absorbed in the progress of the expanding and developing portions of its agriculture and the growing demands of its industry, to ignore and leave untouched the areas that fall behind. Some would avoid a description of the plight of stranded families and place all emphasis on the happier portions of the social order. But a state should face frankly the maladjustments in certain of its areas and seek to discover means of realignment of people, land, and institutions.

Little Agriculture

"An examination of the present land use indicated many areas in New Hampshire in which little or no commercial agriculture appears. Some of these areas were never cleared and settled, being for the most part mountainous and non-agricultural. Other areas were at one time thickly populated and farmed, but have declined greatly in both population and agricultural activity since 1860."

Though feeling that reorganization of local governments is necessary, the University of New Hampshire agricultural economics officials realize the opposition that such a move would face.

"The reorganization of local political units is probably not a popular theme," they declare, "on account of a strong town consciousness; and yet in the interest of a program to bring a better content of living to the people of the area, the possibilities should be explored.

"Probably the average town is too small a unit for the best administration of roads and schools. In the case of rural towns where only a few families remain, effective and efficient administration is definitely handicapped by the small political unit. Modern road building and maintenance require large and expensive machinery and very little hand work. Schools, especially high schools, are most economical and effective when the unit of administration is larger than the town.

Groton Studied

"For purposes of illustration, Groton is studied in some detail and this town probably is a sample of others in the State.

"If the eight places in Area 5 in Groton were abandoned, their tax revenue would probably shrink from $246 to $146, a loss of $100. This would leave three groups of occupied places separated by high ridges. An area in the northeast corner with three farms on the intervale or plains in Cheever logically belongs to Dorchester, to which it is most accessible. Since it is adjacent to the more thickly settled area of Dorchester and is near the schools, the additional burden to that town would not be disproportionate to the revenue from the $4500 valuation.

"The eight occupied places at North Groton are now serviced by a state road from Rumney; and if this small community persists, it is likely to be on the basis of commuting to Rumney as a center of forest operations. In either case the area is logically associated with Rumney. The school children could be transported to Rumney at slight expense, and the road cost associated with these locations would be the maintenance of the state road by the state and a very limited mileage at North Groton by the local people. The occupied places at North Groton have an assessed valuation of $9700, and the tax revenue from them amounts to $287 annually."

Turning the Tides Into Toilers on Maine Coast

Hodgdon Tide Mill, East Boothbay

Tidal Basin at Parker's Head, Where Mill Once Stood

Two of Maine's Old Tide Mills Continue in Active Service

If anyone wishes to preserve to posterity a tide mill he must act quickly. They are fast disappearing. Of the dozens that once flourished along the coast of Maine but two are left in active service. These are located at Kennebunkport and East Boothbay.

For a tide mill you must have a tidal basin or pond. There were plenty of places along the rocky shores where prospective millers discovered estuaries or places where the waters rushed in through narrow openings on the flood and poured out on the ebb tide. So, across these points they built mills, dams and gates and imprisoned the waters when their power pool was full. To grind all they had to do was release a stream of the dammed water on to the blades of their paddle-wheels. These would turn and revolve the old millstones until the basin was emptied. Work then ended until the next incoming tide again filled the pool.

At dozens of points between Kittery and Quoddy one could find these tide mills a hundred years ago. Today, alas, they are rare enough to be curiosities.

The mill-wheel has fallen to pieces,
Ben Bolt,
The rafters have tumbled in,
And a quiet which crawls round the walls as you gaze
Has followed the olden din.

Maybe half a mile or more above the mouth of the winding Kennebunk River at Kennebunkport there is a little forking arm or estuary. Man was quick to realize that here was a built-to-order site for a tide mill. So well up toward its head a dam and mill were built. When the basin was full, the gates were closed, the sluice opened and the stones began to grind. This is the ancient Perkins Tide Mill and it was established in 1749. Today, 186 years later, it is doing business as it always has done at the same old stand.

Historic Mill

"A historic mill?" queried James C. Perkins, the miller. "Why, yes, I should say so. A funny thing is that it was built by a Perkins who so far as I can learn was no relative to our family, yet the tide mill has never been owned by anyone but a Perkins. In studying the history of Kennebunkport you will find that when this mill was established there were only four houses in this part of the village.

"In a Maine coast history of a very early date there is a reference to a Tristam Perkins, one of the first settlers at the 'Port,' and it is quite possible that he was its first miller. This present generation of Perkins, however, are not lineal descendents of old Tristam. The mill came into the hands of my grandfather about 1840," Mr. Perkins continued. "My father took it in 1836 and made no changes in its construction until 1879, when he built on an addition to take care of the growing business.

"I have frequently heard him tell of taking toll for the grain he ground. Generally a quart or two of meal out of every bushel. Farmers brought in corn from all the surrounding country, and there has never been a time when the ancient tide mill has not done a good business. While we have kept this mill up, built on a cupola and made a few additions from time to time, the original structure is practically all here. The foundation rocks, the floor timbers down below where the turbine is, the framework and a lot of the planks and boarding are just as they were originally placed by some pioneer Perkins 186 years ago.

"We have just a single run of stones. These are French Buhr, made in square blocks and fastened by iron bands. Originally they were imported from Europe. Father bought them second-handed of an E. J. Hatch, in New York, in 1886, replacing the original stones which had become broken and useless.

Corn From West

"Today we get all our corn from the West and we grind every day in the week except Sunday the year around. You would be surprised to see the beautiful automobiles that drive up here through the vacation months and load in a bag of cornmeal. If I do say it we have quite a reputation for the quality of our meal and a lot of folks think they can't bake decent brownbread without it."

Incidentally, Mr. Perkins might have added that all around this fashionable vacation resort of Kennebunkport with a summer population of 5000 he finds customers. Booth Tarkington is one. A lot of wealthy residents from the big cities have come to like a lot of homely Maine customs, among them the practice of serving baked beans and brownbread Saturday evenings.

A St. Louis woman who scoffed at such a primitive meal when she first began summering at the 'Port, is now one of Perkins' best customers. Although she keeps four servants she has come to believe that nobody can prepare the Saturday supper of baked beans and brownbread as she can. She gets her meal from the tide mill and mixes the dough for the brownbread with her own hands. So, too, does she insist on preparing the beans and pork and placing them in the oven.

"I want to go on record," avowed Miller Perkins, "that this tide mill doesn't operate on new fangled daylight saving time. We stick to the old-fashioned standard, never change our clocks, and the mill grinds not by the watch but by the tide. If the basin is full today at 10 o'clock in the morning we will grind; tomorrow it will be an hour later before we start up."

Narrow Channel

For those who are not familiar with Kennebunkport, it might be explained that, although located on a river, the tide mill is not far enough away from the ocean to lose any of the tidal flow. The mouth of the river entrance is through a narrow channel between two great stone bulkheads on either side. The incoming tide turns back the current of the river for several miles.

Than this there is no more historic locale in all Maine. It is a matter of record that in the early years of the old tide mill the little community living near it in primitive log cabins was often attacked by the Indians. On several occasions the fortress-like basement of the tide mill built of great stones served as a fort.

At East Boothbay there is another notable tide mill built considerably more than a centruy ago yet still doing business. This is the Hogdon Mill and as at Kennebunkport no other name than that of the founder has ever been connected with it. It was back in 1826 that Caleb Hodgdon, of Westport, saw cheap power pontentialities in the natural forty-acre tidal pond. This basin lies within a stone's throw of the open ocean at the head of Linekin Bay, a narrow strip of land being the sole barrier that checks the mighty deep.

It empties through a narrow passage into the Damariscotta River near its mouth. There it was that the first Hodgdon placed his mill and there it was that the moon through the agency of the tides still furnishes cheap and effective power as it has done for more than a hundred years.

This mill has been both a lumber and a grist mill. After the first three years at grinding grain a shipbuilding yard was added to the establishment. That combination has endured and Hodgdon's Mill and shipyard is a widely known institution of East Boothbay. The first vessel off the ways there was a salt banker named Union. It is said of old Caleb Hodgdon that he bought logs, dumped them into his tidal basin, sawed them into lumber, fashioned this into vessels and furnished them with maiden cargoes of grain ground between the stones of his mill.

Through inheritance the tide mill has always remained in the Hodgdon family. Today it has an annual output of about 100,000 feet of lumber. It has sawed the frames and furnished the planking for many notable vessels, among them Commander Donald B. MacMillan's Arctic exploration schooner Bowdoin.

The beautiful tidal basin known to generations as The Mill Pond now bears the more euphonious title of Mirror Lake. But it is the same old Atlantic Ocean that fills and empties it twice in the 24 hours, as it did for Caleb Hodgdon and his successors.

At Phippsburg today Minott heirs have preserved an old tide mill which served that area for many years. It was built in 1795 and it stands stilt-legged today in the tide-washed marsh grass. The highway to Popham now passes over what was once the narrow sluiceway through which the tides surged.

When this outlet was dammed in 1882 the salt tidal basin gradually changed its aqueous characteristics until today it is actually a fresh water pond. Fed by natural springs and streams the salt gradually disappeared. Today, where 100 years ago Phippsburg youngsters caught smelts and alewives that ran up the Kennebec River from the sea, anglers now lure pickerel and perch. For many, many years, the old mill out in the sea grasses has been merely an interesting landmark.

Phippsburg Tide Mill Preserved as Relic

Further Import Gains Forecast By Port Official

Port of Boston Business

With vacation time over, and the business of the port of Boston still holding up consistently above the level of a year ago, Joseph A. Maynard, collector of customs at Boston, today forecasts a continued gain in imports.

The usual industrial pick-up that comes with the passing of Labor Day is sure to be reflected in ever larger demand for raw materials that are imported in volume at Boston, Mr. Maynard said.

Among the $2,903,026 worth of imports for consumption at Boston last week, were considerable quantities of products from Japan and China, which continue to flow to this port despite the unsettled conditions in the Orient. Among them were 60,000 pounds of silk waste, 5600 pounds of dry egg yolk, foodstuffs, books, 40,000 pounds canned fish, a ton of rattan reeds, all from China.

Japan sent 22,846 feet of rice straw rugs, 27,300 pounds of canned crushed pineapple, 12,000 pounds of rattan core, 10,000 ponnds of rags for paper stock, 31,000 pounds canned oranges, 12,000 paper lanterns, cotton yarns, tuna fish, earthenware and staple fiber, noils and waste.

The picture, statistically:

Port of Boston	Wk Ending Sept. 4	Year Ago
Imps for consumption	$2,903,026	$2,784,156
Imports for warehouse	$65,360	$11,169
Withdrawn from warehouse for consumption	489,979	415,328
Duties collected	$21,193	$71,256
Wool imports (pounds)	1,394,778	348,478
	Fiscal Year July 1 to Sept. 4	Year Ago
Wool imports (pounds)	7,321,143	4,946,141
Duties collected	4,399,822	5,502,586

New Motorship From Japan After Scrap Iron Cargo

Log of the Port of Boston

Japan's latest marine product—the motorship Kinokawa Maru—came to Boston on her maiden voyage. She is one of several fast motorships built in Japan for the Pacific-Atlantic trade. Measurements—500 feet long, 62 feet beam, 27 feet draft, speed 21 knots.

Demand for scrap iron and steel in Japan is so strong that the new motorship is to load what can be gathered at several ports along the North Atlantic. From Boston she went to Searsport, Maine, to take on 800 tons of scrap rails before visiting Portland, Maine, to load 2500 tons of rails that were taken from the roadbed of the Rumford branch of the Maine Central Railroad, that extended as far as Oquossoc in the Rangeley area.

Total scrap metal exports from Boston for the first six months of 1937 amounted to 126,832 tons valued at $2,344,864, Joseph A. Maynard, collector of customs, stated today. Of that total, Japan took 61,829 tons valued at $1,166,206.

♦ ♦ ♦

In July of 1932, the federal ax fell on the juicy political plum known as "appraiser of the port." The job was filled by Presidential appointment. But the Economy Act went into history and the latest New Deal measure, calling for reorganization of federal bureaus and departments, has restored the job—but for civil service workers rather than political patrons.

At Boston, James F. Ingraham was the last appraiser of the port. His duties were combined with those of the chief assistant appraiser and James L. Dunn became "appraiser of merchandise," a title that remains under the new edict but all appraisers are made responsible to the Commissioner of Customs at Washington, direct, no longer being under jurisdiction of the collectors of customs.

♦ ♦ ♦

Back in 1935, Dr. Alexander Dye, commercial attache for Uncle Sam at Buenos Aires, was ordered to Washington to become director of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, leaving a post vacant that Uncle Sam considers one of key assignments for his trade "diplomats." Today Dr. William E. Dunn, assistant director of the Bureau in Washington since 1934, and recently appointed to the Argentine post, visited Boston to consult with business men as to how he can be of most service to them when he reaches his new post. He sails for Buenos Aires Sept. 11.

Leon Stone

Taxpayers' Group In Quincy to Hear Results of Survey

Opening its fall campaign of activities the Quincy Taxpayers' Association are tonight tendering a reception to 500 new members at the estate of Delcevare King, president of the Granite Trust Company in Quincy. Mr. King is interested in the work of the association.

The principal speaker will be Clarence Bingham, municipal research engineer hired by the association early this year to make a study of all city departments. Mayor Thomas S. Burgin has stated he will appoint Mr. Bingham to set up a purchasing system in the city in the event that the people approve the employment of a purchasing agent at the election this fall.

Mr. Bingham will speak on alleged abuses he discovered. David A. Cutler, president of the association, will preside.

New Haven

(Continued from Page 9)

that bond holders should be paid in full before securities are given stockholders. Mr. Hays went into many financial details. Mr. Buckland defended the reorganization plan, under which many bondholders receive some securities which are not guaranteed as to interest or principal. He defended also the issuance of new common stock under the plan.

The smouldering question of the accuracy of the New Haven's estimate of Old Colony road losses came to the fore toward the end of the session. Mr. Buckland said discovery of the Old Colony operating loss of over $3,000,000, as stated in the New Haven reorganization plan, "came as a shock to me. While there were indications the line was losing some on its Boston Commutation business and perhaps on some sections of line in the vicinity of the Cape, the size of the loss amazed me."

Attorney Robert Dodge, representing Old Colony stock holders who are dissatisfied with what they would receive for their holdings, indicated his belief the New Haven estimate of Old Colony loss is inaccurate.

Mr. Dodge referred to the "alleged" old Colony deficit. Mr. Buckland declared he thought new plans and economies could substantially reduce the operating loss for the future. He maintained that in the present estimates "we leaned over backwards" to give the Old Colony all the breaks.

Terming as "pieces of paper labeled common stock" the new common stock to be issued to present Old Colony stockholders Attorney Dodge said the latter would receive securities "of doubtful value." As for Old Colony bond holders Mr. Dodge expressed dissatisfaction with what they would receive, under the reorganization plan.

Respite for Di Stasios

A respite until Nov. 8 was granted by Gov. Charles F. Hurley to Frank and Anthony Di Stasio, father and son, who were to have been executed during the week of Sept. 12. The men were convicted in the fatal burning in an automobile of Daniel Crowley of Boston in an attempt to defraud insurance companies. The request for respite was made this morning by William R. Scharton, attorney for both prisoners. It was granted because of the docketing of appeals in both the Supreme Court of Massachusetts and the Supreme Court of the United States.

YOUR LAST CHANCE!

Last week of daily Sailings to Provincetown (except Sat.). Lv. Long Wharf, foot of State St., 10 A. M. Return 7:45; 2 hrs. ashore; $2 Round Trip. Children half fare. CAPE COD STEAMSHIP CO., 131 State St., Boston. Hub. 2450

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August weather was not conducive to shopping comfort, we are giving our customers for the first time ever the opportunity of purchasing our coats at August Sale prices in September.

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PROTECT PRECIOUS YOUNG EYES
WITH PLENTY OF LIGHT FOR STUDYING

This week Greater Boston's public schools . . . known the country over for their high standards of education . . . again hum with the restless activity of nearly a half million children.

Again study and homework demand the constant, close use of young eyes, month in and month out, with possible eyestrain caused by dim light. Take no chances with precious eyesight!

How can you tell how much light is enough for your children to study by? Let Boston Edison's free lighting service answer that question. Without obligation, a trained lighting advisor will call at your home and measure your light with the new Sight Meter . . . give you helpful suggestions on how to improve it . . . tell you about the new Better Sight Lamps scientifically approved by the Illuminating Engineering Society.

This service is absolutely without charge. Simply phone your nearest Edison Shop.

SIGHT METER Measures the Light in your Home

The Sight Meter tells you whether you have too much or too little light in your home. A trained lighting advisor will demonstrate at your convenience, without the least obligation.

BOSTON EDISON COMPANY

Scattered across the country today are a lot of fifteen-year-old boys who'll be the money makers of 1967.

Up in the attic they're fussing over some new radio gadget. Down in the garage they're bedevilling the old car with a new fangled gas saver. The kitchen sink reeks with some chemical experiment.

They're all busy making *things*—just as Ford and Edison and Chrysler and Kettering were, before them.

Some day they'll make things so well and so cheaply that the neighbors and everybody else will want them.

And *then* they'll make money.

But ahead of the money will come problems—of sales and labor and materials and production. And every problem must be solved before any money is made, either for the man himself, or his employees or his stockholders.

How will these money makers keep on top of the ball—how will they know how to make money?

By keeping forever in touch with business news—by watching progress and analyzing conditions, by always having an open mind and a willing ear for the trends that move markets as they move men.

For these men there will be a daily newspaper *tomorrow* that will give them clearly, concisely and accurately *all* the business news there is. We hope and expect that paper will be *then*, as it is *now*, The Wall Street Journal.

Today this daily-but-Sunday paper prints 16 to 20 pages of important news. It maintains offices or correspondents in every important business and political center. Its news foresight is keen, its editorial opinions carefully considered, highly valued.

For this complete, unbiased, true report of world-wide business news 33,000 men pay $18 a year. With 65,000 associate or pass-along readers they spend 29½ minutes a day on the news and the advertisements.

To tell your story to these men, the industrial and commercial leaders of America, use The Wall Street Journal—

the morning *must* of the money makers.

Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Women Who Build Sturdily for World Peace

Fashions—Food
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Through the Editor's Window

Doing Our Part for Peace

By Mellanay Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

As we look out across a world that includes not only strange undeclared wars, but all too many national attitudes from which wars formerly have flamed into being, it would not be surprising if "doing our part for peace" seemed to many of us but a hollow phrase. Perhaps it is already an old story that the peace movement begins in our own thinking; but it remains true. Indeed, the Peace Movement may, in the face of current happenings, seem too idealistic for us to see how we can serve it practically, much as we wish to. Yet without political lobbying, making a single speech or belonging to any peace organization we may be taking a really important stand in its support. Conversely we may unthinkingly be blocking its progress.

Have you ever speeded ahead of another motorcar just for the sake of putting the other driver behind where he or she "belongs"? Have you ever been of a club group that "pulled strings" to push certain people into office or taken part in an intense personal campaign to have your own candidate reap the votes? Have you ever caught yourself entertaining certain people in a certain way for the sole reason that it enables you to "keep up with the Joneses"? It may sound absurd to list these as enemies to international peace. But they are based on competition and rivalry; and competition and rivalry are at the root of all wars.

* * *

Have you ever felt resentful at something a friend has or has not done? Or called yourself insulted by someone's underestimation of you; or felt inferior in the face of someone's apparently successful strutting about? Who has not! And yet wars come out of just such feelings held by one nation toward another. Insofar as any of us harbor these enemies to peace we are on the side of the undeclared war, the inflammable propaganda.

Present-day developments would indicate that the dictatorship must engender its necessary support by playing up a bombastic nationalism based on exclusion and suspicion of outsiders. Exclusion and suspicion can easily be fanned into war. Both are fed on intolerance of others' ways of thinking and doing. Both are quick to accept as facts the insidious international gossip upon which wrong judgments and prejudiced dislikes are formed.

* * *

Within our own homes or among our relations we may have a sharp dislike of the way someone does some simple thing. Or we may feel critical of their manner of housekeeping, the way they bring up their children or their boastful talk. Nations fail to get together for just such causes. Tourists disliking the food, the lack of conveniences, nasal voices or something equally unimportant, have let themselves be ambassadors of international ill-will for no better reason than to display their own sense of superiority or give in to an uncontrolled weakness for criticizing others. It is this same intolerance, this making molehills into mountains within home, neighborhood or club that shoots us squarely into the War Party. It is usually the person who is critical of little things who swallows local (and international) gossip, hook, line and sinker. Gossip and petty criticism, dislike of habits and customs just because they are not our own, is ever the tool of the war propagandist.

The true Democracy's way is the Peace Way. Planted squarely in democracy, is to have one's roots in the Peace Movement. Are you willing to let an idea unfold within your home or club group, guiding it but never "putting it over" on an unwilling or an unready thought? Then you are working for international peace. Are you glad to listen to others' viewpoints and to weigh them as understandingly as you can? When there is disagreement in home, club or church business meeting do you honestly prefer to discuss the question openly and fairly and rest in the result? Then you are lined up with the nations who stand stanchly for interpational arbitration.

Are you in the habit of doing your own thinking, unswayed by emotional campaign speeches, awake to the human desire of persons to mold the thought of others to their own pattern, and alert to check yourself not only that you be free of such bending to others' wills but also free to accept new thoughts and new ways? Then you are safe from the propaganda on which dictatorships must feed, and are walking in the Democratic Way which is at the very heart of all work for Peace.

* * *

In the spirit of the true Democracy of all time, are you quick to protect the rights of the minorities? Has the child in the house his rightful (not pampered) place? Has the maid in the kitchen the consideration deserved by the Party Not in Power? Are you awake to the unspoken needs of the tenement district, of the foreign fruit vender, of the Negro member of your local parent-teacher group? Then you are active in helping to solve one of the world's most urgent international problems.

And do you cultivate the habit of liking people as they are—and extending this liking, with the utmost generosity, to people you do not yet personally know? Then you will expect to like the Japanese, the Germans, the English, the Americans, the Italians who come your way, even to the point of seeking to have them come your way. And you will find yourself refusing to believe them unlikable or less than potential friends.

* * *

So it will develop that you are an impregnable barrier against war, an active promoter of permanent international peace.

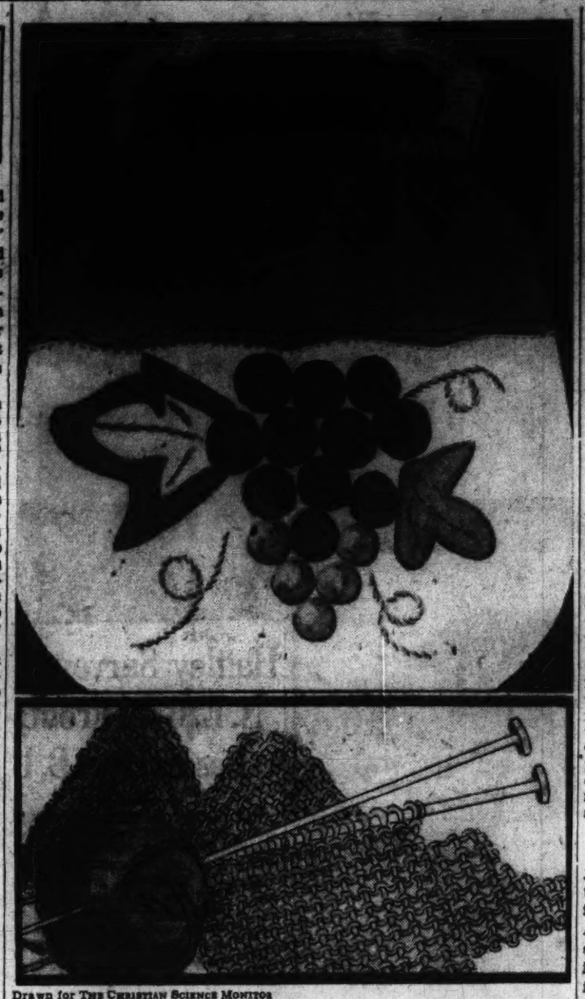
To be sure, you are only one person. But remember that without you there would be one less—one less working for Peace. And the worth of an individual to a righteous cause cannot be measured.

A Wednesday Column

Humor and Fur Coats

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

If humor springs from the juxtaposition of discrepancies, then furriers are at times this season designing humorously. They take sumptuous pelts to concoct casual jackets fashioned like such whimsies as one might wear to eat breakfast in bed. And they slice off sleeves at the elbow on coats elsewhere so deep with warmth that the exposed lower arm looms like a joke. And they nip in waists with bands of slimming crepe, while above this wasplike line bulks a huge bodice and below it billows an immense skirt.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Green and White Felt Work Bag Trimmed With Gay Bunches of Purple Grapes. Directions for Making the Bag Are Given in the Accompanying Article

Felt Work Bag Strong and Gay

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Work bags to hold the knitting, needlepoint or sewing continue in popular vogue because they have become almost essentials to accommodate the handiwork that is so many women's delight. One of the loveliest of these useful bags is fashioned of green and white felt with luscious-looking grapes appliqued on in two shades of purple. The unlined bag is topped with a small wooden handle.

Directions for Making

Materials required: One piece of white felt 7 by 13 inches; one piece of green felt 7 by 13 inches; two small pieces of purple felt; one eight-inch wooden handle. The bag is unlined.

If the felt is purchased at one of the places, either department stores or specialty shops, where school pennants are made, it is possible to buy the small pieces needed. If you have to buy the seven inches across—the felt is sold by the inch—plan to make two bags. The cost of each bag is about $1.10. If you cannot get the purple felt, another color will do as well—vivid orange and navy blue on either side is pretty.

The grapes are cut round, the size of an ordinary spool of thread. Cut six of these in the dark purple and two in the lighter shade. Cut eight more grapes the size of a thimble for the bottom of the cluster. Have 16 grapes in each group. Find the middle of the white felt and arrange the grapes one next to the other in cluster style, and sew around each one with a small running stitch. This stitching puffs the grapes without any further filling.

Cut the two leaves from the top of the green felt. Arrange the open leaf on one side and the solid leaf on the other side of the grapes. Sew around both to appliqué on. On the solid leaf, sew up through the center and through the center of the sides in a quilted effect to simulate veins. Draw a line through the center of the open leaf and make two veins, outlining both in dark brown embroidery cotton in outline stitch. Draw three stems in curled stem fashion to finish decoration and outline these in the brown cotton.

Make the other side of the bag in the same way.

Stitch the white to the green felt. Round off the bottom of the bag and slope up from 12 to 10 inches. Sew up the sides, leaving three inches at the top for the opening. Hem back openings and gather each side of the bag onto the frame.

The same idea could be worked out in cherries, using red felt.

EDNA GUGENHEIM

School Lunch Kit And Accessories

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Be sure that you choose a school lunch box which is not only suitable for packing and carrying lunches, but which is attractive to the eye. For one dollar one can now purchase enameled steel boxes in various colors which have beautiful thermos bottles in matching colors. Given good care, they will last for years. They are easy to clean and well ventilated.

Perhaps waxed paper is next in importance, and it is logical and true that the larger rolls with the cutter edge are cheapest in the long run. Every one knows how fine waxed paper is to prevent dust and odors permeating food.

Paper napkins are extremely cheap, and they save on laundry. You will find they can be obtained in almost any conceivable color, and pattern.

Paper baking cups are ideal, in which to bake cup cakes for lunch box use. Not only do they save oiling muffin tins, and dish washing, but they also keep the cup cakes moist longer. They make the little cakes more sanitary to handle when eating and dress up the cup cakes also.

Paper Dixie Cups with lid are fine for sending soft foods in the lunch box. They are attractive, sanitary and may be discarded after using. If, however, you find this procedure a bit expensive, screw-top salad dressing jars serve the same purpose.

Paper drinking straws may be purchased for 10 cents, a whole hundred of them. Your child will find any hot drink more palatable, if he can sip it through one of these soda straws.

In most rural schools, children eat their box lunch at their own desk, so make sure that your child is provided with an extra napkin to use as a table cloth.

Johnny's cart or in the old baby buggy, and pushed along under the lines as needed, so the wash is speedily hung with minimum of effort, and where it will not be torn by the boisterous fingers of the wind.

True, if the furnace has not been started, and the air in the basement is damp and stagnant, it takes clothes a long time to dry. But if you own a portable electric fan, or a portable heater, or both, the wash need not long remain wet. Place the fan where the breeze will circulate best among the clothes and adjust the heater far enough away from the lines so that when the heat is turned on, it will not be too intense for any fabric. A fan of the oscillating type is best for this purpose as its breeze will sweep a longer line and the clothes need not be so crowded together that they fail to dry fast.

Important to Remember

When setting these electric servants at this sort of work, they must be handled with dry hands as they are on other occasions; and moving, starting or adjusting them must be done ONLY when the current is shut off. A stout cord tied to the chain of a pull socket for turning on both the heat and breeze is safer in the laundry than using the switches on the appliances themselves.

So used, a good sized fan is especially valuable to families living in apartments where laundry days are fixed, or for those whose help must come in on a certain day of the week regardless of the weather. Otherwise, in many cases, to complete the washing, ironing and cleaning, all within the time arranged for, would be impossible in stormy weather.

Putting the Iron to Work

Under such circumstances, clothes just damp enough to iron may be taken from the line, or folded for ironing at a more convenient time. And speaking of time and effort saving in connection with the washing, have you seen the newest thing in electric irons? They have automatic control for ironing different fabrics, such as linen, cotton, wool, silk and rayon; you can set the pointer to the name of the fabric to be ironed, and the heat stays at exactly the right temperature until you turn the pointer "off." And all this may be done without taking your hand from the handle of the iron. The heat you want for some fabrics is ready for you within a minute after connection with the electric outlet. In some new models the cord is not plugged into the iron; it is built on so it never comes loose or falls out. On seeing one, a woman who uses an iron of earlier vintage wonders why she did not discover them before, and turns in her old iron to save the time and effort the new appliance makes possible.

BERTHA STREETER

A seventh article in this series will run soon

Wash-Day Rainbow

Greater Service From Your Electrical Appliances

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

During the year there are so many days that are rainy or cold that the wash might better be hung indoors than out. After a few weeks of this, the critical home manager may think the white articles not quite so dazzling as they would be had they had the benefit of sunshine, but that is easily remedied by a good boiling with a cupful of javelle water to a boilerful of suds.

But lack of sunshine for bleaching is almost the only disadvantage in drying clothes in a dry basement, or elsewhere in the house. To offset that, consider the saving of time, effort and discomfort in lugging a heavy basket full of wet clothes up and down basement steps and out and around the yard. In the basement, the basket may be set in

Around the Clock in English Handknits

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

Hand-knitted wear is fashionable this season, and can be had in all weights and materials from rough "tweeds" to lace as flimsy as gauze. Among the collections are models for every occasion made of novelty wools, linen thread, wool-lace, and chenille.

For hard, country wear a two-piece knitted "tweed" suit in rough bottle-green wool with a multi-colored fleck is shown by Mrs. Pearson, who specializes in handknit garments. The jacket has tailored breast pockets and neat leather buttons to match. A lace-wool jumper in a fashionable shade of coral accompanies the suit. A delightful sports coat knitted of cherry chenille, with four useful pockets and square wooden buttons, specially dyed to the same tone, has every appearance of tailored suede. With this coat is worn an intriguing toque knitted in the same material.

Among the suits in this collection is a jaunty model in navy and white made of a specially woven worsted and silk mixture. The pleats of the skirt, being knitted in, are permanent, and while giving a slim effect provide ample fullness for sports. The revers of the coat and the slit cuffs are edged with double bands of white knitted braid. A useful and original dress is knitted in broken stripes of off-white and Indian red artificial silk. A white knitted tie, lined with red knitting, finishes the neck. For additional warmth, an Indian red coatee, accompanying the dress, can be slipped on.

For evening wear Mrs. Pearson is showing gowns knitted in the finest lace-wool, or in artificial silk, or linen thread, with oxidised or gold metal thread introduced. A restaurant gown in pure black linen thread has an effective pattern knitted in, composed of scattered bunches of wild flowers in old-world colors. The hem and neck are edged with a very narrow green and white knitted border. Knitted wool tea-gowns, the latest novelty in the hand-knitting world, are made in lovely shades. A sea-green gown of fine lacey wool, producing a cobweb effect, is backless, but has a little circular cape dipping to the waist line. With this gown is worn a narrow flame-colored sash.

Wool accessories are much worn. Knitted or chocheted belts go with tailored suits, and much use is being made of bright wool girdles. Molyneux ties the neck of a loosely fitting black day coat with a conspicuous girdle of emerald wool fairing in front and ending in very long tassels. Nina Batchelor combines knitted wool and suede for her hats, purses and gloves. Handmade broom flowers are much in evidence. They are worn on coat lapels, with woolen tea-gowns, or for the hair, and may be conventional or extremely realistic.

For the evening, a little coat by Molyneux is knitted in silk wool with gold thread knitted in and finished with a trimming of tiny gold buttons. For day wear there are double-breasted travel suits knitted on plain, tailored lines, additional interest given by romantic buttons and contrasted bindings or stitching. Knitted suits with contrasting shirts, blouses, and waistcoats, are fashionable. Gay jumpers in soft raffia look well with a three-piece country suit. For added warmth there are sleeveless waistcoats in bright colored lambswool to wear over a shirt or under a coat. With heavy linen coats and skirts, blouses of knitted linen lace are worn.

D. A. L.

Drawn by Mulready

This Handknit Model by Mrs. Pearson Is Carried Out in Coral and White Linen Thread With Fitted Coat in the Coral. The Skirt Is Finely Pleated and the Sleeves of the Frock Are Gathered Into an Elastic Band Above the Elbow

Favorites for the Lunch Box

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Mothers are often puzzled to know how to add variety to the school lunch box. Sandwiches seem to be the first thought when thinking of lunches. They are good, too, when made with the right combinations of food and varied as to fillings, bread and shapes.

The salad sandwiches make nice changes and replace the salad. They are most tasty made with vegetables and meat or fish, . . . these combined with some suitable vegetables as celery, chopped lettuce and peas. A salad sandwich of peas, cheese and celery would be enjoyed. Of course one must flavor well with dressing, . . . at the same time being careful not to add too much so that it will make the bread soft and soggy.

Salads carried in paper cups or small screwtop glass jars will delight the kiddies, but do not forget a spoon or fork. A paper one will do away with a large deal of trouble.

A very good salad for fall is made with raw carrots and apples (skins left on). This will require thorough chewing which all of us need. This is made by cutting the carrots and apples in small cubes, adding a small amount of chopped lettuce, and mixing with a dressing.

Graham crackers spread with peanut butter, cheese or other fillings will be a change from bread and are good eaten with the salad.

The question of sweets may be answered by including fruits—fresh or dried—or jam or honey fillings for sandwiches, or a bit of maple sugar, simple cakes, or cookies. With the addition of a milk drink, one may be satisfied that the lunch box contains a well-balanced meal.

Here are some lunch-box recipes:

Combination Filling

Melt
1 tablespoon butter over boiling water, mix with
1 tablespoon sweet chocolate grated,
1 tablespoon sweet cream and
1 tablespoon powdered sugar. Chop
½ cup stoned dates,
½ cup figs and
1 cup walnut meats and add to first mixture. When melted add
½ cup grated coconut. Remove from fire. Cool and spread between lightly buttered slices of whole wheat bread. Makes 12 sandwiches.

Sandwich Spread

Put
1 small glass dried beef
3 hard cooked eggs
½ glass pimiento
½ pound cheese through the food chopper. Add
Salt and Pepper to taste and add
1 small jar of peanut butter.
Cooked salad dressing to make of spreading consistency. Spreads easily and keeps well.

Honey and Carrot Cookies

Stir
¼ teaspoon soda into
1 cup honey, mix with
1 cup grated carrots and
2 slightly-beaten eggs. Mix and sift
2 cups flour,
2 teaspoons baking powder
¾ teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon cinnamon and add
1 cup chopped nuts
2 cups quick oatmeal
1 cup chopped raisins and then combine with the honey-egg mixture. Drop by spoonfuls on a greased baking sheet. Flatten with spoon or fork and bake in a moderate oven (350° F.) makes about 8 dozen.

Courtesy of the Modern Science Institute

Just Waiting for Mother to Tuck That Last Sandwich Into the Lunch Box, Then They Will Be Merrily Off to School. And How Good That Lunch Will Taste Along About Twelve O'clock—With Its Sandwiches, Fruit, Milk and Cake, All Done Up in a Shiny Box. Each Child Likes to Have His Very Own Box. In the Accompanying Article a Mother Shares Some of the Ways She Has Found to Give a Pleasing Variety to the Lunch-Box Menu

Macaroni With Tomatoes

Boil for 9 minutes
1 package elbow macaroni in
4 quarts rapidly boiling water to which
1 tablespoon salt has been added. Drain. Cut off the tops of
4 tomatoes and remove pulp. Season the tomatoes with
Salt and
Pepper. In a double boiler, melt
3 tablespoons butter, add
1 tablespoon flour and when well blended pour in
1½ cups hot milk. Cook for 10 minutes, then add
½ cup grated cheese
1 teaspoon salt
¼ teaspoon paprika and stir until thoroughly blended. Mix half of the sauce with 1½ cups of the cooked elbow macaroni and the pulp which has been removed, and fill tomatoes with the mixture. Cover tops with
¼ cup buttered bread crumbs, dot with butter and bake in moderate oven until tomatoes are tender. On a platter place the remaining macaroni and pour remaining sauce over them. Put the stuffed tomatoes in the center and garnish with
1 hard-cooked egg, cut in slices, and
6 sprigs of parsley.

You Might Like to Try—

Not using the fireplace for a waste basket during the summer.

The old fashioned plan of setting the breakfast table the night before.

Drying those colored summer wash frocks on wooden hangers suspended from a shady branch of a tree—conserves color, lessens wrinkles.

Learning the names of all the flowers in your garden, annual and perennial.

Sleeping in unironed sheets. Press the hems if you must.

Singing while you work. It's a buoyant pastime. Never mind the melody. It's the spirit that counts.

Warming and serving the leftovers in individual custard cups. They look more like first-timers.

Making bean bags of the legs of children's fancy discarded hose.

This cold plate luncheon—baked beans, sliced tomatoes, cucumber strips, chili sauce in green pepper halves, toasted wheat muffins.

F. F. A.

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Alice Marble Eliminated Today by Dorothy Bundy in National Tennis Singles

Many Players Lost, but Blaik Issues Warning

HANOVER, N. H., Sept. 8 (AP)—Physically, the Dartmouth Indians will be very much weaker during the coming intercollegiate football season than they were last year, but before their "Ivy League" rivals start cheering, it would be well to heed Earl (Red) Blaik's warning that he will start his fourth season in Hanover with a dangerous and colorful team.

Eleven of the most dependable players on last year's once-beaten club graduated last June, so Blaik faces an alarming shortage of seasoned material. But the great majority of last year's reserves have had at least one season under Blaik, and his only acute problems are filling in for Fullback Johnny Handrahan and Dave Camerer, the 60-minute left-tackle.

The nucleus of the 1937 tribesmen is formed by three of last year's starters, Capt. Merrill Davis, right end; Left and Right Halfbacks Fred Hollingsworth and Bob (MacLeod and Larry Hull, a 1935 regular who is ready to take over the portside wing position after a year of ineligibility.

Blaik has a wealth of promising backfield material to install his new offense, which will probably be 60 per cent overhead, but he will miss Gordon Clark, one of the most consistent passers and punters on last year's squad, who was a victim of a recent automobile mishap. Herb Christiansen, a sure-fire three-yard plunger, possesses only about a third of Handrahan's all-around ability, but he is a standout at fullback. Harry Gates is the logical successor to Hank Whitaker, the graduated quarterback.

Vernon (Moose) Taylor is a competent tackle, but he cannot swing into the interference on Blaik's favorite deep reverses as Camerer did, and Francis Schildgen as yet cannot be mentioned in the same breath with Gordon Bennett, last year's courageous leader. The ranking guards, Jim Feeley and Gus Zitrides, need another season before they can be expected to duplicate the feats of Jack Williams, Bill Cole and Latta McCray, but Bob Gibson and Otis Mudge, strangely enough, are worthy successors for even such a colorful center as Carl (Mutt) Ray.

Dartmouth's rearranged schedule appears ideal for Blaik and his problems, for his team will not feel any serious pressure until late October, when it will be called upon to face Harvard, Yale and Princeton on successive Saturdays. The two weeks' start the Indians have on those "big three" rivals will probably stand them in good stead at that stage of the campaign.

The Dartmouth schedule:

Sept. 25, Bates; Oct. 2, Amherst; 9, Springfield; 16, Brown at Providence, 23, Harvard at Boston; 30, Yale at New Haven; Nov. 6, Princeton at Princeton; 13, Cornell; 20, Columbia at New York.

National League

	Won	Lost	Pct.
New York	76	48	.613
Chicago	75	52	.591
St. Louis	67	60	.528
Pittsburgh	66	60	.524
Boston	62	65	.488
Brooklyn	54	71	.432
Philadelphia	52	74	.413
Cincinnati	50	72	.410

Results Sept. 7
Brooklyn 6, Boston 1.
Chicago 8, St. Louis 5.

Cubs and Giants In Crucial Series Starting Sept. 21

By the Associated Press

The Cubs are going to give the Giants a little party soon and, if the neighbors do their bit, the latter will go home with little to show for their trip.

Counting heavily on the aid and abettance of the Cards, Pirates and even the lowly Reds, Charlie Grimm's men see the three-game series with the New Yorkers, starting Sept. 21 as their entree into the World Series. It is their last chance. The gaudy lead of mid-summer has faded to a 2½-game deficit; the once matchless infield is stumbling.

The schedule shows nine more games for the Cubs with the Cards and, as they proved yesterday, the St. Louis players are the Chicagoans' cousins. That may help. But Boston and Pittsburgh are tough for the Cubs, and there's the inevitable series with the Giants. As they start a whole string of "croocial" series, the Giants have a neat but not gaudy edge.

Club—	Won	Lost	Games Behind	To Play
Giants	76	48	—	30
Cubs	75	52	2½	27

No team has had more ups and downs than the Cubs. Handicapped by injuries in the early season, they bounced back to take first place and dream of a runaway race a la American League. They may yet rebound from this latest slump.

Certainly they showed signs of it yesterday when Bill Lee staggered through to his thirteenth victory of the season, defeating the Cardinals 8—5. Phil Cavarretta pumped in four runs with a brace of doubles and a single. Phil was the boy shoved in at first base when Ripper Collins was injured. Lee finished strongly, allowing one hit in the last five frames, a homer by Don Padgett.

The Cubs' front office added Carl Reynolds, former American Leaguer, to the squad. Reynolds, a 33-year-old veteran of four American League clubs, has been hitting .358 with the Minneapolis Millers.

In the only other National League game, the Brooklyn Dodgers trimmed the Boston Bees 6 to 1 in the rubber game of a three-game series. Cookie Lavagetto's homer was a big factor in the Dodger attack.

The once-proud Red Sox bowed twice to the Washington Senators 11-5 and 5-4 in the only American League games. Jimmy Deshong and Monte Weaver held the Sox at bay while the Nats pummeled Rube Walberg, Jose Gonzales, and Ted Olson in the opener and Johnny Marcum in the nightcap.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

New York pro football Giants defeated College All-Stars, 12-2.

Three Years Ago

Lou Gehrig hits 44th homer of season.

Five Years Ago

Catcher Earl Grace, Pittsburgh, ended second errorless streak at 444 games by making wild throw to second.

Terriers Start Passing Attack on First Day Out

By a Staff Photographer

Boston University Eleven Will Stress Offensive Football If the Opening Day Practice Can Be Taken as an Indication of Season Plans. Coach Pat Hanley (Inset) Is Searching for Passers and Pass Receivers

The Sports Horizon

By George E. Timpson
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Voting for the Sullivan Medal

NEW YORK, Sept. 8—That classic track meet, the annual outdoor games of the New York Athletic Club at Travers Island, will again start the fall season on this side of the Atlantic, when the one hundred and thirty-ninth games of the club are held on Sept. 18. Entries are now being received, and while many of the stars of former years will not be available, due to the extensive invasion of Europe and Japan now being staged, still there will be plenty of material to live up to the traditions of the meets, and with handicaps in use, the battles are certain to be close and exciting.

The lists for the annual award of the James E. Sullivan Memorial Trophy, to the athlete selected by the official tribunal organized by the Amateur Athletic Union, who did most to advance the cause of sportsmanship in this country during the year 1937, "by his performance as a competitor, and by his example and influence as an amateur," to quote the official announcement, are now open, and the 600 members of the tribunal are now busy nominating their candidates. All entries must be in by the first of November, and then the members will vote on the candidates preferred by the nominees.

The criterions by which the winner are to be judged are very high, and lay great stress on "acts of sportsmanship, excellence of performance, strength of character, qualities of leadership, force of personality, and high ideals of amateurism," once more to quote from the preliminary announcement. Surely that is a high standard to set, and the winner may be regarded as worthy of the honor if he can meet the criteria.

Any sport can be utilized for the selection of candidates, and both men and women are eligible. Lawn tennis, polo, golf, track and field, rowing, in fact any of the sports which are strictly amateur, are eligible, and their outstanding performers should be among those nominated and considered. Such players as J. Donald Budge, Ray Billows, Stewart B. Iglehart, Jack Rutherford, are just as much to be considered as the trackmen, and it is hoped that several of these will be on the final lists.

One of the greatest aggregation of recent intercollegiate football stars ever gathered together to play as a team, the Eastern All-Stars, will test out the possibilities of a professional team this evening, when they oppose the New York Giants under the arc lights at the Polo Grounds.

The only question involved is whether they can be gotten together into any form of cohesion, due to the different methods which they have acquired during their college careers. But with Andy Kerr, the Colgate coach as their mentor, and a definite earnestness absent from previous combinations manifested during the practices at Peddie Institute, Hightstown, N. J., during the past two weeks, there seems a prospect that, like the other amateur teams which have been busy against other teams of the National Professional Football League during the last week, they will overpower the professionals.

Cissy Madden And Patty Kilmartin Win

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 9 (AP)—Cissy Madden of Jamaica Plain, Mass., and Patty Kilmartin of Miami Beach, Fla., led the way into the quarterfinals of the national girls' tennis championship yesterday with upset victories.

Miss Kilmartin beat the No. 8 seeded player, Kitty Lawrence of Barrington, Ill., 6—0, 6—0, while Miss Madden defeated Polly Morrill of Dedham, Mass., 6—2, 7—5. Miss Morrill on Monday eliminated Margaret Jessee, of Sacramento, Calif., in a surprise victory.

Hope Knowles and Madge Harshaw, both of Philadelphia, also reached the quarterfinals while the favorite, Barbara Winslow of Hollywood, Calif., starting a day late, won over Betty Cortright of Philadelphia, and Nellie Sheer of Miami, to reach the fourth round. Later she beat Ruth Carter of Brookline, Mass., 6—1, 6—0, to enter the quarterfinals.

Jane Wagner of Cincinnati also reached the round of eight by beating Dorothy Wightman of Brookline, Mass., 6—3, 1—6, 8—6. Helen Bernhard of New York defeated Frederika Bancroft of Wilmington, Del., 4—6, 6—1 6—0, while Patricia Cummings of Westfield, N. J., conquered Susan Morton of Louisville, Ky., 6—2, 3—6, 6—0.

Shamrocks to Play At Woburn Saturday

The Boston Shamrocks, 1936 American Professional Football League champions, will stage an intra-squad game at the Woburn High School Stadium, Woburn, Saturday afternoon, Sept. 11, at 3 o'clock, under the auspices of the 101st Infantry Veterans Association, Inc.

Outstanding gridsters who will furnish the fans with a wide-open pass attack, end runs, hard tackling, excellent blocking and in general a game replete with thrills from start to finish include Don Blanchard, guard, Villanova; Pat Swan, tackle, Wake Forest; Francis "Red" Fleming, end, Catholic University; Bill Cronin, center, Fordham; Max Padlow, end, Ohio State; Bill Pendergast, All-American back, Manhattan; Dick Van Iderstine, end, Boston University; Nick Morris, back, Holy Cross; Joe Zapustas, back, Fordham; John Darcy, Notre Dame; Hank Soar, Providence College; Earl Bartlett, back, Centre; Thomas McNeese, Gonzaga University, and Eddie Concannon, linesman, N. Y. University, and Ralph Woffendale, tackle, Fordham.

In addition to this game a track meet and 20-kilometer championship Amateur Athletic Union road race will be staged under the auspices of the the A. A. U. Johnny Kelley of Arlington and Olympic fame and members of the North Medford Club, Boston "Y," Brockton "Y," Northeastern, Keene "Y" and other athletic clubs have filed their entries. Coach James Brennan of the Woburn High School football team is chairman of the track meets and announces that numerous valuable prizes are on hand for the winners.

Amateur Nines Set for Tourney

DAYTON, Ohio, Sept. 8 (AP)—Twenty-four baseball teams from eight states will participate in the national amateur baseball tournament which starts here Saturday afternoon and winds up Sept. 20.

Six parks will be used for the nine-day classic. Both afternoon and night contests will be played, starting at 1 p. m. daily and ending about 11 p. m.

Teams from Waterbury, Conn.; Royal Oak, Mich.; Toledo, Cleve-Birmingham and Pell City, Ala.; Detroit, Pontiac, Dearborn and land, Barderton, Warren, Akron, Youngstown, Dayton and Lorain, Ohio; Baltimore, Md.; Pittsburgh and four other towns in Pennsylvania; Fort Wayne and Indianapolis, Ind.; and Weirton, W. Va., are entered in the tourney.

Scouts from practically all the big league clubs are expected to be on hand for the duration of the tourney.

Nora Hankin Wins Medal

WINNIPEG, Man., Sept. 8 (CP)—Nora Hankin of Montreal won the qualifying medal and the Ella Murray trophy yesterday in the Canadian women's close golf tournament, scoring 87, nine over par, to lead a field of 43. Scores of 102 qualified 30 women for the championship match.

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Newark	105	41	.719
Montreal	79	65	.549
Baltimore	73	71	.507
Syracuse	74	73	.503
Buffalo	73	75	.493
Rochester	70	79	.470
Toronto	61	85	.418
Jersey City	49	96	.340

Results Sept. 7
Rochester 2, Montreal 3.
Syracuse 7, Newark 6.
Jersey City 1, Baltimore 3.
Buffalo 11, Toronto 4.

Girl Athletes Join Pro Ranks

By the Associated Press

Chicago, Sept. 8

Three outstanding women athletes deserted the amateur ranks today.

Byron Schoeman, Chicago promoter, said Helen Stephens, Fulton, Mo.; Dee Boeckman, St. Louis, and Betty Robinson, Chicago, signed professional contracts with him.

Miss Stephens won the 100-meter dash in the 1936 Olympic Games at Berlin. Miss Robinson won the 100-meter run in the 1928 Olympics, and ran on the Olympic championship relay team last year. Miss Boeckman was an Olympic track and field coach.

N. E. Sidelines

Pre-season football practice sessions for many of New England college are in full swing. Most of the squads received equipment and were given limbering-up exercises yesterday in preparation for today's more strenuous workouts.

* * *

At Worcester, a squad of 52 players, including 12 lettermen, answered the Holy Cross football call given by Coach Ed Anderson yesterday. The squad included 20 sophomores. Among the returning lettermen were Capt. Bob Mautner, center; John Carr and Bill Collins, guards; Pete Manoli and Joe Delaney, tackles; and Bill Shields, end.

* * *

Amherst's grid squad numbering 35 reported this morning to Coach Lloyd Jordan. Equipment was passed out and informal practice was held. This afternoon the boys went through a routine drill of passing and kicking. Jordan's big problem is to mold an entirely new forward wall as all of the last year regulars were graduated.

* * *

Coach Tuss McLaughry of Brown was optimistic today over the outlook of his 1937 team. "We will be able to field from 12 to 15 first class players," he said after yesterday's first workout. There was a number of sophomores among the candidates, of whom at least eight are expected to occupy major roles in the coming campaign.

Dodgers Buy Seven Players

BROOKLYN, Sept. 8 (AP)—The Brooklyn Dodgers have announced the purchase of seven players from their Elmira farm of the New York-Pennsylvania League. They are, George Fallon, second baseman; Stanley Rogers, third baseman; Arthur Parks, outfielder; John Kimball, pitcher; George Cisar, outfielder; Berthold Haas, first baseman, and Nick Polly, third baseman. Haas and Cisar are with Clinton of the Three-I circuit and Polly with Dayton of the Mid-Atlantic League. The Dodgers also announced Outfielder Eddie Wilson and Catcher Elmer Klumpp, the latter with Jersey City, will be sent to Portland of the Pacific Coast League with cash as payment for Bill Posedel, right-handed pitcher purchased yesterday.

Cardinals Purchase Pitcher

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 7 (AP)—The St. Louis Cardinals announced yesterday purchase of Alfred Sherer, leading right-handed pitcher of the Piedmont League, from the Asheville, N. C. club for an unnamed amount of cash and release of Walter Alston, first baseman of the Houston, Texas, Club, who has been under option to the Cardinals.

Penn Lightweights

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 8 (AP)—The University of Pennsylvania 150-pound-football team will play a five game schedule, all with eastern intercollegiate 150-pound league rivals, this fall. The Red and Blue lightweights will open with Yale at home October 22, followed by games with Lafayette, Princeton, and Villanova.

Hanley Surveys N. E. Grid Front; Passes Over B. U.

Pat Hanley is outwardly optimistic over his 1937 Boston University football prospects, but he refuses to make any pre-season predictions. "We have a difficult schedule," he said, "and we plan to take each game as it comes." Asked if he expected as successful a season as last year, he grinned and said, "I'll tell you next November."

"But say, there's going to be some mighty good football teams in New England this fall," he said, quickly changing the subject.

"Our good friend Boston College, for instance, might go through this season undefeated and rate as one of the East's most powerful aggregations.

"Now take Harvard, While Dick Harlow has his first major game to win, I think you are going to see something there this fall. I watched them in one of their spring workouts and there was plenty of potential football material on that squad.

"Dartmouth? Don't believe all you hear about a weak Dartmouth team. While Earl Blaik has lost a number of key men I think you are going to see another Big Green team that will give its opponents plenty to think about before the season is over. And there are a number of others who are going to be heard from by the way of upsets.

"But B. U.?—Well, I'll leave that for the other fellow to predict."

Pre-season predictions, of course mean little. But one look at that Terrier grid squad indicates that Hanley will field a team that is likely to make more football history for B. U.

There are 17 veterans available including a host of inexperienced material. Among the veterans who are certain of starting positions are Capt. Leon Spivak, Solly Nechtem, Russ Lawry, Rolly Bernard, Don Livingston, Al Holgerson, Eddie Graham, Felix Dixon, Johnnie Walker, Maxie Miller, and Gary Famiglietti.

One of Hanley's outstanding prospects among the newcomers is Ike Sheean, a Dartmouth transfer. Sheean, in the spring practice, showed unusual ability as a forward-passer and punter. He also has shown speed and power as a ball carrier.

Harvard Grid Tickets

Football application blanks for Harvard games were mailed Tuesday. The season tickets at $5.50 and $8.80 include home games with Springfield, Brown, Dartmouth, Army, and Davidson.

The games with Navy at Baltimore, Md., and Princeton at Princeton are priced at $3.30 each. Dartmouth, West Point and Yale will be played in the Stadium and the prices for the first two will be $3.30 each and for the Yale game, $3.85.

No individual applications were sent out for the Springfield, Brown and Davidson games. Single tickets for the first one, which opens the Harvard season Oct. 2, will be $1.10, while for the Brown and Davidson games the prices will be $1.10 and $2.20. The schedule:

Oct. 2—Springfield; 9—Brown; 16—Navy at Baltimore; 23—Dartmouth; 30—Princeton at Princeton. Nov. 6—Army; 13—Davidson; 20—Yale.

Chicago Y Introduces Zoopball

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Sept. 8—Zoop used to be something liquid and hot which soldiers ate at mess, but now it is a game, and 20,000 young people are playing it here, estimates the Y. M. C. A., which introduced zoopball to Chicago. It's a cross between paddleball and ping-pong, with new features of its own. Players hold a wire basket at the end of a long handle, release the ball from the basket by means of a lever, sending it zooping in the direction of their opponent's basket, or against a wall, if they are playing alone. The trick is to get the speedy little ball back into the basket. The "Y" is now staging its first zoopball tournament in 23 centers of this city.

Chicago Bears Top All-Stars

OKLAHOMA CITY, Sept. 8 (AP)—The Chicago Bears of the National Professional Football League hit their stride in their pre-season tour of the southwest here last night, rolling over the Oklahoma All-Stars for a 25-0 victory on a rain-soaked field before 5500 fans.

Baugh Signs Contract

FORT WORTH, Texas, Sept. 8 (AP)—Sam Baugh, passing star of Texas Christian University for three seasons, planned to leave by plane today to play professional football with the Washingtin Redskins. Baugh said he would not play with the all-stars against the Shamrocks in Boston Friday night.

Today's Stars Below Par In Mallory Book

BULLETIN

FOREST HILLS, N. Y., Sept. 8 (AP)—Dorothy May Bundy, husky, free-hitting daughter of May Sutton Bundy, today tossed a major bombshell into the women's national singles championships by eliminating defending champion Alice Marble of San Francisco, 1—6, 7—5, 6—1, to advance into the semifinal round.

FOREST HILLS, N. Y., Sept. 8 (AP)—Some of the girls playing in the national championships look to the untrained eye like pretty good tennis players, and it comes as a shock to hear otherwise.

Molla Bjurstedt Mallory, one of the greatest of the old guard, says the girls in the past were better. Jadwiga Jedrzejowska, Anita Lizana, Alice Marble Helen Jacobs, Kay Stammers and all the others romping around in shorts these days are below par in Molla's book.

The famous Norsewoman, who won the American women's championship six times from 1916 to 1926, gave judgment yesterday while watching Helen Jacobs struggle through three sets to defeat Joan Ingram, a chubby English girl who isn't even ranked in her own country.

"How would Suzanne Lenglen have done against the girls playing in this tournament?".

Wouldn't Need Backhand

"Why, Suzanne could have cleaned out this field without ever using her backhand," she came back, "I could have cleaned them out myself.

"We had great players in my day. Take Suzanne, and take Mary Browne, Elizabeth Ryan, Kitty McKane Godfree and myself. And Helen Wills at the tail end. I honestly don't think any of these girls could have competed with us, even if pictures of us in our long skirts do look funny

Just for the sake of argument, did Suzanne, Molla or any of that group have a better service than Alice Marble's, a superior forehand drive than Jedrejowska's, or a better drop-shot than Lizana's?

"Perhaps not," hedged Mrs. Mallory, who for years now has held a responsible position in a Fifth avenue store. "But Suzanne's service was just as good as Marble's, and the rest of her game was better. With her accuracy, Suzanne didn't have to bother about drop-shots."

Noting Helen Jacobs' difficulty with a girl she might not have given a game to a couple of years ago, it was suggested that Helen finally might have lost some of that remarkable will to win that carried her to the top.

Still Wants to Win

"No," said Molla, shaking her black, shingled bob. "She still wants to win or she wouldn't be out there. I know."

The only player around who seems able to make faces at the years is Johnny Van Ryn, who has reached the quarterfinals again. He'll meet the youngster, Frankie Parker, tomorrow.

Johnny, though playing probably as fine tennis as ever in his life, said he wasn't interested in taking Gene Mako's place as partner to Don Budge on next year's Davis Cup team.

In the curious "stagger" system employed in the championships, only the four quarterfinal matches in the lower brackets, two in the women's, two in the men's, were scheduled today. Anita Lizana was up against Mrs. Marjorie Van Ryn, who has kept pace with her husband, while the defending women's champion, Alice Marble, faced the gallery's young favorite, Dorothy Bundy.

Gottfried Frhr. von Cramm was paired against Bryan Grant, and, though the Atlanta mite has recovered his game since returning from Wimbledon, the German ace was expected to take another stride toward his logical meeting with Don Budge in the finals. Bobby Riggs of Los Angeles faced Charlie Hare, last of the English hopes.

Yesterday's scores:

United States Tennis Championships
Women's Singles—Third Round

Helen H. Jacobs, Berkeley, defeated Joan Ingram, England, 2—6, 6—4, 6—4.
Katharine Stammers, England, defeated Gracyn Wheeler, Santa Monica, Calif., 6—4, 6—3.
Ruth M. Hardwick, England, defeated Dorothy Andrus, New York, 6—3, 6—4.
Jadwiga Jedrzejowska, Poland, defeated Evelyn Dearman, England, 6—4, 6—3.

Men's Singles—Fourth Round
Upper Half

J. Donald Budge, Oakland, defeated Yvon Petra, France, 6—0, 6—3, 6—1.
Joseph R. Hunt, Los Angeles, defeated Jiro Yamagishi, Japan, 3—6, 6—1, 6—1, 6—1.
Frank A. Parker, Spring Lake, N. J., defeated Sidney B. Wood Jr., New York, 3—6, 4—6, 6—1, 6—3, 6—0.
John W. Van Ryn, Austin, Texas, defeated Charles Harris, West Palm Beach, Fla., 6—3, 6—1, 6—1.

Lower Half

Charles E. Hare, England, defeated Merrimon Cunninggim, Nashville, Tenn., 4—6, 4—6, 6—3, 6—4, 6—2.

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Columbus	87	60	.592
Minneapolis	84	63	.571
Toledo	83	65	.558
Milwaukee	74	71	.510
Kansas City	70	78	.473
Indianapolis	68	79	.455
St. Paul	64	83	.435
Louisville	59	87	.404

Results Sept. 7
Toledo 18, Indianapolis 4.
Indianapolis 9, Toledo 4.
Kansas City 4, St. Paul 1.
St. Paul 4, Kansas City 3.
Columbus 11, Louisville 4.
Minneapolis 13, Milwaukee 4.

Naval Academy Employing New Football Plan

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Sept. 8 (AP)—Navy's new gridiron coach Lieut. H. J. (Hank) Hardwick, will spring a new football system on the sailors' foes this fall.

It is one of his own ideas, embodying the strong points of styles of coaches he has served under, and built to accommodate the "average" material he feels he has at the United States Naval Academy here.

"There are only four basic styles of football play and each has its strength and its weaknesses," he explained. "I've aided coaches who favored each of these systems. All I've done is to take the best features of these various offensives and try to mould them into a single system we can adopt here."

Navy's rival will find the midshipmen making a drastic departure from the pattern used successfully for the last three years by Coach Tom Hamilton, now back on sea duty.

"We really had to make the change," Hardwick explained, "because we haven't a kicker to compare with Sneed Schmidt, who was graduated, and so we must maneuver chiefly from a close formation rather than Navy's customary kick formation.

"We tried my ideas in spring drills and were satisfied with the results. Necessity has really forced me into experimenting with something I've wanted to try a long while," he said.

"Our backfielders are not versatile and so we can't get any deception by running plays from similar setups. We've had to build flexible formations that can be suited to the players' individual talents."

Hardwick, who played with Hamilton on Navy's 1926 team, has put in several terms as assistant coach here and last year tutored the U. S. S. Arizona team.

The Sailors lost an even dozen lettermen but the chief casualties through graduation were Zeke Soucek, an end, and Schmidt, the kicker and ball carrier who scored the winning touchdown over Army last fall.

"We can't replace either of them," Hardwick said. "Otherwise we're in good shape. We have a bunch of nice, dependable backs, some fair booters and passers, and a bunch of heavy, fair forwards. But we must depend on pluggers for our gains, there isn't a flashy back in the lot."

Bill Ingram 2d., who starred last season, again will do most of the Navy's ball carrying, with Lem Cooke as his chief understudy. The schedule:

Sept. 25—William and Mary at Annapolis. Oct. 2—The Citadel at Annapolis; 9—University of Virginia at Annapolis; 16—Harvard University at Baltimore; 23—Notre Dame at South Bend; 30—Pennsylvania at Philadelphia. Nov. 6—Columbia University at Annapolis; 20—Princeton at Princeton; 27—Army at Philadelphia.

Romani Is Winner In Stockholm Meet

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 8 (AP)—Archie San Romani, lithe Kansas miler, unsuccessfully assaulted Stanley Wooderson's recent world mile record in a meet yesterday. San Romani, despite a strong wind, turned in 4:08.8 for the distance to beat a field of four others including Erik Pettersson of Sweden who finished second. It was one of the fastest miles ever run in Sweden.

Perrin Walker, Georgian running for the New York Athletic Club, beat C. B. Holmes of Great Britain by inches in the finish of the 100-meter dash. Walker was clocked in 10.4.

Arthur Godfrey Brown of Great Britain trimmed Ray Malott, of the Olympic Club, San Francisco, in the second heat of the 400-meters event. Brown was clocked in 47.2 while Malott did 47.7 Bertil von Wacenfeldt, of Sweden, finished third in 47.8 to create a new record for Swedish runners.

Mel Walker, of Ohio State, won the high jump with a leap of two meters (6 feet 6¾ inches). John L. Newman, of Great Britain, was second with a jump of 1.85 meters (6 feet 27-32 inches).

Terry Signs Contract

NEW YORK, Sept. 8 (AP)—Bill Terry, manager of the league-leading New York Giants, yesterday formally signed the new contract which makes him general manager of the organization, effective Jan. 1, at a salary reported to be $40,000. The contract is for five years, carrying through 1942, and displaces a long-term agreement which had one more season to run. Terry will continue as bench pilot of the Giants indefinitely in addition to taking over direction of the "farm" system.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	85	40	.680
Detroit	74	52	.587
Chicago	74	54	.569
Boston	67	58	.536
Cleveland	66	59	.528
Washington	59	66	.472
Philadelphia	40	83	.325
St. Louis	38	89	.299

Results Sept. 7
Washington 11, Boston 5.
Washington 5, Boston 4.

Amusements

BROCKTON, MASS.

OPENS SUNDAY
BROCKTON FAIR
SEPT. 12 THRU SEPT. 18
Admission 50c Children 25c Cars 50c

BOSTON

PLYMOUTH—Tonight 8:30
SAM H. HARRIS presents the PULITZER PRIZE COMEDY
YOU CAN'T TAKE IT WITH YOU
by MOSS HART & GEO. S. KAUFFMAN
Evgs. 50c to $2.75 Sat. Mat. 55c to $2.20 Pop.Mat. Thurs. 55c to $1.65

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First Time—Popular Prices
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PAUL MUNI — LUISE RAINER
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Japanese Farmer Hard Pressed; No Open Revolt Seen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Despite tremendous economic hardships, Japan's tenant farmers are not likely to openly revolt, according to Galen M. Fisher, writing for the survey into Far Eastern affairs of the American Council, Institute of Pacific Relations. Mr. Fisher in speaking of the desperate landlord-peasant struggle, points out that the Japanese farmers' income "fell no less than 1,200,000,000 yen in 1929 below the 1928 total. More than 80 per cent of all farm lands were unencumbered, the total indebtedness being about 5,000,000 yen.

The most serious losses were experienced by the middle-sized farmers, who owned a few acres, and saw them go into the possession of the money-lending capitalists. Over night many of the banks became large landholders. A multitude of the tenants gave up the fight and either flocked to the cities or became farm laborers."

This development, which was caused by the slump in agricultural prices, further declares Mr. Fisher, has been further stimulated by the fact that "silk raising districts received a body blow because of a sharp fall in prices due to a great decrease in American demand. Consequently, in the silk raising provinces many of the people were on the brink of destitution.

The expansion of foreign trade and the large increase in munitions manufacture was insufficient to absorb the annual increase in population, which was accustomed to going from the villages to the industrial centers. The natural result was a land famine in the rural areas which aggravated the situation, and led to an increase in disputes between tenants and landlords.

"The widespread organization of tenant farmers has been a post-war phenomenon. By 1921 the total number of unions was 681, and it is estimated that the total membership was about 70,000.

"Then for almost 12 years there was an almost unbroken growth in the number of unions, the number of members being by now about 250,000, or 16 per cent of all tenant farmers. The number of disputes between landlords and tenants has tended to keep growing ominously. In the first quarter of 1937, 1656 disputes were reported, an increase of 10 per cent over the first quarter of 1936."

Radio Industry Expects to Have Record Fall Sales

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A new high level of sales this coming autumn is looked for in the radio industry, according to Poor's analytical reports. Estimates as to the demand for new sets this year run between 9,000,000 and 10,000,000 units. Furthermore, a favorable trend is being experienced in sales volume of radio tubes.

The report continues: "The prospect of a record unit demand is further enhanced by the general trend toward mark-ups, ranging from about $3 to more than $15 per set. This should permit the industry to offset the rising material and labor costs, which have developed during the current year. The trade expects a considerable part of the record demand will come from the farm population areas. Statistics show that about 5,000,000 farm houses must depend on battery-operated sets. Even granting completion of the Government's rural electrification program, it is estimated that there will still be 4,000,000 farms without electric lines in 1945.

"Zenith Radio, the second largest set manufacturer, stands to show further earnings gains. The company has been a leader in the production of farm sets, since its introduction of a new line of battery-operated sets two years ago.

"Radio Corporation is experiencing good earnings improvement, with net profit amounting to $4,647,000 in the first half of 1937 as compared with $1,764,000 for the like 1936 interval."

Registrations For New Issues Filed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

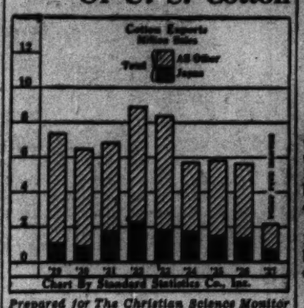
WASHINGTON — Securities and Exchange Commission has received a registration statement from Sonoco Products Company, Hartsville, S. C., manufacturer of paper and textile supplies, covering 2000 shares of $100 par value cumulative preferred 5 per cent stock to be offered at $102 a share and 20,000 shares of $5-par value common stock to be offered at $17.50 a share for an aggregate of $554,000. The proceeds will be used for plant construction, machinery and equipment. G. H. Crawford Company, Inc., was named as underwriter for the preferred stock and the same firm and others will underwrite the common stock.

A. M. Castle & Co., Chicago, engaged in warehousing and selling steel, has filed a statement covering 115,000 shares of $10 par value capital stock, of which 60,000 shares will be offered by the issuer and 55,000 shares by certain stockholders through underwriters, who are to be named in an amendment to the registration statement. The issuer's part of the proceeds will be used for working capital.

Investment Co.'s Assets Off

NEW YORK—The net asset value of the Investment Company of America on Aug. 31 was $59.11 a common share, compared with $61.16 a common share on Aug. 31, 1936, it was reported. Securities held were adjusted to market prices and allowance was made for provision for Federal income taxes at 15 per cent and for management compensation contingently payable on unrealized appreciation.

Japan Large Buyer Of U. S. Cotton



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

In the past three years, Japan has taken more than 25 per cent of total United States exports of cotton. In the first five months of 1937 purchases by Japan amounted to one-third of the total.

Building Awards In South Highest Since Year of 1930

BALTIMORE (AP) — Construction awards in Southern States exceeding any year since 1930 were shown in a survey of building contracts by The Manufacturers Record.

Awards amounted to $578,468,000 for the first eight months this year, and "more than equaled the total for the same period of 1936," the magazine said.

It added the total "went ahead of similar periods in all other years since 1930."

August's total of $71,298,000 for all types of construction fell off slightly from July, but represented an increase over August, 1936.

Industrial and engineering awards topped the total for the month with contracts aggregating $26,072,000.

Public projects included $17,794,000 for roads, streets, paving and bridges, while public building contracts included $6,149,000 of city, state, county and federal projects and $4,703,000 for schools.

General building accounted for $16,580,000 in contracts in August. The general building total included $5,711,000 for dwellings, $5,044,000 for apartments and hotels; $1,091,000 for bank and office buildings; $568,000 for churches and $392,000 for association and fraternal buildings.

"The figure for the first eight months," said the magazine, "is slightly ahead of the same period of last year, while the contracts still to be awarded at the end of August were $54,000,000 or 44 per cent in advance of the work to be awarded a year ago."

Lower Food Prices Halt Upward Wage Trend, Says Report

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Food prices have shown a downward tendency since March when the peak for the current inflationary movement was reached, according to the Alexander Hamilton Institute. The food price index, on the basis of 1923-25 as 100, declined from 92.5 in March to 89.5 in June. A further decline in food prices is in prospect since the price-depressing effect of large crops is not likely to be offset by any further extension of the inflationary movement in the immediate future.

This indicates a halt in the upward trend of wage rates since there is a close correlation between the trend of food prices and the trend of the factory worker's earnings.

A drop in food prices will tend to be accompanied by a decline in the worker's earnings, especially since earnings rose above the level of food prices in the recent advance. In fact, earnings have already shown some decline with the index dropping from a peak of 102.8 in May to 101.6 in June.

For the time being, the reduction in earnings will be a matter of shortening working time rather than of cutting wage rates. If the decline in food prices is extensive, however, manufacturers will eventually resort to wage-cutting.

This latter is the preferable policy since it makes possible a reduction in the prices of manufactured goods and the consequent maintenance of the worker's purchasing power despite lower earnings. When the worker's earnings are curtailed as the result of a reduction in the number of hours worked, the worker's purchasing power is lowered since, under such conditions, prices cannot be reduced.

Britain's Income Up By £350,000,000

LONDON—Britain's gross national income has gone up by £350,000,000 since 1935, according to a detailed estimate given in a work on National Income and Outlay by Mr. Colin G. Clark, University Lecturer on Statistics, Cambridge, published by Messrs. Macmillan & Co.

The total is £5,276,000,000 in 1936, compared with £4,926,000,000 in 1935.

Regarding distribution of wealth, Mr. Clark says that "one-tenth of the whole working population (those with incomes over £250) take nearly half of the national income, and a small class comprising 1½ per cent of the population (with incomes over £1000) take one-quarter."

Group Life Insurance Gains

NEW YORK (AP)—Net gains in group life insurance amounting to $200,000,000 for the first eight months of 1937 have been reported by the Equitable Life Assurance Society, bringing the total of employee protection to nearly $2,000,000,000.

Puget Sound Pulp Issue

NEW YORK (AP)—Bankamerica Co., San Francisco, is offering 125,000 shares of Puget Sound Pulp & Timber Co. 6 per cent cumulative convertible preferred stock at $25 a share plus accumulated dividends. Proceeds will be used to complete payments for and erect a mill on property at Bellingham, Washington.

U.S. Cotton Crop Estimate Jumps 505,000 Bales

WASHINGTON (AP)—Government crop estimates increased their indication of a 1937 crop of cotton to 16,098,000 bales, a gain of 505,000 bales from the official forecast based on Aug. 1 conditions.

The new estimate compared with 12,398,882 bales last year, 10,638,000 bales in 1935 and five-year average of 14,667,000 bales for the 1928-32.

228.5 Pounds Acre

The federal crop board said the indicated yield per acre for the entire country of 228.5 pounds was the highest ever recorded and compared with 197.9 pounds last year and 169.9 pounds, the average for the 10 years, 1928-32.

Abandonment since July also established a record, the 1.3 per cent being lowest ever recorded.

The gain over Aug. 1 forecast resulted in increased production in all major cotton states extept Oklahoma and the Carolinas. Texas showed an increase of 308,000 bales, Mississippi 110,000, and Arkansas 71,000 compared with the August report.

Meanwhile, officials of the commodity Credit Corporation, which will underwrite the Government's 9-cent-a-pound loan on this year's cotton crop, said they hoped to have forms in the field early next week to start the program.

Nine-Cent Loan Offered

The nine-cent loan is offered on middling ⅞-inch cotton with lesser amounts for lower grades and shorter lengths.

Spokesmen for the agricultural adjustment administration said they expected soon to announce details of the subsidy payment ordered by Congress to assure growers roughly 12 cents a pound on production this year.

The crop report board said the gains were "due in part to improvement in prospective yields per acre and in part to less than average abandonment of acreage."

The reductions in the Carolinas were attributed to "increased weevil damage," while the Oklahoma crop was said to have been "somewhat injured by hot, dry winds during August," and damage in some localities by cotton hoppers.

The census bureau announced 1,871,403 running bales of cotton of this year's growth, counting round bales as half bales, had been ginned to Sept. 1, compared with 1,371,247 a year ago, and 1,135,090 two years ago.

A month ago the department reported an indicated crop of 15,593,000 bales, based on Aug. 1 conditions. Production last year was 12,398,882 bales.

Large Abandonment

Last month's estimate was based on 33,429,000 acres—the area in cultivation July 1 less the 10-year average abandonment. Today's estimate was based on the area left for harvest after abandonment since July 1. Abandonment was placed at 1.3 per cent since that date, compared with the 10-year average abandonment of 2.3 per cent. The area left for harvest is 33,736,000 acres, compared with 30,028,000 acres picked last year and 27,640,000 in 1935.

The condition of the crop Sept. 1, another factor in the indicated production, was 75.0 per cent of a normal, compared with 81.3 a month ago—the highest condition reported since August, 1911—59 per cent on Sept. 1, last year, and 58, the 1923-32 Sept. 1 average.

Indications are for a yield of 228.5 pounds of lint cotton to the acre, compared with 197.6 pounds last year, and 69.9 pounds, the 1923-32 average.

NEW YORK, Sept. 8 (AP)—Cotton lost 21 to 24 points today following publication of the government crop indication for 16,098,000 bales, but after prices had sold down to or slightly below the recent lows there was enough resistance, a little above the 9-cent level, to cause partial recoveries.

December, which had eased from 9.29 to 9.02, was selling at 9.06 in mid-afternoon, when the market was about 13 to 20 points net lower.

The influence of the larger crop figures was partly offset by unfavorable weather in the eastern belt and southern Mississippi valley, which has prevailed since Sept. 1, the date for which the crop figures were compiled.

Chicago Retailers Feel Some Letdown

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—The most noticeable business slowdown here last week was evident in retail lines where sales were far below the levels of other recent weeks, says the Chicago Association of Commerce, which adds that wholesalers report few new commitments, although past commitments for future delivery still continue far ahead of a year ago.

Holiday travel and tourist trade was far ahead of a year ago. The lure of various events brought many visitors into Chicago.

Industrial Chicago shows no sign of a letdown. The general opinion seems to be that after the uncertainty of recent weeks, another upward turn is coming early in the autumn.

Latvia Oil Concern To Open Refinery

RIGA, Latvia—Another industry is coming under Government control here now that a new semi-Government company for the manufacture and trade in mineral oils has been established.

This firm will take over the former oil refinery of A. Oehlrich & Company (the only oil refinery in Latvia) which is being wound up at present by the Latvian Creditbank.

Railway & Light Securities

Railway and Light Securities Company reports net assets equal to $28.38 a share as of Aug. 31, against $30.93 a share on July 31 and $30.72 a share on Aug. 31, 1936.

Grocery and Filling Station Chain Systems More Numerous

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Considering all types of stores, fewer companies are now operating chain systems than in 1929. However, in the biggest chain fields—groceries and filling stations—there has been an increase in numbers of chains and in numbers of chain-store units, according to a directory compiled by the National Association of Real Estate Boards here.

A count of the units listed under the head "grocery and meat stores" shows that there are now more stores of this kind run by chain companies than there were in 1930, although between these two dates there was a great drop in the curve, due to the depression.

The present total number of grocery and meat chains is put at 1413, compared with 1299 chains in 1930. In number of store units there has also been an increase. The figure is approximately 59,000, as compared with 56,800 in 1930. This means that there was a 9½ per cent increase in the number of companies operating chain stores in the seven years, and a gain of about 9 1-5 per cent in the number of store units.

Climb From Depression

Taking all kinds of chains together, however—beauty shop chains, five-and-tens, drug stores and the like—the real estate men's directory indicates a decline since 1930. In that year the handbook carried headquarters addresses of 9786 chains as compared with 9539 this year. But the compilers of the book noted a steady climb from the depression low, and a notable increase in numbers over last year, when their book listed only 8109.

Shoe store chains fell in number and have not yet attained their 1930 position. There are only about half as many now as there were then. But this year shows a gain over last. The present number is 546. Barber shop chains are on the downgrade as to numbers.

Filling station chains show a different sort of curve from most. They are far above their 1930 level. The directory of that year numbered them at 699. Last year they had increased to 1227 and they now number 1509. This is the number of chain operators. Units owned by each range from a minimum of three, which the makers of this directory consider the lowest requirement for a chain, to 40,000, listed for the Texas Company.

Others that have increased over 1930 levels are beauty shops, cleaners and dyers, and restaurant chains. Drug store chains have had a peculiar history. They went down steadily in numbers from 1930 to 1935, then reversed the trend and suddenly started to grow. The current directory lists 626 chains, as compared with 399 the year before.

Grocery Stores Do Better

More detailed studies have been made in the grocery field by The Progressive Grocer, a trade publication for independent grocers. Using figures compiled in the Census of Business for 1935, and making its own survey in 1936, this publication issued this year an analysis of trends in the grocery business as a whole, in independent stores as compared with chains, and in exclusive grocery stores as compared with combination meat and grocery shops. Here are some of the findings published by the Progressive Grocer:

"Food and grocery stores (chain and independent together) increased their volume of sales 22 per cent from 1933 to 1935. Sales increased another 7 per cent in 1936.

"Independents did much better than chains from 1933 to 1935, increasing their business 26 per cent as against 12 per cent for the chains. 'In 1936,' says the summary, 'independents showed an increase of 7.5 per cent as compared with 4.5 per cent for chain stores.'"

As for the two periods compared by the Real Estate Boards, in their reports for 1930 and 1937, the publication's survey showed that in volume of business neither independents nor chains were quite back to pre-depression levels but that they were rapidly returning to their lost position.

When it comes to estimating numbers of stores, the magazine finds encouragement for the independents as compared with the chain. It reported that independents grew in numbers of store units in the years from 1933 to 1935, while the quantity of store units run by chain companies shrank. This was due, in part, its editors held, to the fact that in this period chains closed up some of their stores in outlying districts, concentrating on the sections of the most dense population, while independent merchants took their place there. There were also changes due to reclassification of stores, for the word 'grocery' is a broad term, and may or may not include combination meat and grocery stores or certain specialty shops. Co-operative groceries may or may not be included.

And when it comes to counting chains, one may or may not class the owner of three "super-markets" as a chain grocery operator. The dividing line between chain and independent is not always a sharp one.

Variations in Surveys

From one of these causes or another, the Progressive Grocer lists around 48,000 chain grocery units at the present time as compared with the real estate men's roster of 59,000. It totals the independents at 304,000.

From another source, the office of a large chain store operator, a still different estimate of the total number of chain grocery units is obtained. This authority puts the figure at 56,626. This shows again the difficulty of agreeing on definitions for "grocery" and "chain store."

But returning to the Real Estate Board's directory, one has here at least comparable figures for the different years, since the directory was compiled by the same agency for the same purposes. Moreover, the real estate men, having no special financial interest in chain stores, can be regarded as impartial. Their finding, therefore, that the number of chain store grocery units has increased, would indicate that despite adverse legislation in some states, this method of distributing food products is still a favored one.

Latest Federal Financing Meets Decided Success

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — United States Treasury's offer to exchange 2 per cent five-year notes and 1¼ per cent 15-month notes for $817,483,500 of 3¼ per cent notes, maturing on Sept. 15, met an unusually favorable response, indicating that virtually all of the outstanding notes would be turned in for exchange. Books close Sept. 9.

The five-year notes were the first that the Treasury had offered since 1934 of a like maturity bearing as high as 2 per cent, the necessity for the somewhat higher rate being attributed to the effect of increased commercial borrowings on the money market.

In the New York financial community, the treasury's announcement of the terms of its financing was received generally with a lack of enthusiasm. It was not that the terms of the new issues to be offered in exchange for the maturing 3¼ per cent notes would be considered unattractive in ordinary conditions, but because the money market found it difficult to appraise the status of the new loans in the face of the general uncertainty.

Bankers and Government security dealers believed that there would be a strong preference for the shorter-term 1¼s. In this connection, however, it was said that the local money market consistently prefers shorter maturities, and therefore more liquid issues, particularly at a time of market unsettlement. On the other hand, bankers and other institutional investors elsewhere in the country are likely to take a different attitude.

Lehigh Valley Railroad Reports $690,000 Loss

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The Lehigh Valley Railroad reported a net loss of $690,000 for the first seven months of the year due chiefly to non-recurring expenses, according to D. J. Kerr, president.

These expenses included back-pay awards of $270,000 made by the National Railway Adjustment Board, $240,000 costs of dredging the channel at Claremont Terminal, N. J., and other maintenance not expected to recur and $150,000 spent on the installation of cast steel trucks on freight cars in accordance with rulings by the Association of American Railroads.

Machine Tool Orders Gain

NEW YORK—James Y. Scott, executive vice president of the Van Norman Machine Tool Company, reported that the company's unfilled orders were the largest in its history and enough to insure capacity operations until well in 1938.

Equitable Life Gains $200,000,000 In Group Policies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—More than $200,000,000 gain in group life insurance is reported by the Equitable Life Assurance Society, bringing the total volume of that protection for employees now outstanding to nearly $2,000,000,000. This represents an employer-employee effort, since group insurance plans are generally on a co-operative basis.

"Another new high in group insurance seems to be promised," said Thomas I. Parkinson, president of the Equitable, in reporting these figures from the activities of the first eight months of 1937.

Mr. Parkinson also said that the Equitable had recorded substantial gains in other group coverages.

"The aggregate volume of group life insurance now in force," said President Parkinson, "amounts to approximately $13,000,000,000, covering 8,000,000 employees. This total is within $1,500,000,000 of the volume of individual life insurance in all companies in force at the time group insurance was introduced, and is virtually equal to the amount outstanding in 1910."

Most Corporations Are Training Many Employees for Skilled Labor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Four out of every five corporations now provide some form of industrial training in order to meet current and future needs for skilled workers, declares the National Industrial Conference Board. The Board's survey covers 473 companies in various industries and in different sections of the country, and shows that training on the job is the method generally used.

Only 8.5 per cent of the companies surveyed are maintaining so-called vestibule schools, which represent a type of training in the plant under special instructors, and the assignment of separate machines for that purpose. Systematic apprentice-training is reported by 272 companies, chiefly in the metal working industries.

The time required for training ranges from one week to more than five years. In those companies having apprentice-training courses, the training period is generally four years, says the report.

The compensation of persons in training is shown to be at least 50 per cent of the regular rate in more than 90 per cent of the companies surveyed, amounts to 80 per cent of the regular rate in about 32 per cent of the companies.

Training is given to mature persons and regular employees as well as to youths and beginners. In most companies training is not given to persons under 18 years of age. Women as well as men are offered training opportunities in a number of companies, further declares the Board.

Home Mortgaging Loans Rise 27 P. C.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Home Loan Bank board reported a 27 per cent increase in new home mortgage loans made by active savings, building and loans associations during July, as compared with July, 1936. Loans aggregated $72,057,000. In July, 1936, they were $56,855,000.

"New loaning activity of thrift and home-financing institutions has held up well during the summer, despite the falling off of building because of increased material costs and other conditions," the board said. The total of new loans for July was, however, 10 per cent under June, when $80,510,000 was lent.

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U.S. Regulation Of Banking Seen As Here to Stay

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. (AP)—Wallace F. Fulton, director of the Investment Bankers' Conference, Inc., declared that state and federal regulation of the investment banking and security business "was here to stay" and urged traders to strive for self-regulation.

In an address before the annual convention of the National Security Traders Association, Mr. Fulton pointed out that on October 1 the trade would begin operations under the "over-the-counter rules" of the Security Exchange Commission and said:

"It is our opinion that the rules are fair, that they are workable and that as now written they impose no undue burdens on those engaged in the securities business."

After expressing the opinion "it is clear" governmental regulation would continue, Mr. Fulton declared:

"It is equally clear that to the extent to which the industry can regulate itself, the government will welcome such self-regulation in that it will tend, if intelligently and carefully carried out, to relieve the government to a large extent of an onerous burden."

He called on the association to help in correcting abuses in the market giving "you can spot, and in many cases stop the operations of those bogerline people who bring discredit upon your profession, that is, before others, spot the outright crook and often nip in the bud his nefarious schemes and report his activities to those qualified to put him out of business."

Rubber Industry Is Most Active In The Last 8 Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Half-year totals for both output and distribution in most divisions of the rubber goods industry increased to an 8-year high, according to a survey by Dun & Bradstreet.

Although production of automobiles tires started downward in April, and by June was under last year's rate, at the majority of other plants schedules were unchanged. The widest gain for the first six months was recorded for industrial rubber goods, sales of which rose 29 to 43 per cent from the 1936 comparative, with a new record established for the distribution of some factory equipment lines, office supplies, and novelties.

For the first time since 1928, an increase in replacement tire sales over the preceding year's is indicated. Trade estimates have set the 1937 total at 31,200,000 tires, as compared with 29,700,000 in 1936, an increase of 5.1 per cent. As the estimate for original equipment, however, has been stepped down to 25,000,000 tires, the total 1937 automobile tire production will be lowered to 56,200,000 units, a decline of 3.3 per cent from the 1936 production of 58,116,000, as compiled by the Rubber Manufacturers' Association, Inc., and the first drop since 1932.

Even should the current tense labor situation in the tire division reach a crisis, when planned large-scale lay-offs start, the closing of all plants by a strike for the remainder of 1937 would cause no inconvenience to either automobile producers or users. At mid-August inventories were the largest on record, plants holding around 12,500,000 units, dealers about 7,000,000, and automobile manufacturers 3,000,000.

Quebec Province Surplus for Year

QUEBEC, Que (CP)—A surplus of $3,968,565 was reported by provincial treasurer Martin B. Fisher in the financial statement of the Quebec Government for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1937.

Mr. Fisher, in stressing the first financial report of the Union Nationale Government, reported ordinary revenue for the year of $46,280,019, highest in the history of the Province. Expenditures were $42,311,454.

Bank Director

Underwood

Amory Houghton

Elected to Board of National City Bank of New York. Mr. Houghton is President of the Corning Glass Works, Vice-President of the Blue Ridge Glass Corporation, Secretary of the Empire Machine Company, Director of the Hartford-Empire Company, the American Blank Company, D'Electro Refractories, the Corning Trust Company and Steuben Glass, Inc.

Kennecott Copper Earns $2.47 Share For the Half Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Kennecott Copper Corporation earned $2.47 each on 10,821,686 common capital shares outstanding for the six months ended June 30, last. Consolidated net income was $26,751,951 after depreciation, federal income taxes, reserves for possible excess-profits tax and other charges, but before depletion of metal mines.

For the first six months of 1936, the company reported a net income of $9,097,891, or 84 cents a share on the 10,773,485 capital shares then outstanding. For all of 1936, the company's net income was $25,490,765, or $2.36 a share on the capital stock.

In the first half of this year, sales of metal and metal products amounted to $80,458,275, compared with $98,442,134 in all of 1936. Gross earnings of railroads, steamships and wharves were $3,607,446, against $7,827,849 for 1H of 1936.

E. T. Stannard, president, said in his report that the deduction in the first half of this year of $6,971,654 for taxes included $301,749 for possible excess profits tax. He explained that this deduction did not include any reserves for undistributed profits tax. Additions amounting to $150,000 were made to reserves for contingencies.

Commenting on the settlement of all litigation with the Consolidated Coppermines Corporation, the company announced that the $500,000 paid to Consolidated Coppermines in the settlement was charged against a reserve previously created. In addition, the company stated that various operating matters were settled substantially in accord with previous accounting.

Reserve Holdings Of U. S. Securities Continue to Drop

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reports a further decline in member bank holdings of federal securities.

In its weekly condition statement for banks in 101 cities the board said holdings of direct government obligations fell $39,000,000 to $8,193,000,000 during the week ended Sept. 1. This was $1,070,000,000 under the same week last year.

Fully guaranteed federal securities dropped $4,000,000 to $1,130,000,000, or $106,000,000 under the same week last year.

Bank holdings of government obligations have been dropping steadily for several months.

Against the decline in these holdings, however, the banks have been increasing their commercial loans.

For the week ended Sept. 1, institutions in the 101 cities had $595,000,000 in loans to commerce, industry and agriculture, advanced on securities as collateral. This was $6,000,000 over the previous week.

Japan Is China's Second-Best Buyer

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—China is now fighting her second-best customer, according to trade figures for the first half of 1937 released by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

Nippon took 19 per cent of China's exports during this period. The United States, China's best customer, took 32 per cent.

August Telephone Increase Witness To Business Rise

NEW YORK (AP)—August telephone installations here witness to vitality in general business for that month, analysts said.

There was an increase of 88,100 telephones in service in the Bell System in August, the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. reported. This compared with a gain of 66,800 in the like month last year.

Although the August gain was smaller than a year ago, analysts point out the upturn gain was wide, particularly in the light of the fact the August, 1936, increase was regarded unusual.

For instance, the August growth in 1929 was 49,000; the 1928 increase for that month was 40,000; that for 1927 was 35,000.

Last month's upturn, it was noted, brought telephones now in use up to 15,061,000. The record high was 15,193,000, in November, 1930.

Observers stress the fall months are normally a period of increased installations and say current indications are the peak will likely be passed within the next several months.

An interesting aspect of telephone installations is the fact they represent a confirmation of business trends in other lines.

For instance, installations continued to rise steadily after the 1929 stock market crash, and did not reach the highest level on record until fully a year later.

In other words, the point is made that in the current recovery movement, phones in service could continue to increase for some time after the recovery top had been passed.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8 (AP)—The position of the Treasury on September 4: Receipts $34,943,043; expenditures $23,761,416; balance $2,938,344,697. Customs receipts for the month $3,835,129. Receipts for the fiscal year (since July 1) $534,127,301; expenditures $1,358,303,872 (including $390,328,703 of emergency expenditures); excess of expenditures $424,176,670. Gross debt $37,157,587,256, an increase of $397,033 over the previous day. Gold assets $12,582,160,464, including $1,390,703,215 of inactive gold.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1937

Quotations by Assoc. Press

Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Will Be Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Stocks Recover Following Uneven Morning Session

NEW YORK, Sept. 8 (AP)—The stock market recovered today after a morning session of fast trading and irregularity.

Fear of war threats which yesterday chopped deep into share prices seemed to have dissipated near the final hour when gains of fractions to a point or so ruled. Rails and oils failed to join the forward movement. Mid-afternoon dealings were quiet. Transactions ran at the rate of about 2,200,000 shares for the full session.

Better much of the time were Bethlehem Steel, Vanadium, Chrysler, Goodyear, Montgomery Ward, Sears Roebuck, Case, Oliver Farm Equipment, Western Union, Consolidated Edison, North American, Kennecott, International Nickel, American Can, General Electric, Southern Pacific and Loew's.

Tending downward were International Harvester, Douglas Aircraft, American Telephone, American Smelting, St. Joseph Lead, National Lead, Westinghouse, Allied Chemical, Phillips Petroleum, Texas Corp., Santa Fe, New York Central, Pennsylvania, Southern Railway, Baltimore & Ohio, Zenith Radio, Union Carbide, Libby-Owens and Air Reduction.

News on Motors

In some Wall Street circles followers of motor shares studied reports from manufacturing quarters that sales have been stimulated by fears of higher prices.

It was stressed that although most makers have not yet determined fully costs of new models, trade opinion indicates early 1938 prices may run as much as 10 per cent ahead of initial 1937 prices.

While Wall Street men recognized higher operating costs have threatened to pare profit margins in the motor industry, some stressed sentiment was not entirely in favor of increased selling prices. It was recalled Alfred P. Sloan, chairman of General Motors, last week said higher prices might bring temporary slowing down of sales. Some brokers have leaned to this view, particularly in view of some factors which, they say, tend to obscure fall business trends.

The pound sterling at $4.95 1-16 was down ⅜ of a cent. The French franc at 3.72⅜ cents was off .00 1-16 of a cent.

Rail Bonds Lower

Fairly heavy offerings drove railroad liens from fractions to a point or so lower in a moderately active bond market today. Federal loans tended to droop a little and foreign-dollar bonds held within a narrow range.

Uncertainty over the extent of fall business revival and future profit margins continued to exert a depressing influence on the corporate list. Industrials and utilities lacked aggressiveness, slumping fractions to around a point.

Losing a point or more were Southern Pacific 4½, Alleghany 5s of 1950 stamped and Walworth 4s. Down fractions were Santa Fe 4s, Bethlehem Steel 3⅜s, American Telephone 3⅛s, B. & O. 4½, Rock Island 4s, Western Union 5s and Shell Union 3½s.

NEW YORK, Sept. 8 (AP)—Continued selling forced curb stocks fractions to around 2 points lower today as appreciable support failed to materialize. Utility shares showed minor rallying tendencies in contrast to the general decline.

Aluminum Co. of America dropped around 2 points while American Cyanamid "B" gave up about 1½. Losing a point or more were Hearns Stores, Hudson Bay, Newmont Mining, Powdrell Alexander and Humble Oil.

In the utility group a little buoyancy cropped out in Electric Bond & Share, American Gas & Electric, United Light & Power preferred and Cities Service.

Losing fractions were Sunray Oil, American Superpower, International Petroleum, Pantepec Oil, St. Regis Paper, Fisk Rubber, and Translux.

Seaboard Finance Corp. Reports Earnings Gain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Consolidated net income of the Seaboard Finance Corporation for the nine months ended June 30 amounted to $156,715. This was equal to $3.13 a share on 50,000 prefered shares and to 75 cents a share on the 109,641 shares of common stock outstanding at the end of the period.

Net profit for the nine months ended June 30, 1936, totaled $154,824 or $3.10 a share on the same number of preferred shares and 84 cents a share on 95,000 common shares.

For the quarter ended on June 30, the consolidated net profit was $48,122, equal to 96 cents a share on the preferred stock and 21 cents a share on the common stock, against a net profit of $63,127, or $1.26 a share on the preferred shares and 40 cents a share on the common shares, in the same quarter of last year.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London—Yesterday's break in Wall Street and tension over the Mediterranean crisis unsettled stock exchange dealings today and most stocks closed lower.

Paris—Stocks on the Bourse closed irregular today. Government bonds also sagged.

Liverpool—Wheat futures closed firm today with gains ranging from 1⅛d to 2¼d higher. The cotton futures market was quiet and prices steady prior to the official cotton crop estimate from America. The market will remain open until 6 p. m. today to receive the report. The trade anticipated an estimate of 15,000,000 bales.

1937 High Low | Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars | Sales in 100s | High | Low | Last | Net Chge
Abbott Lab (1.60a) 6 46¼ 46 46 —¼
Acme Steel (4) 3 73 73 73 —1
Adams Exp (1.60g) 91 19⅝ 19½ 19⅝ +⅛
Adams-Millis (2) 4 34 34 34 —⅛
Addressograph (1.60) 3 39¾ 39¾ 39¾ —¼
Advance Rumely 3 3 3 3 —1½
Air Reduction (1a) 55 83½ 81½ 83½ +1½
Air-Way El Ap 16 3 1⅜ 1⅜ —⅛
Alaska Jun (.80a) 27 11 10⅝ 10⅝ —⅛
Allegheny 79 3¼ 3 3⅛ —⅛
Allegh pf cv 3 86 83 86 +2
Allegh pf $30 ww 6 24½ 22 24½ —⅛
Allegh pr pf 3 26 23 26 —3
Allegh Ptl (1.50g) 17 29 28 28 —1¼
Allegh Steel (1a) 2 19¾ 18 18 Sep 7
Allen Industr (1) 2 10⅜ 10 10 Sep 7
Allied Ch & Dye (6) 13 210 212 212 —11
Allied Kid (5a) 1 16½ 16½ 16½ Sep 3
Allied Mills (2g) 18 30½ 30½ 30½ —⅛
Allied Stores (.50a) 88 19⅝ 18⅝ 19⅛ +⅝
Allied Stores pf (5) 2 73¾ 73 73 Sep 7
Allis-Ch Mfg (2g) 43 58 55½ 57⅝ +1⅝
Alpha P Cem (1) 2 20⅜ 20½ 20½ —⅛
Amal Leather 23 4¾ 4 4 —⅛
Amal Leather pf (3) 1 37½ 37½ 37½ —⅛
Amerada (3) 8 82½ 82½ 82½ —⅛
Am Ar Ch Del (6½g) 4 99 97 97 —1½
Am Bank Note (⅝g) 14 20½ 20 20½ —⅛
Am Brake Sh (1⅛g) 4 53 52 52 —⅛
Am Can (4a) 16 98½ 97½ 97½ —
Am Can pf (7) 3 180 180 180 Sep 1
Am Car & Fdy (⅛g) 13 33½ 32¾ 34½ —⅛
Am Car & Fdy pf (4g) 2 88½ 88¼ 88¼ Sep 7
Am Ch & Cable (2g) 40 34½ 33⅞ 33⅞ —⅛
Am Ch & Cable pf (5) 3 130 130 130 Aug27
Am Chicle (4a) 2 108 104½ 104½ —⅛
Am Colortype 4 13 11¼ 11¼ —1⅛
Am Comi Alcohol 10 18 18½ 18 +⅛
Am Crystal Sug (3½g) 5 34 33½ 33½ —⅜
Am Encaustic Tiling 39 6⅝ 6 6⅝ +⅛
Am European 1 11¼ 11¼ 11¼ Sep 4
Am & Foreign Pow 94 6⅝ 6⅛ 6⅛ —⅛
Am & For P $6 pf 5 43½ 42 42 —⅛
Am & For P 2 pf 3 100 100 100 —
Am Hide & Leather 27 5⅝ 5⅜ 5⅜ —⅛
Am Hide & Lea pf (.60) 143 23⅞ 16¾ 17⅜ —
Am Hide & L pf (3) 1 24½ 24½ 24½ —⅛
Am Home Pr (3.40) 5 63½ 63 63 —⅜
Am Ice 14 5⅝ 5⅜ 5⅜ —⅛
Am Ice pf (3½g) 2 42 42 42 —
Am International 15 11⅛ 11 11 —⅛
Am Locomotive 17 86⅛ 84 84 —1¾
Am Locomotive pf 2 103 100 100 Sep 7
Am M & Fdy (4½g) 17 18 18 18 —
Am M & Met (.60) 3 7 7 7 —
Am Metal (¾g) 30 67⅝ 66 66½ +1⅛
Am Metal 6% pf (6) 1 118½ 118½ 118½ Aug26
Am Power & Light 110 3¾ 3⅝ 3⅝ —
Am P & L $6 pf (6) 12 88 87 87 —
Am P & L $6 pf (5) 23 44½ 44¼ 44¼ —1⅝
Am Rad & St S (.60) 143 25⅞ 16⅝ 17⅜ —
Am Roll Mill (2) 105 36⅝ 31⅝ 35⅜ —
Am Roll Mill pf (4½) 26 91½ 90 91½ —
Am Safety Raz (2) 1 57 57 57 —
Am Seating (½g) 8 22½ 22 22 —⅛
Am Smelt & R (2½g) 80 63½ 61¾ 62⅛ —1⅛
Am Smelt & R pf (7) 1 135½ 135½ 135½ —1½
Am Snuff (3a) 2 85½ 85½ 85½ —
Am Steel Fdrs (1½g) 38 42 41¾ 42½ +⅜
Am Stores (1½g) 3 18 14½ 15 Sep 7
Am Sugar Ref (3) 7 38⅝ 37½ 38⅛ —⅛
Am Sugar Ref pf (7) 1 133 131 131 —1½
Am Sumat Tob (1a) 8 21¾ 21¾ 21¾ —⅛
Am Tel & Tel (9) 32 164½ 162½ 162⅝ —1⅜
Am Tobacco (5) 9 76½ 76 76⅜ —⅛
Am Tobacco B (5) 27 78¼ 77 78¼ +¼
Am Tobacco pf (6) 1 138 138 138 —
Am Type Founders 43 10¼ 9⅞ 10 —⅛
Am Wat Wks (.80g) 64 15⅜ 14⅞ 15½ +⅛
Am Wat Wks 1 pf (6) 2 90 89 89 —2
Am Woolen 31 8¼ 8 8⅛ +⅛
Am Woolen pf (3½) 7 59¼ 57 58 —1
Am Zinc L & S 94 11¾ 10½ 11⅜ +⅜
Am Zinc L & S pf 1 175 175 175 Aug 9
Anaconda (1½g) 3 58 56 56 Sep 7
Anacon W&C (2½g) 279 51⅞ 49½ 51 +⅝
Anchor Cap (.30g) 2 82½ 82½ 82½ Aug26
Andes Copper 1 20 20 20 Sep 7
A P W Paper 1 5⅞ 5⅞ 5⅞ —⅛
Arch-Dan-M (1½g) 3 43¼ 42 42 +⅛
Armour Del pf (7) 2 108¼ 108 108 Sep 7
Armour Ill (.55g) 119 9⅞ 9⅝ 9¾ —⅛
Armour Ill pr pf (6) 2 88½ 88 88 —⅛
Armour Ill pf (7) 1 103 103 103 —
Armstrong Ck (1½g) 12 55⅜ 53¼ 54⅞ +1⅜
Arnold Const (½g) 6 10⅞ 10½ 10⅞ +⅜
Artloom (3) 6 7 6½ 6½ —1
Assd Dry Goods 16 14⅜ 14 14 —
Assd D Gds 1 pf (6) 1 86 86 86 Sep 7
Assd D G 2pf (8¼k) 1 107 107 10. Aug27
Associates Invest (3) 2 51¾ 51½ 51½ Sep 7
Atch T & S F (2g) 83 64½ 61½ 62 —1
Atchison pf (5) 2 96 96 96 Sep 7
Atl Coast Line 20 40 37½ 38 —1
Atl Gulf & W In 1 16 16 16 Sep 1
Atl G & W In pf 7 20½ 19½ 19½ Sep 7
Atl Refining (1) 23 25¾ 24½ 25 —
Atl Refining pf (6) 2 106 106 106 Sep 7
Atlas Corp (.80) 34 14 13¾ 13¾ — ½
Atlas Corp pf (3) 6 50 50 50 —
Atlas Powder (2½g) 3 71¾ 70 70 Sep 7
Atlas Tack (½g) 4 9¼ 8 8 —2½
Auburn Auto 21 13¾ 12¾ 13½ —
Austin Nichols 5 4¾ 4 4¾ — ⅜
Aviation Corp 85 5 4¾ 4¾ — ⅛

—B—

Baldwin Loco 39 4½ 3¾ 4 — ⅛
Baldwin Loco asd 18 3¾ 3½ 3¾ + ⅛
Baldwin Loco ct wi 60 17⅝ 16⅜ 16¾ —⅛
Baldwin Loco pf 2 72 72 72 —2
Baldwin Loco pf asd 1 95 95 95 Aug19
Balt & Ohio 109 20⅜ 19¼ 20¼ — ⅛
Bang & Arcos (2½) 1 41 41 41 Sep 7
Barber Co (¾g) 25 23¼ 22¼ 23⅜ — ⅛
Barker Bros 2 20 18 18 —3¾
Barnsdall (1) 114 18½ 16⅞ 16 + ⅛
Bayuk Cigar (.85¼g) 14 13 12 13½ + ¼
Beafrice Cr (1a) 3 21½ 21½ 21½ —⅛
Beat Cr pf ww (5) 1 103½ 103½ 103½ Aug 9
Beech-Nut P (4a) 1 112 112 112 Aug30
Belding-Hem (1) 4 11¼ 11 11 —
Belg N R pf (2.24e) 1 88½ 88½ 88½ Aug 4
Bendix Aviat (¾g) 43 16¾ 15⅝ 16¾ + ⅛
Benef In Ln (1.35½g) 21 20½ 20⅜ 20⅜ —⅛
Best & Co (2½a) 4 54 53½ 53½ Sep 7
Beth Steel (2½g) 148 85¼ 82½ 83⅜ + ⅛
Beth Steel 5% pf (1) 2 18⅜ 18½ 18½ — ⅛
Beth Steel 7% pf (7) 1 110 110 110 —
Bigelow-San (3g) 1 54½ 54½ 54½ Sep 7
Black & Decker (1a) 3 35 33 33 —⅛
Boeing Airplane 22 19 18½ 18½ — ⅛
Bohn Alum (3½g) 91 38¼ 36⅝ 36⅝ —⅜
Bond Stores (1.60) 5 42½ 40½ 40½ —2¼
Borden (1.60) 6 21 20⅜ 21 —1¼
Borg-Warner (2) 35 22⅜ 21¾ 22¼ — ⅜
Boston & Maine 67 42½ 40½ 42 +1¼
Botany C M A 2 7½ 7¼ 7½ — ¼
Bower R Bear (2g) 1 1⅜ 1⅜ 1⅜ Sep 4
Bridgpt Brass (.65g) 9 30 28½ 29 —
Briggs Mfg (1½g) 42 15 14⅝ 15 —
Briggs & Str (2¾g) 43 38¾ 37½ 38¼ + ⅜
Bristol-Myers (2.40a) 4 37 37 37 —1
Bklyn & Queens T 29 2⅜ 2⅛ 2⅛ + ⅛
Bklyn & Q T pf 3 12½ 12½ 12½ —
Bklyn-Man T (2½g) 38 17⅛ 15⅝ 15⅝ —1⅜
Bklyn-M T pf (6) 5 51½ 50¼ 50¼ —2½
Bklyn U Gas (2.30g) 4 27 26⅞ 26⅞ —⅛
Brown Shoe (3) 43¼ 42 42 —1
Brunswick-Balke 7 14¾ 14¼ 14⅜ + ⅛
Buerrus-Erie 29 14 12¾ 13¼ —
Budd Mfg 48 7¾ 7¼ 7½ — ⅛
Budd Wheel (.30g) 75 6¾ 5⅞ 6⅛ + ⅛
Bullard Co (1) 4 29½ 28 29 —1½
Bulova Watch (4a) 14 49 47 47½ —
Burlington Mills (1) 1 12 12 12 —
Burr Ad Ma (.85g) 37 26 23¾ 23¾ — ⅛
Bush Terminal 14 4½ 3¾ 3½ — ⅜
Bush Term 7% deb 9 13¾ 11½ 12½ — ¾
Butler Bros (.60) 16 14½ 13¾ 13¾ —
Butler Bros pf (1½) 5 28¾ 28 28¼ —1½
Butte Cop & Zinc 45 8½ 8 8½ —
Byers Co 20 16½ 15½ 16 — ⅛
Byron Jackson (1g) 4 24½ 23½ 24¼ + ⅜

—C—

Calif Pack (1¼a) 2 31 31 31 Sep 7
Calif Pack pf (2½) 1 82 82 82 Sep 7
Callahan Z-Ld 61 3 2¾ 2¾ — ⅛
Calumet & H (1.10g) 53 13⅞ 13¼ 12⅞ + ⅛
Campbell Wy (1) 9 26 25 25¼ —1⅛
Can Dry Ginger Ale 54 22½ 21 21¾ + ⅛
Canadian Pacific 63 10¼ 9⅞ 9⅞ — ⅛
Cannon Mills (1g) 4 44¼ 44 44¼ — ⅛
Cap Adm A (½g) 5 12½ 12¼ 12⅜ Sep 7
Carpenter Stl (1.60g) 1 26 26 26 —
Carrier & G (1.20a) 3 33 29 29 —3½
Case (J I) 21 150 144 146 +1
Caterpillar Tract (2) 15 85 82 84½ +1½
Caterpill Tr pf (5) 1 105 105 105 Sep 1
Celanese Corp (3¾g) 70 31¾ 30⅜ 31 —⅛
Celanese pr pf (7) 1 108¼ 108¼ 108¼ —⅛
Celotex (.80g) 4 20 17 18 —⅛
Cent Aguir (1½a) 2 30½ 29⅞ 29⅞ Sep 7
Cent Pdy 72 8¾ 8⅛ 8⅜ —⅛
Cent RR 98J 5 18⅝ 18¾ 18½ —
Cent Violeta Sug 10 10 9 9¼ —¼
Century Rib M (.30g) 2 6½ 6½ 6½ —
Cerro de Pasco (6) 2 64¾ 64¼ 64¾ + ⅛
Certain-teed 63 15¼ 11¼ 11¼ —1⅛
Champ Pap & F (3) 1 27 26 26 —
Checker Cab 1 10 10 10 Sep 2
Ches & Ohio (2.80a) 36 44⅜ 42½ 43½ —1¼
Ches & Ohio of (4) 1 91½ 91½ 91½ Sep 7
Ches Corp (3) 1 50¼ 50¼ 50¼ Sep 7
Chi & N Ill 3 2¾ 2¾ 2¾ + ⅛
Chi & N Ill pf 11 4¾ 4½ 4⅝ + ⅛
Chi & N W 85 3 2⅞ 2⅞ —⅛
Chi & N W pf 8 8¾ 8¾ 8¾ —⅛
Chi Gt West 9 1⅝ 1½ 1½ —⅛
Chi Gt West pf 15 7¼ 6¾ 6¾ —⅛
Chi Mail Or (1¼a) 4 21 20 21 —
Chi M St P & P 19 1⅜ 1⅛ 1⅛ —⅛
Chi M St P & P pf 21 3¾ 3⅝ 3⅝ —⅛
Chi Pneu T 34 12½ 12 12⅛ —
Chi Pneu T cv pf (3) 1 61 61 61 —1½
Chi Rk Is & P 3 2 1⅞ 2 —
C R I & P 6% pf 8 3¾ 3½ 3½ — ⅛

1937 High Low | Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars | Sales in 100s | High | Low | Last | Net Chge
GR I & P 7% pf 10 4¾ 4 4 —⅛
Chi Yell Cab (1½g) 3 15 15 15 —⅛
Chick Cot Oil 6 15½ 15½ 15½ —⅛
Childs Co 21 4 3⅞ 3⅞ —⅛
Chrysler (3g) 243 82¾ 80¾ 81⅝ —⅝
City Ice & F (3) 1 17 17 17 —
City Stores 4 9 9 9 —
Clark Equip (1.30g) 3 38 37 37 —
Clev Graph Br (1g) 3 40 39½ 40 +⅝
Cluett Peabody (1) 3 23 23 23 —
Coca-Cola (3) 9 143½ 141 143 +⅝
Coca-Cola A (3) 1 97⅜ 97⅛ 97⅜ —⅛
Colgate-Palm (⅛) 20 15⅝ 15½ 15⅝ —⅛
Colgate-Palm pf (6) 1 103⅞ 103⅞ 103⅞ —
Coll & Alk (4g) 13 43 42 42 —1¼
Colo Fuel & Ir (2g) 1 27¾ 27 27 —
Colum Br A (1.60g) 7 33⅞ 33 33½ —
Colum Br B (1.60g) 6 33½ 32¾ 33½ —
Colum Gas & El (.80g) 178 16⅝ 16½ 16½ —⅛
Colum Gas&El pf A (6) 10 99½ 99½ 99½ —⅛
Colum Pict vtc (2a) 27 21½ 21¼ 21¼ —⅛
Colum Pict pf (3½) 1 38½ 38½ 38½ Sep 7
Colum Carbon (4a) 11 113 109 109 Sep 7
Comi Credit (4a) 20 57⅝ 55⅞ 57⅛ +⅝
Comi Credit pf (4½) 2 89½ 87 87 —1
Comi Invest Tr (4) 13 56½ 53¾ 55½ +1½
Comi I Tr cv pf (4½) 3 103 102 102 —1½
Comi Solv (.60) 72 13¾ 11⅝ 13 +1⅛
Comwlth & Sou 306 3¼ 3⅛ 3⅛ —⅛
Comwlth & So pf (5) 1 68 68 68 —¼
Conde Nast 1 10 10 10 —
Conglenium-Natru (2) 6 33¾ 32 32 —1⅛
Congress Cigar 1 15 15 15 Aug17
Consol Aircraft 1 10 10½ 10½ 10½ —⅛
Consol Cigar 4 10⅜ 10 10 —1¼
Consol Edison (1½g) 70 32 31 31⅝ +⅛
Consol Edison pf (5) 1 101¼ 101¼ 101¼ +⅛
Consol Film 2 3¾ 3½ 3½ —⅛
Consol Film pf 2 10 10 10 —⅛
Consol Laundries 3 7 7 7 —
Consol Oil (.80a) 131 13⅝ 12⅝ 12⅞ + ⅜
Consol Oil 6% pf (5) 2 104½ 104½ 104½ Sep 7
Consol RR Cuba pf 10 4⅝ 4½ 4½ —⅛
Consol Textile 36 ⅝ ⅝ ⅝ —⅛
Consol Coal 9 8¾ 8¾ 8¾ + ⅛
Consol Coal pf 10 41½ 41½ 41½ Sep 4
Consum Pow pf (5½) 1 93 93 93 Aug31
Container Corp (1.20) 41 23½ 22½ 23 —⅛
Cont Baking A 18 18½ 17⅞ 17⅞ —⅛
Cont Baking pf (6) 4 3¾ 3½ 3½ —
Cont Can 76 83 82 83 —
Cont Can pf (4) 8 116 115 115 —1
Cont Diam Fib (1.50g) 2 15½ 15½ 15½ —
Cont Insur (2.40a) 3 43 42 42 —3
Cont Oil Del (1.40a) 3 31½ 31½ 31½ —⅛
Cont Steel (1.60a) 2 14½ 13¾ 13¾ —⅝
Contl Shoe (1) 2 10 9¾ 9¾ —⅛
Contl Steel pf (6) 1 34½ 34½ 34½ —
Copper Range Co 1 30 30 30 —
Corn Exch Bk Tr (4) 1 35½ 35½ 35½ —
Corn Products (3) 3 39½ 39 39 —⅛
Coty Inc 1 2¾ 2¾ 2¾ —
Coty Inc pf 1 3¾ 3¾ 3¾ —
Crane Co 10 45 43¾ 44 —⅛
Crane Co pf 1 114½ 114½ 114½ —
Crocker First Fed 1 10 10 10 —
Crown Cork Int A 1 30½ 30½ 30½ —
Crown Cork Int pf 1 106 106 106 —
Crown Cork pf (2) 1 104½ 104½ 104½ —
Crown Zeller 1 16 16 16 —
Crucible Steel 31 61½ 57 57½ —1
Crucible Stl pf (5½k) 1 119 119 119 Sep 7
Cuba Co 1 1⅜ 1⅜ 1⅜ —
Cuban-Am Sugar 13 11¾ 11¾ 11¾ —⅛
Cudahy Pack (2½) 2 37 36½ 36½ —⅛
Curtis Publishing 38 21¾ 20¾ 20¾ —1
Curtis Pub pf (7) 2 86 86 86 —
Curtiss-Wright 220 4⅝ 4⅜ 4⅜ —⅛
Curtiss-Wright A 35 16 15¼ 15¾ —⅛
Cutler-Hammer (3g) 3 70½ 70 70 —1

—D—

Davega Stores (1a) 1 13¾ 13¾ 13¾ Sep 7
Davega Stores pf (1¼) 1 17 17 17 Sep 2
Deere & Co (2g) 30 118⅝ 111 117 —
Deere & Co pf (1.80) 3 94½ 94½ 94½ —
Detroit-Wym-Cd (1a) 1 17⅞ 17⅞ 17⅞ —⅛
Del & Hudson 1 106 106 106 —1¾
Del Lack & W 1 95 95 95 —
Den & Rio G W 16 4¾ 4⅜ 4⅜ —⅛
Detroit Edison (5g) 1 146½ 146½ 146½ —
Detroit Mtg Co (1) 1 76½ 76½ 76½ —
Devoe & Raynl A (3a) 1 38½ 38½ 38½ —
Diamond Match (1a) 2 33 33 33 —
Distl Seag pf (1.60) 2 24 24 24 —
Dixie Cup (1.20) 1 23 23 23 —
Dixie Cup pf ww (6) 2 20 20 20 —
Dodge Bros (1½g) 22 19 18 18 —
Dodge Bros pf (6) 1 86 86 86 —
Dome Mines (2a) 3 33¾ 33½ 33½ —
Dominion Stores 7 37⅛ 37⅛ 37⅛ —⅛
Douglas Aircraft 1 85 85 85 Aug31
Dow Chem (2.40a) 8 113¾ 113 113 —⅜
Dresser A (3a) 3 43¼ 43 43 —⅛
Dresser B (1g) 2 43½ 43½ 43½ —⅛
Duluth So Sh & Al 2 24 23¾ 23¾ Sep 7
Duluth S S & A pf 7 3¾ 3½ 3½ —⅛
Dunhill Internat 4 1⅜ 1⅛ 1⅛ —⅛
Duplan Silk 2 3¾ 3½ 3½ —⅛
du Pont de N (4½g) 27 148 148¾ 147 —
du Pont deb (5) 1 134 134 134 —

—E—

Eastern Rollign Mill 14 10 9½ 9⅝ —⅜
Eastman Kodak (6) 5 179 178 178 —1
Eaton Mfg (1¾g) 11 23½ 23½ 23 —1
Eitington Schild 65 9¼ 7¾ 8½ —1⅛
Elec & Mus (.10g) 18 4¾ 4¾ 4¾ —
Elec Auto L (1.40a) 34 33¾ 32 33½ +⅜
Elec Boat 3 9½ 9½ 9½ —
Elec Pow & Light 166 18⅞ 18⅝ 18⅝ —⅛
Elec P & L $6 pf 1 87 87 87 —
Elec P & L pf 1 61 61 61 —1½
Elec Storage Bat (3) 7 65 64 64 —1
Elk Horn Coal 3 36½ 33¾ 33¾ —⅝
Elk Horn Coal pf 1 7 7 7 —
El Paso N G (3) 33 24 23½ 24 —⅛
Endicott-Johnson 1 51¾ 51¾ 51¾ —
Engl Pub Ser (1) 1 8 8 8 —1⅛
Eng El Sh pf (6k) 1 55 55 55 —
Eng El Sh pf (6½k) 1 62 62 62 Aug28
Eng P Sh pf (6½k) 1 85 85 85 Sep 7
Equitable Of 1940 19 24½ 23½ 24 —⅛
Erie RR 223 11⅜ 10½ 11¼ +⅛
Erie 1 pf 2 17¼ 16¾ 17¼ +⅜
Erie 2 pf 1 11¾ 11¾ 11¾ —⅛
Eureka Vac Clean 1 4½ 4½ 4½ —
Evans Prod (1) 1 6½ 6½ 6½ —⅛
Exchange Buffet 4 3¾ 2 2 —⅝

—F—

Fairbanks Mor (1a) 15 48 46 48½ —3½
Fairbanks M pf (6) 1 150 150 150 Mar31
Fajardo Sugar (3g) 1 45 45 45 +1
Fed Light & Trac 1 16⅜ 16⅜ 16⅜ Sep 7
Fed Mining & Sm 1 106 105 105 —
Fed M & Sm pf (7) 1 101 101 101 Aug12
Fed Motor 15 5 4½ 5 —⅛
Fed Screw 16 5⅝ 5¼ 5⅛ —⅛
Fed Water Serv A 15 3 2⅞ 2⅞ —⅛
Fed D Stores (1½g) 3 29¾ 29½ 29½ —⅛
Fed D Strs pf (4½) 1 90 90 90 Sep 7
Fid P Fir Ins (1.80a) 6 36 35¼ 35¼ —⅝
Firestn T&R (1½g) 10 20½ 20¾ 20 —
Firestn T&R pf (6) 2 101½ 101½ 101½ —
First Nat Strs (2½) 10 39 38 38 —1
Flintkote (1) 13 23 22¼ 22¾ —⅛
Florence Stove (1g) 2 46 45 45 Sep 2
Florsheim Sh A (2) 1 31 31 31 Sep 4
Follansbee 5 11½ 11 11 —⅛
Food Mach (1a) 5 42½ 41½ 41½ —3
Foster Wheeler 18 32 31½ 32 —⅛
Francisco Sug 11 8 6¾ 7¼ —1⅛
Freeport Sul (1g) 16 26 25½ 25½ —⅝

—G—

Gabriel A 5 4¼ 3¾ 4 — ⅛
Gair (Robert) 10 10⅜ 9⅝ 10¼ — ⅛
Gair (Robt) pf (3) 1 32 32 32 Sep 4
Gar Wood Ind (¼g) 9 10 9 9 —
Gen Am Investors 12 11⅜ 11⅛ 11⅜ —
Gen Am Inv pf (6) 2 100⅛ 100⅛ 100⅛ —
Gen Am Trans (1½g) 13 57 56 56 —2
Gen Baking (.60) 32 11 10 10 — ¾
Gen Bronze 14 6¾ 6 6⅜ —
Gen Cable 6 20¾ 20 20¾ — ⅛
Gen Cable A 3 43 42 42 —3
Gen Cable pf 2 110 110 110 Sep 2
Gen Cigar (3½g) 8 28⅞ 28 28 —2
Gen Electric (.80g) 236 48⅞ 47½ 48 —
Gen Foods (2) 12 35 34⅝ 34⅝ —
Gen Gas & Elec A 81 1¾ 1½ 1½ — ⅛
Gen Mills (3) 3 60 59½ 60 —
Gen Motors (2¾g) 361 50½ 47¾ 49⅞ — ⅛
Gen Motors pf (5) 1 118½ 118½ 118½ —
Gen Outdoor Adv 11 10 9¾ 9¾ — ⅛
Gen Outdr Adv A 1 44 44 44 —3
Gen Print Ink (.30g) 6 15 14⅝ 14⅝ —
Gen Pub Service 32 2⅜ 1⅞ 2⅛ —
Gen Ry Sig (1) 3 33 29 29 —4
Gen Real & Util 65 2⅜ 2¼ 2⅜ — ⅛
Gen Real & Util pf 5 27½ 26 26 —1
Gen Refract (2b) 3 47¼ 47 47 —1
Gen Theo Sq (¾g) 6 22 21 21 —1
Gen Time Instr (1a) 1 33½ 33½ 33½ Sep 2
Gen Tire & Rubber 14 21 19 20 —
Gillette (¾g) 19 13½ 12½ 13½ — ⅛
Gillette pf (5) 2 70 70 70 —
Gimbel Bros 71 15¾ 14¼ 15 —
Gimbel $6 pf (6) 1 76 76 76 —
Glidden Co (2a) 13 30 27½ 28 —1¼
Glidden cv pf (3½) 2 32½ 32½ 32½ +⅛
Gobel (Adolph) 30 3¾ 3½ 3½ —⅛
Goebel Brew (.20a) 62 4⅜ 3⅝ 3⅝ —⅛
Goodrich (1g) 76 30 28¾ 29½ —
Goodrich pf (6) 5 78¾ 78¾ 78¾ +⅜
Goodyr T&R (1½g) 216 32½ 31¼ 31⅜ —⅝
Goodyr T & R pf (5) 9 100½ 100 100½ +⅛
Gotham Silk Hos 2 7¼ 7 7¼ —⅛
Graham-Paige 182 3½ 3½ 3½ —⅛
Granby Consol Min 17 8¾ 8½ 8¼ —⅛
Grand Union 8 3¼ 3¼ 3¼ —⅛
Grand Union pf (2k) 3 17 17 17 —
Gran City Stl (¼g) 3 22 22 22 —2
Grant (W T) (1.40a) 2 34½ 34 34 —3
Gt Nor Ir Or ct (5½g) 18 18⅝ 17⅝ 18⅜ + ⅛
Gt No Ry pf 84 43¼ 42½ 43⅛ —1¼
Green (H L) (1.60a) 10 30 28½ 28½ —1½
Greyhound (.80) 81 13 12¾ 12¾ + ⅛
Greyhound pf (.50) 2 8¾ 8¾ 8¾ —
Guantanamo Sugar 7 3¼ 3 3¼ —
Gulf Mobile & Nor 1 8 8 8 —1

—H—

Hahnem Wat (10a) 1 30 30 30 —
Hall Printing 3 18 18 18 —
Hamilton W (1½g) 2 27½ 26½ 27½ —
Hart-Walker (1½g) 2 17½ 17½ 17½ —
Hat Corp A (.80g) 3 9¼ 8¾ 9¼ —
Hayes Body 1 3 3 3 —
Hazel-Atlas Gl (6a) 3 113¾ 113¾ 113¾ —
Heckscher Prod (.80a) 46 10⅝ 10 10⅜ —
Helme (G W) (6a) 1 100 100 100 —
Hercules Motors (1) 4 38 37 37 —
Hercules Pwd (6½g) 1 97¾ 97½ 97½ —
Hershey Choc (2) 1 130 130 130 —
Hersh cv pf (4a) 1 103 103 103 Sep 1
Hinde & Dau P (1g) 1 33½ 33½ 33½ Sep 7
Holland Furn (1¼g) 3 33¼ 33 33 —
Hollander (1) 1 20 20 20 —
Holly Sugar (3½g) 3 37 36½ 36½ —
Homestake M (4½) 14 40 40¼ 40¼ —
Hood-Rub A (2½) 1 20 20 20 Aug26
Hood-Rub B (1½) 20 19⅛ 18½ 19⅜ —
Hoover Ball Bear (6) 2 80 80 80 —
Household Fin pf (5) 2 91½ 90½ 90½ —
Houston Oil 83 10⅞ 10½ 10½ —
Howe Sound (3a) 13 60 57 57½ —
Hudson & Man 5 3 3 3 —
Hudson & Man pf 1 7¼ 7 7 —⅜
Hudson Motor 24 13 13½ 13½ —⅛
Hupp Motor 20 3⅜ 3⅜ 3⅜ —

—I—

Illinois Central 48 18½ 17½ 18½ + ⅛
Illinois Central pf 8 34 34 34 Sep 7
Indian Refining 2 10 10 10 —
Indust Rayon (2) 23 31⅜ 30⅞ 30⅝ —⅝
Inspiration Copper 32 33 30¾ 33¼ +⅛
Insurantah et (.10g) 7 6¾ 6¾ 6¾ —⅛
Interboro Rap Tr 1 2⅜ 2⅜ 2⅜ —⅛
Intercon Corp (3) 3 6 6 6 —
Intercont Rubber 1 43 43 43 —⅛
Interlake Iron 103 17⅜ 15½ 16½ —⅝
Int Agricultural 30 6¾ 6 6¾ —
Int Agr pr pf (3k) 1 43 43 43 Sep 1
Int Bus Mach (6a) 3 148 148 148 —
Int Harvester (2½) 42 100¼ 98½ 99½ —⅜
Int Harvester pf (7) 5 183¾ 183¾ 183¾ Sep 3
Int Hydroelec A 64 10 9⅝ 9⅞ —
Int Mere Marine 6 8 8 8 —⅛
Int Mining (.68g) 23 16⅛ 15⅞ 15⅞ —
Int Nickel Can (1½g) 210 57⅜ 55⅝ 56⅞ + ⅜
Int Nick Can pf (7) 1 130⅜ 130⅜ 130⅜ Aug24
Int Paw & Pwr A 13 16¼ 15 15½ —
Int Paw & Pwr B 5 11 10⅝ 10⅞ —⅛
Int Paw & Pwr C 85 9⅞ 8¾ 8⅝ —⅛
Int Paw & Pwr pf 71 91½ 88 89 —1¾
Int Shoe (1) 1 25½ 25½ 25½ —
Int Silver (3) 5 42 41¼ 41¾ —
Int Tel & Tel 212 37⅞ 36½ 36½ —1⅛
Interst Dp Sec (2½g) 2 8¼ 8¼ 8¼ + ⅛
Interst Dpt Sto 1 39 39 39 + ⅛
Interst Grocr Co (1a) 2 37½ 37½ 37½ —⅝

—J—

Jewel Tea (4) 1 63¾ 63½ 63½ + ⅛
Johns-Manville (3a) 18 113¾ 110 113 +3

—K—

Kalam Stove (1a) 3 28½ 28½ 28½ —1½
Kan City Southern 2 23 23 23 —1½
Kan City Sou pf 1 23½ 23½ 23½ —3½
Kaufm Dept (1.20g) 4 38⅜ 37¾ 37¾ Sep 7
Kayser (J) (1⅝g) 3 30½ 30 30 —
Kelsey-Hayes W

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Wools in Boston Slightly Easier; Trading Is Dull

Weekly Wool Review

Irregularity of raw wool prices which developed in Australia after the new season opened last week, coupled with an absence of any sizable demand for wool from domestic mills, is causing uncertainty over prices in the Boston wool market.

The fact that most wools offered in the Sydney sales were unsuited for the American market, however, took the edge off the weaker trend in prices, in opinion of Boston wool men, and apparently encourages most holders of domestic wools to sit tight, confident that the basic strength of wool is not affected. At any rate they are holding their wools rather than forcing them on an unreceptive market.

Some Turnover

As for buyers, they are not forced to take on additional commitments as a rule, but keep in touch with sellers' ideas of values by bidding now and again below what is considered the market. Occasionally a little wool changes hands under such circumstances but no sizable lots are released at these levels. Indeed, the volume of business is so limited that a definitely established market quotation is an unknown quantity at the moment.

Possibility of more activity in raw wool hinges on a pick-up of demand for goods, without which mills are unwilling to take on raw material at present high prices. The margin which mills formerly had for doing business has been narrowed by increased production costs, not the least of which is the higher wages of mill operatives. It is now no longer possible for mills to commit themselves to meet current asking prices for wool without knowing what they can get for their own finished products.

Yet small lots of wool are selling occasionally, including Texas and French combing territory wools of fine and fine medium grades, around 90@92c, clean basis. In Ohio delaine, sellers firmly ask 41c in the grease, for choice descriptions despite lethargy of buyers. Some interest is being shown in Australian wools on spot in Boston, apparently to feel out this market as compared with the primary market in the Antipodes. At any rate, practically no trading results from the inquiries received by holders of such wools.

Western Trade Quiet

Boston is not alone, however, in being a slow wool market. In the West, business is at low ebb. Yet holders of wool are standing firm for their asking prices as a general thing. Concessions are practically unknown except for small lots and any rush for them would undoubtedly cause a quick mark up of prices, Boston wool men declare.

In the market for mohair, too, slowness is the feature. Almost no business is being done and as a result, prices are more or less nominal. Texas growers hold out frequently for more than eastern dealers could hope to secure, causing more or less of a deadlock for the moment.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Extra Rate	Period	Payable	Holders of record
Bastian Blessg Co	25c	.. Oct.	1	Sep. 15
Glidden Co	50c	.. Oct.	7	Sep. 17
Van de K Holl D Bak Inc (new)	6½c	.. Sep.	30	Sep. 10
Increased				
Chicago Towel Co	$2	.. Sep.	25	Sep. 10
Fedders Mfg Co	50c	Q Oct.	1	Sep. 17
San Carlos Millings Co Ltd	50c	.. Sep.	15	Sep. 2
Accumulated				
Cent Me Pow Co	$1.75	.. Oct.	1	Sep. 10
Do 6%	$1.50	.. Oct.	1	Sep. 10
Do $6 pf	$1.50	.. Oct.	1	Sep. 10
Liquidating				
Holland Lond Co	$1	.. Sept.	20	Sept. 8
Initial				
Cuban Atl Sugar	50c	.. ept.	24	Sept. 18
Gaylord Contain Corp 5½% pf	68¾c	.. Sept.	15	Aug. 20
Hickok Oil Corp A	25c	Q Sept.	15	Sept. 10
Do B	25c	Q Sept.	15	Sept. 10
Van de K Holl D Bak Inc $6.50 pf	$1.62½	Q Sept.	30	Sept. 10
Interim				
De Beers Con M 15 sh	....	..	..	.....
Regular				
Am Cyanamid A&B	15c	Q Oct.	1	Sept. 15
Bankers Tr (NY)	50c	.. Oct.	1	Sept. 15
Bastian Blessing do pf	40c	Q Oct.	1	Sept. 15
	$1.37½	Q Oct.	1	Sept. 15
Cannon Mills	50c	.. Oct.	1	Sept. 18
Carter (J W) Co	20c	.. Sept.	20	Sept. 10
Celanese Corp Am	50c	Q Oct.	1	Sept. 17
Do 7% pr pf	$1.75	.. Oct.	1	Sept. 17
Do 7% 1st pr pf	$1.75	.. Jan.	1	Dec. 15
	$3.50	S Dec.	31	Dec. 15
Central Hanover B & T (N Y)	$1	Q Oct.	1	Sept. 17
Chi Towel pf	$1.75	Q Sept.	25	Sept. 15
Cin & L Bell Tel	$1.13	Q Oct.	1	Sept. 17
Cons Edi (NY) pf	$1.25	Q Nov.	1	Sept. 24
Continental B & T	20c	Q Oct.	1	Sept. 16
Diamond T M Co	25c	Q Oct.	1	Sept. 20
Eastern SS L $2 pf	50c	Q Oct.	1	Sept. 17
Filenes Sons Co (Wm) do pf	50c	.. Sep.	25	Sep. 16
	$1.18¾	.. Oct.	25	Oct. 22
First Nat Stores (Boston)	62½c	Q Oct.	1	Sep. 18
Food Mchy Corp pf	$1.12½	Q Sep.	30	Sep. 15
Gilbert (A. C.) Co pf	$1.75	.. Oct.	1	Sep. 10
Glidden Co	50c	Q Oct.	1	Sep. 17
do pf	50c	Q Oct.	1	Sep. 17
Health (D. C. & Co) pf	$1.75	Q Sep.	30	Sep. 23
Hinde & Dauch Paper	50c	.. Sep.	30	Sep. 15
Mfgrs Trust Co (N. Y.)	50c	Q Oct.	1	Sep. 15
do pf	$1.25	Q Sep.	30	Sep. 15
do pf	50c	Q Oct.	1	Sep. 15
San Carlos Milling Co Ltd	50c	.. Sep.	15	Sep. 2
Square D Co	35c	.. Sep.	30	Sep. 20
Southern Ry Mobile & Ohio trust ctfs	$3	S Oct.	1	Sept. 15
Tintic Standard Mining Co	15c	.. Sept.	30	Sept. 14
Tri-Cont'l Corp 5½ pf	$1.50	.. Oct.	1	Sept. 16
Tubize Chatillon "A"	$1.50	.. Oct.	1	Sept. 11
Do pf	$1.75	Q Oct.	1	Sept. 11
Universal-Cyclops Steel	50c	.. Sept.	30	Sept. 17
Waukesha Motor Co	25c	Q Oct.	1	Sept. 15
Young Spring and W Corp	75c	Q Oct.	1	Sept. 18

Philadelphia Reserve Bank Rate Cut

WASHINGTON—The Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System approved the reduction of the discount rate of the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia from 2 to 1½ per cent. All the regional banks on the System now have the 1½ per cent discount rate except that in New York, which has the rate of 1 per cent.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2 p. m.

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
24	3¼s 43-40 June	105.3	105.4	105.4
11	3½s '41	108.16	108.16	108.16
1	3½s 46-43	108.9	108.9	108.9
7	3½s 46-44	108.9	108.7	108.9
24	4s 54-44	110.19	110.13	110.13
1	3s 48-43	103.11	103.11	103.11
1	3½s 49-46	103.26	103.26	103.26
20	3½s 51-46	99.27	99.26	99.27
116	3½s 53-49	97.13	97.9	97.13
96	3½s 54-51	99.2	98.30	99.00
1	3s 55-51	102.00	102.00	102.00
60	2½s 60-55	99.30	99.30	99.30
62	2½s 59-56	99.30	99.30	99.30

Federal Farm Mortgage

1	3½s 64-44	103.00	103.00	103.00

Home Owners' Loan

15	2½s 49-39	99.26	99.25	99.26
1	2½s 44-42	99.12	99.12	99.12
26	3s 52-44	101.15	101.15	101.15

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
5	Adams Exp 4s '48	100½	100¼	100¼
3	Adams Exp 4s '47	100¼	100¼	100¼
18	Alleghany 5s '44	92½	91	91
8	Alleghany 5s '49 st	48½	45	45
1	Allegh Val 4s '42	108½	108½	108½
3	Allied Stra 4½s '51	97¾	97¾	97¾
24	Am & ForPSc 2030	73¾	73¾	73¾
5	AmIGChem 5½s '49	105¼	105¼	105¼
5	Am Int 5½s '49	105	105	105
72	Am T & T 5½s '43	113¾	113¾	113¾
55	Am T&T 3¼s '56	98¾	97¾	97¾
26	Am T&T cv 4½s '39	103¾	103½	103¾
8	Arm Del 4s '55	98	98	98
21	Arm Del 4s '56	98¾	98¼	98¾
9	AT&SF cv 4½s '48	109¾	108¾	108¾
28	AT&SF 4s '95	109½	109½	109½
5	AT&SF aj 4s '95	102	102	102
16	AT&SF aj 4s '95 st	103	103	103
15	AT&SF 4s 1995-55	106	106	106
1	AT&SFRkyM 4s '65	105¾	105¾	105¾
1	A C Line 1st4s '52	99	99	99
3	ACL cit 4s '52	89½	89½	89½
20	A C Line 4½s '64	88½	88	88
2	A C Line 5s '65	102	102	102
3	Atl & Dan 1st4s'48	43½	43½	43½
1	Atl Gu & WI 5s '50	71	71	71
6	B&O rfg 6s '95	84½	82	82
24	B&O 1st 5s '48	106¼	105¾	105¾
1	B&O rfg 5s '95	73	73	73
4	B&O 5s '96 F	71	70½	70½
57	B&O cv 4½s '60	58¾	58	58¾
41	B&O 4s '48	100¼	99½	100
18	B&O4sPLE&WV '41	99¾	99	99
22	Bkln Edis 5s '50	93¾	93	93
6	Bang & Aroo 8s '43	113	113	113
10	Beth Stl 4¼s '60	103¾	103¾	103¾
23	Beth Stl 3¾s' '66	95½	95½	95½
2	Bos & NY Air L 4s '55	19½	19	19½
7	BstConMills 4½s '34	18	18	18
10	Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	78½	75	76¼
1	Bkly UnElist 5s '50	98½	98	98
1	Bkly Un Gas 6s '47	116½	116½	116½
2	Bkly U Gas 5s '45	113¾	113¾	113¾
4	Bkly U Gas 5s '50	93½	93½	93½
4	Bkly U Gas 5s'51 B	106½	106½	106½
3	Buf R&P 4½s '57	73¾	73¾	73¾
4	Bur C R&No 5s '34	17	17	17
4	Bush Term 5s '55	55	55	55
8	Bush T Bldg 5s'60	66	65	65
5	Camag Sug 7s 42 ct	21¼	21¼	21¼
1	Can Pac 5s '54	117½	117½	117½
4	Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	113	112½	112½
3	Can Nat Ry 4½s'56	113½	113½	113½
5	Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	117½	117½	117½
9	Can Pac 5s '54	107¾	107¾	107¾
4	Can Pac 4½s '60	104	104	104
4	Can Pac 4½s '60	101¼	101¼	101¼
56	Can Pac 4s perp	95¾	94¾	94¾
10	Caro C & O 6s '52	110½	110½	110½
10	Caro C & O 5s '38	103¾	103	103¾
4	Carriers & Gen 5s '50	100¾	100¾	100¾
7	Celotex 4½s '47 ww	95½	94½	94½
6	Cen of Ga 5s '59 C	14	13½	13½
1	Cen Ill E & G 5s '51	103	103	103
6	Cen Pac 5s '60	92	92	92
10	Cen Pac 1st '49	108	107¾	107¾
3	Cen RR N J 5s '87	48	48	48
1	Certain-td 5½s '48	77½	77½	77½
5	Ches & Ohio cn 5s '30	106¾	106¾	106¾
10	C&O cv 4½s '96E	98¾	96¾	96¾
2	C&O 1st 4s '89 R&A	115	115	115
6	Chi & Alton 3s '49	45½	44	44
1	CB&Q 4½s '77	109	109	109
20	CB&Q gen 4s '58	110½	110¾	110½
4	Chi & E Ill 5s '51 ct	23½	23½	23½
89	Chi Gt We'rn 4s '59	31½	30¾	31½
3	Chi I & L 6s '63	13½	13	13
10	Chi I & L 5s '68	11¾	11¾	11¾
1	Chi I & L 4s '47	22	22	22
3	CM&SP 4½s '89E	47	47	47
44	CMSP & Pac 5s '75	19½	18¾	19
158	CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	6¼	6¼	6¼
9	Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	19¾	19¾	19¾
129	Chi&NW cv 4½s '49	13¾	13½	13¼
10	Chi & NW 4½s 2037	19	18½	18½
5	Chi&NW4½s2037C	19	19	19
13	Chi & NW 3½s '87	30¼	30	30
1	Chi Ry 5s '27	62	62	62
70	CRI & P 4½s '52A	13½	13	13
50	CRI&P cv 4½s '60	8¼	8	8
8	C R I & P 4s '88	28¾	28	28
25	C R I & P rfg 4s '34	15	14½	15
10	CRI & P rfg 4s '34 ct	13¾	13	13½
10	Ch Un Sta 4s '63D	108	108	108
2	Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	107	106¾	107
72	Am T & T 5½s '43	113¾	113¾	113¾
55	Am T&T 3¼s '56	98¾	97¾	97¾
26	Am T&T cv 4½s '39	103¾	103½	103¾
8	Arm Del 4s '55	98	98	98
21	Arm Del 4s '56	98¾	98¼	98¾
9	AT&SF cv 4½s '48	109¾	108¾	108¾
28	AT&SF 4s '95	109½	109½	109½
5	AT&SF aj 4s '95	102	102	102
16	AT&SF aj 4s '95 st	103	103	103
15	AT&SF 4s 1995-55	106	106	106
1	AT&SFRkyM 4s '65	105¾	105¾	105¾
1	A C Line 1st4s '52	99	99	99
3	ACL cit 4s '52	89½	89½	89½
20	A C Line 4½s '64	88½	88	88
2	A C Line 5s '65	102	102	102
3	Atl & Dan 1st4s'48	43½	43½	43½
1	Atl Gu & WI 5s '50	71	71	71
6	B&O rfg 6s '95	84½	82	82
24	B&O 1st 5s '48	106¼	105¾	105¾
1	B&O rfg 5s '95	73	73	73
4	B&O 5s '96 F	71	70½	70½
57	B&O cv 4½s '60	58¾	58	58¾
41	B&O 4s '48	100¼	99½	100
18	B&O4sPLE&WV '41	99¾	99	99
22	Bkln Edis 3¼s '66	93¾	93	93
6	Bang & Aroo 8s '43	113	113	113
10	Beth Stl 4¼s '60	103¾	103¾	103¾
23	Beth Stl 3¾s' '66	95½	95½	95½
2	Bos & NY Air L 4s '55	19½	19	19½
7	BstConMills 4½s '34	18	18	18
10	Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	78½	75	76¼
1	Bkly UnElist 5s '50	98½	98	98
1	Bkly Un Gas 6s '47	116½	116½	116½
2	Bkly U Gas 5s '45	113¾	113¾	113¾
4	Bkly U Gas 5s '50	93½	93½	93½
4	Bkly U Gas 5s'51 B	106½	106½	106½
3	Buf R&P 4½s '57	73¾	73¾	73¾
4	Bur C R&No 5s '34	17	17	17
4	Bush Term 5s '55	55	55	55
8	Bush T Bldg 5s'60	66	65	65
5	Camag Sug 7s 42 ct	21¼	21¼	21¼
1	Can Pac 5s '54	117½	117½	117½
4	Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	113	112½	112½
3	Can Nat Ry 4½s'56	113½	113½	113½
5	Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	117½	117½	117½
9	Can Pac 5s '54	107¾	107¾	107¾
4	Can Pac 4½s '60	104	104	104
4	Can Pac 4½s '60	101¼	101¼	101¼
56	Can Pac 4s perp	95¾	94¾	94¾
10	Caro C & O 6s '52	110½	110½	110½
10	Caro C & O 5s '38	103¾	103	103¾
4	Carriers & Gen 5s '50	100¾	100¾	100¾
7	Celotex 4½s '47 ww	95½	94½	94½
6	Cen of Ga 5s '59 C	14	13½	13½
1	Cen Ill E & G 5s '51	103	103	103
6	Cen Pac 5s '60	92	92	92
10	Cen Pac 1st '49	108	107¾	107¾
3	Cen RR N J 5s '87	48	48	48
1	Certain-td 5½s '48	77½	77½	77½
5	Ches & Ohio cn 5s '30	106¾	106¾	106¾
10	C&O cv 4½s '96E	98¾	96¾	96¾
2	C&O 1st 4s '89 R&A	115	115	115
6	Chi & Alton 3s '49	45½	44	44
1	CB&Q 4½s '77	109	109	109
20	CB&Q gen 4s '58	110½	110¾	110½
4	Chi & E Ill 5s '51 ct	23½	23½	23½
89	Chi Gt We'rn 4s '59	31½	30¾	31½
3	Chi I & L 6s '63	13½	13	13
10	Chi I & L 5s '68	11¾	11¾	11¾
1	Chi I & L 4s '47	22	22	22
3	CM&SP 4½s '89E	47	47	47
44	CMSP & Pac 5s '75	19½	18¾	19
158	CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	6¼	6¼	6¼
9	Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	19¾	19¾	19¾
129	Chi&NW cv 4½s '49	13¾	13½	13¼
10	Chi & NW 4½s 2037	19	18½	18½
5	Chi&NW4½s2037C	19	19	19
13	Chi & NW 3½s '87	30¼	30	30
1	Chi Ry 5s '27	62	62	62
70	CRI & P 4½s '52A	13½	13	13
50	CRI&P cv 4½s '60	8¼	8	8
8	C R I & P 4s '88	28¾	28	28
25	C R I & P rfg 4s '34	15	14½	15
10	CRI & P rfg 4s '34 ct	13¾	13	13½
10	Ch Un Sta 4s '63D	108	108	108
2	Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	107	106¾	107
5	Ch & W Ind 4½s '62	101¼	101¼	101¼
11	Ch & W Ind 4s '52	103	102¾	103
3	Childs Co 5s '43	82	81½	81½
6	CinnGas&E13¼s '66	100¾	99¾	99¾
5	Cin Un Term 3½s '71	103¾	103¼	103¾
15	CCC&StL 4½s '77	89¾	89¾	89¾
1	Clev Sh Line 4½s '61	110½	110½	110½
1	ClevUnTerm 5s '73	107¼	107¼	107¼
8	ClevUnTerm4½s'77C	102½	102¼	102¼
11	Col F & I 5s '70	81	80	81
7	Col & So 4½s '56	58	57	57½
8	Colmbia G 5s '52 May	100	99¾	100
1	Colorado Fu 5s 1961	98½	98	98
9	Col Ry Pw & Lt 4s '65	105¼	105	105
8	Com'l Cred 3¼s '51	97¼	96½	97¼
1	Com'l Inv Tr 3½s '51	102¾	102¾	102¾
5	Conn Riv Pow 3¾s '61	105¼	105¼	105¼
4	Con Coal Del 5s '60	67½	67½	67½
6	Con Edis 3¼s '46	104¾	104¾	104¾
11	Con Edis 3½s '58	103¾	103¾	103¾
16	Con Gas NY 4½s '51	106	105¾	105¾
35	Con Oil 3½s '51	101¾	100¾	100¾
22	Consum Pow 3½s '70	101½	101¼	101½
13	Consum Pow 3¼s '66	99	99	99
1	Container Cor 6s '46	104½	104½	104½
1	Crane Co 3½s '51	101¾	101¾	101¾
1	Crown Zell 5½s '51	105¼	105¼	105¼
5	Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	45½	44¾	44¾
3	Cuba R R 5s '52	46½	46½	46½
19	Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	83¾	83½	83½
2	D&R G 4s '36	23¾	22¾	22¾
5	D & R G West 5s '55	11¾	11	11½
6	D & R G W 5s '55 Asd	11¾	11	11½
24	D & R G West 5s '78	15	14	14
2	Del Ed 5s '59	107	106¾	106¾
2	Dow Chem 3s '51	101¼	101¼	101¼
2	Duluth SS&A 5s '37	39½	39	39½
9	Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	106	106	106
27	Ed Ill Bklyn 4s '39	27	104½	104½
32	Elect Auto Lite 4s '52	107	106	106½
1	Erie rfg '67	64	63½	64
1	Erie rfg 5s '75	64	63½	63½
2	Erie 1st 4s '96	98¾	98¾	98¾
14	Erie gen lien 4s '96	70	69¾	70
2	Fibanks Morse 4s '56	101¾	101½	101½
10	Fla E Cst 5s '74 ct	10½	10	10
37	Fla E Cst 5s '74	11½	10½	10½
2	Fla E Cst 4½s '59	69	69	69
1	Francis Bdo 6s '56	65½	65½	65½
3	Gen Am Inv 5s '52	101½	101½	101½
7	Gen Cable 4½s '47	105¾	105¾	105¾
7	Gen MotAccept 3s '46	102¾	102¾	102¼
6	GenMotAccept3¼s '51	101¾	101½	101¾
3	GenStlCast 5½s '49	77	77	77
13	Goodrich 4½s '56	101	100¾	100¾
7	Goodrich 5s '65	104	103¾	104
10	Goodyr T&R 5s '57	104¾	104	104
12	Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	116	116	116
3	Gt Nor 5s '73	108	108	108
6	Gt Nor 4½s '76 D	103¾	103	103
84	Gt Nor 4s '46 O	115½	114¼	115
11	Gt Nor 4s '46 M	106	105½	105½
8	Gt Nor 3½s '47	92	92	92
23	G Bay & W deb B	10¾	10¼	10½
2	Gulf M & N 5s '50	93	93	93
1	Gulf St Stl 4½s '61	98½	98	98
7	Hackens Wat 4s '52	107¾	107½	107½
3	Harlem Riv&P 4s '54	93¾	92¾	92¾
13	Hous Oil T cv 5½s '40	102¾	102½	102¼
23	Hudson Coal 5s '62A	41½	41	41
3	Hud & Man rfg 5s'57	67	65½	65½
23	Hud&Man inc 5s '57	27¾	26½	26½
16	Ill Bell Tel 3½s '70	106	106	106
33	Ill Cen 4s '52	73½	72½	72½
2	IC&ChStL&NO 5s'63A	68¼	68¼	68¼
1	Ill Steel 4½s '40	107½	107½	107½
3	Inland Stl 3¼s '61	105¾	105¾	105¾
1	Interb R Tr 6s '32	21	21	21
1	Interb R Tr 6s '33ct	20	20	20
1	Interb RTr rfg 5s'66	62	60½	60½
1	Interb RTr rfg 5s'66 ct	60	60	60
101	Interlake Iron 4s '47	98	96	96
4	Int Ot Nor 1st 6s'32	27½	27	27
47	Int Hydro El 6s '44	75½	73½	74½
22	Int Paper 6s '55	97¾	96¼	96¼
11	Int Paper 5s '47	101½	101	101
1	Int Rys C A 6s'42	97	97	97
1	Int Rys Cent Am 5s	88	88	88
80	Int T&T cv 4½s '39	87½	86¼	86¼
12	Int T&T 4½s '53	62¾	62½	62¾
11	Int T&T 5s '55	66	65½	65½
2	Iowa Cen rfg 4s '51	5	4¾	4¾
7	JonesLaugh1¼%s'61	103¾	103¾	103¾
11	KCP&L & Mem 4s '36	45	45	45
30	K C South 5s '50	79	78	78½
5	K C Term 4s '60	108¾	108½	108½
13	Koppers Co 4s '51	104	103¾	103¾
10	Kresge Found 4s '45	104½	104	104
1	Lac Gas 5s '42A	85	85	85
2	Lac Gas 5½s '53	84	84	84
3	Lac Gas 5½s '80 D	63	62¾	62¾
2	Lac Gas 5s '39	95	95	95
3	L S & M S 3½s '97	102	102	102
26	Lautaro Nit inc '73	34¾	34¼	34½
1	Lehigh Val 5s 2003	52	52	52
1	Leh Val 4½s 2003	45¾	44½	44½
89	Leh Val 4s 2003	42	40¾	42
7	Leh Val H Ter 5s '54	99	98½	98½
3	Liggett & M 7s '44	130	130	130
4	Liggett & M 5s '51	121	121	121
13	Lower Wis 5½s '43	99¾	99¾	99½
3	Long Dock 3½s '60	103½	103½	103½
2	Long Isl rfg 4s '49	106½	106½	106½
3	Long Isl rfg 4s '49 st	90¾	89½	90¼
1	Lorillard Co 5s '51	120	120	120
1	Louisia & Ark 5s '69	81½	81½	82½
8	Louisville & Nash 3s '57	103	102	103
5	Louis & N un 4s '40	106¾	106¾	106¾
3	Louis & N 3½s 2003	93½	93	93

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
24	Manhat Ry 4s '90	34½	34	34
22	Manhat Ry 4s '90 ct	33½	33	33¼
13	McKes & Rob 5½s '50	104½	104½	104½
13	Met Ed 4½s '68	108½	108½	108½
1	Met W Side E Ch 4s '38	9¼	9¼	9¼
9	Mich Cen 3½s '52	108	107¾	107¾
5	Mich Cen 4s '40	104½	104½	104½
10	Mich Cen 4½s '79	103½	103¾	103½
7	Mil El Ry&L 5s '71	103¼	103	103
2	M & StL 4s '49	4½	4½	4½
1	MinnStPaSSM 5s '28	17	17	17
19	MStPaSSM grtd 5s '38	20	19	19
23	MStPaSSM cn 4s '38	19¼	19¼	19¼
1	Mo-Ill 5s '30	52	52	52
3	M-K-Tex 5s '62A	67½	67¼	67¼
7	M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	84¾	84½	84¾
70	Mo Pac 5½s '49	24	23¾	23¾
5	Mo Pac 5s '64A	23¼	22¼	23½
18	Mo Pac 5s '77F	33¼	31¾	33½
4	Mo Pac 5s '77 F ct	30	30	30
11	Mo Pac 5s '78G	33½	31¾	33½
46	Mo Pac gen 4s '75	13½	11¾	11¾
4	Mo Pac 5s '81	33¾	31¾	33½
7	MonWPa1Pub4½s'60	105¾	105¾	105¾
6	Mont Pow 3½s '66	94¾	94½	94¼
20	Nat Dairy 3½s'51	103	102¾	103¼
2	Nat Dist Pr 4½s'48	106	106	106
3	Nail Steel 4s '65	106¼	106¼	106¼
2	Newark Gas 5s'48	118	118	118
1	New Eng T&T5s'35	123¾	123¾	123¾
2	N Eng T&T 4½s'61B	120½	120¼	120¾
2	NJ Pow & L 4½s'60	106¾	106¾	106¾
6	N O Pu Sv 5s'52A	98½	98	98
9	N O Pub Sv 5s'55B	97	97	97
12	N Orl Term 4s '53	91	90	90
28	NYC rfg 5s 2013	83¾	83	83¾
22	NYC 4½s 2013 A	84	83	83¾
22	NYC cn 4s'98	96	95	95¾
32	NYC 3¾s '46	101½	101¾	101½
1	NYC&HR 3

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 15c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

CAPABLE commission salespeople to sell attractive waitress uniforms to restaurants, hotels. GLAD UNIFORM CO., 138 Dwight St., Springfield, Mass.

APARTMENTS TO LET

FINE HOTEL SUITES

The most satisfying place to live—but not the most expensive . . . Furnished or unfurnished suites

HOTEL
SHERATON
On the Charles 91 Bay State Road

Robert C. Nordblom, *Managing Director*
Frank G. Anderson, *Resident Manager*
Ken. 2960

BELMONT, MASS., Payson Park Section—7 rooms, furnished or unfurnished, sun porch, oil burner, 2-car garage. Phone BELmont 1446.

BOSTON—Very smart furnished and unfurnished two-room balcony apartments; river side Bay State Road. KENmore 1680.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Complete list of furn. and unfurn. suites for immediate or October occupancy. HOWARD E. WHITING, 4 Brattle Pl. KIR. 6345.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Ready for occupancy, attractive, convenient lower apt.; 2-family home, 5 rooms, fireplace, white sink, screened porch, garage, play yard, excellent location. TROwbridge 1760.

JAMAICA PLAIN, MASS. — 4-room heated apartment, sunny, continuous hot water, porch, Frigidaire; near Jamaica Pond; adults only; rent $55. 520 Center St. JAM. 3532 R.

NEW YORK CITY
140 EAST 46TH STREET

Convenient in both location and arrangement. The GILFORD offers an unusual choice of modern 1-2-3 room apartments, Furnished or unfurnished; full housekeeping facilities; switchboard; gas for cooking and refrigeration without charge; maid service available; lease. Wickersham 3-0300

OXFORD COURTS
5 Arlington St. Cambridge, Mass.

Suites of 1 to 4 rooms, $40 to $90, furnished if desired, at slightly higher rentals.

Oxford Courts is located in a fine residential district, with excellent transportation facilities both by subway and steam. Equipment includes new electric refrigerators and new gas stoves. Roof garden, sun deck, game room, connecting restaurant and garage are some of the conveniences available to tenants. Electricity, gas and refrigeration are furnished without charge.

See Mr. GRANT at office on premises
TRO. 4220

Riverside Apartment Hotel

Ideal furnished suites on Charles River, nr. Mass. Ave. Housekeeping equipment; low weekly, monthly rates; all sizes; parking. 420 Memorial Dr., Cambridge. KIR. 4726.

VERONA, N. J.—5-room apartment, private bath and entrance, 1st floor, garage, adults, $40. 15 Lakeview Place.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

BOSTON, 222 Beacon St.—Attractively furnished, sunny, 2-room kitchenette apt., top floor; elevator; restaurant. Oct. 1st; $55. Ken. 8224 FLOWER.

APARTMENTS WANTED

PHILADELPHIA PENN.—Wanted furnished 1 or 2 room kitchenette apartment, October to February; must be attractive, artistic. Box P-32. The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

PACKARD De Luxe Limousine for all occasions; reasonable rates; insured; owner driver; best references. BACHMAN, Brooklyn, N. Y. Ingersoll 2-2266

BOOKBINDING

JOURNALS, Sentinels, Pamphlets; Textbooks, Bibles, Concordances. Write for definite appointment. F. KLASA, 550 E. 92nd St., New York City (Now address)

CARPETS AND RUGS

ORIENTALS BOUGHT, SOLD, EXCHANGED. Reliable dealers of fine antique and modern Rugs. Expert Repairing and Washing Service Yeterian Bros., 276 5th Ave., N.Y.C. MU 4-4342

RUGS, domestic and orientals, bought, sold, exchanged; largest used rug dealers in N. E. Armory Co., 903 Boylston St., Boston. Phone Com. 4045. We do cleaning and repairing too.

RUGS—Broadlooms, best makes, newest colorings-designs; low overhead means savings to you; cash-credit; compare. RUG CLEANERS EXCH., 56 Myrtle Ave. (downtown). Bkln, N.Y.

CORSETIERES

A CORSET, CORSELETTE or BRASSIERE designed and fitted to your form will assure you comfort and also mold your figure to fit the present day fashions.
IDA GORDON
18 E. 53rd St., New York City Plaza 3-3318

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

EMPLOYERS High type men and women for your office personnel.
LOUISE C. HAHN
280 Broadway New York City Worth 2-2080

The Dunn Employment Service
ANN E. DUNN
Efficient office and technical help.
50 Park Place MA 3-4570 Newark, N. J.

THE MARGARET TIMM
Employment Agency, Inc., 578 Madison, N.Y.C.
PLACES HOUSEHOLD SERVANTS
Nurses Governesses Housekeepers

MRS. E. G. BONE'S EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Est. 28 years First-class help of all nationalities. Arcade Building, Glen Ridge, N. J. Tel 3-8724

EXTERMINATING SERVICE

PROTECT your home against termite invasion; free inspection. Tel. LO. 5-6600. GUARANTEE EXTERMINATING CO. 500 Fifth Ave., New York City

FOLDING CHAIRS

FOLDING CHAIRS AND TABLES for sale or rent, new and used. JACKSON FOLDING CHAIRS, 27 Haymarket Square, Boston.

FOR SALE OR RENT

SEVEN-ROOM house, furnished or unfurnished, sale or rent; near New York City, also school and church. Write Box B-33, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N Y C.

FURNITURE WANTED

ABSOLUTELY highest prices paid, apartments, furniture pianos, silver works of art WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N Y C Stuyvesant 9-5972

FURRIERS

NOOBAR BASHIAN FURS ON HAND AND TO ORDER
Remodeling, Repairing, Ladies' Cloth Coats, Suits Custom Made. George L. Curtis, Designer. 12 West Street, Boston. HAN. 5971

Classified advertisements for The Christian Science Monitor are received at the following advertising offices:

PARIS
36 Faubourg St. Honoré Tel Anjou 20-07
LONDON
Clarence House, 4 Central Bldgs.
GENEVA
10 rue du Mont Blanc Tel. 28 645
BOSTON
One Norway St. Tel Commonwealth 4320
NEW YORK
500 Fifth Ave. Tel. Lackawanna 4-3080
CHICAGO
333 No. Michigan Ave Tel. Randolph 7041
DETROIT
3-101 Gen'l Motors Bldg Tel. Madison 3610
ST. LOUIS
KANSAS CITY
408 Nat'l Fid. Life Bldg Tel. Victor 3703-3
LOS ANGELES
319 West Seventh St. Tel TRinity 2004
SAN FRANCISCO
625 Market St. Tel. Sutter 1240
SEATTLE
634 Skinner Building Tel. Main 3066
MIAMI
2329 Ingraham Building Tel. 3-3943
Westminster Tel. Whitehall 4691
2015 Railway Exch. Bldg. Tel. Chestnut 6172

Also by Local Advertising Representatives in many cities throughout the United States.

Local Classified

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WANTED—Factory of high class Knitted and Hosiery; small private machine. 6476 108th St., Jamaica, L. I., N. Y. Republic 6-0799.

WANTED—Good all maid, Protestant, to do downstairs work in household where housemaid-nurse is also employed. DEDham 1334.

HOMES TO SHARE

WANTED—Business couple share home with lady; near Christian Science church and New York City. Carefree location preferred. Write Box B-33, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

RETIRED gentleman would like man and wife to share home in country town near Boston; co-operation and mutual benefit for all. Write Box M-33, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

PLEASANT OUTLOOK HOME for rest and study or those needing attention. 169-51 137th St., Hollis, L. I., N. Y. Hollis 5-9464.

HELPFUL home atmosphere for study or rest; care if needed; country and ocean front. Grives, 81 Lincoln Ave., Rockville Center, Long Island, N. Y. Tel. sixty-eight.

HOUSES FOR SALE

WELLESLEY HILLS, Mass.
CLIFF ROAD
BEST RESIDENTIAL SECTION
For sale or rent. Colonial house, 12 rooms, 3 baths, garage. Apply CHARLES A. HOYLE, 25 Newbury St., Boston. Ken. 6076

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON 127 Washington St. Boston.

EXPERT PERSONAL WORK REASONABLE PRICES
Arthur W. Pitt, 38 West St., Boston

MOVING AND STORAGE

A MORE complete service offered including storage, packing for rail or furniture shipment; local and interstate moving by vans. MORSE R. STEVENS, Bonded Warehouseman, 195 Harvard St., Dorchester Center, Boston, Mass. Tel. TALBOT 5400

OFFICES TO LET

PRACTITIONER'S office on Fifth Avenue, Grand Central zone; private office with use of reception office; available at once. Write Box O-13, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

47TH ST., 10 WEST (Radio City), N. Y. C.—Desk room, private offices, telephone and secretarial service, reasonable. Room 406.

PAINTING AND DECORATING

PAUL PHILIPOFF
Painting Contractor, Artists' Materials, Paints
103 Charles St. Boston Laf. 4308

PIANO TUNING

ARTHUR J. JOHNSON
Tuner for Boston Conservatory of Music
Granite 0987-R or Kenmore 1074 (Boston)

PRINTING

Printing, Church, business, practitioners personal work, all kinds; low prices; good service Call Pig. Co., 13 E. 16 St., N. Y. C. Alg. 4-6147.

REAL ESTATE

Albert Bros., Realtors
Newton—Wellesley—Weston
Massachusetts

HOUSES and APARTMENTS FOR RENT

in Brookline, Newtons, Wellesley and Weston. Carefully selected homes in the better neighborhoods.

HENRY W. SAVAGE, Inc.
Realtors, 273 Harvard Street
Brookline. Asp. 1500
555 Commonwealth Ave., Newton Centre
Cen. New. 5252

ROOMS AND BOARD

BOSTON, 28 Beacon St.—Water side; before deciding see this beautiful house; rooms single and double with and without bath; breakfast

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

NORFOLK, VA.—Dawson Tourist Home, 214 West Freemason St., comfortable rooms, 4 baths, free garage; commercial men, tourists; opp. Christian Science church. Tel. 25186.

"WILDEMERE," 220 Pleasant St., Concord, N. H.—Overnight guests; quiet, restful; opposite "Pleasant View."

ROOMS TO LET

ATTRACTIVE ROOMS for home-loving guests. MRS. TIFFIN, 23 St. Stephen Street, Boston. KENmore 2458.

BOSTON—Pleasant, comfortable room; transient or permanent; reasonable prices. COM. 0131, 187 Huntington Ave., S-6. E. PRENTICE.

BOSTON, The Ilkley, 176 Huntington Ave., Suite 5—Desirable rooms near The Mother Church; transients or permanents. COLBYS.

BOSTON, 34 Fenway—Very choice rooms with or without private bath, single or double, weekly or daily rate; very centrally located.

BOSTON, 390 Commonwealth Ave., Apt. 4, elevator—Comfortable furnished room, closet with running water; and light housekeeping room for one or two persons. Tel. CIR. 9267.

BROOKLINE, MASS., Stratton Inn., 1754 Beacon St., opp. Beaconsfield Hotel—Choice rooms, meals optional. LON. 8737.

EAST ORANGE, N. J., The Belvidere, 89 N. Munn Ave.—Under new management; rooms with private and semi-private baths. ORange 4-8558

BOSTON, 346 Commonwealth Ave.—Pleasant, homelike rooms, permanent or transient; hot and cold water in closet. Com. 9323.

DUNMORE, PA. — Rooms, moderate rent; use of garage. MRS. MARY A. FENWICK, 703 Butler St.

JACKSON HEIGHTS, L. I., N. Y.—Comfortable, newly furnished, airy room, reasonable. 35-63 79th St., Apt. 3-F Newtown 9-0135.

N. Y. C., 333 Central Park West, Apt. 112—Residence for gentleman with family; privacy, convenience; breakfast; near subway, elevated.

N. Y. C., 145 W. 84th (5-E)—Exceptionally desirable, front, two beds, also single, $2.50 up; if seen appreciated. RICE.

N. Y. C., 510 W. 112th (Apt. 6-B)—Double room suitable for married couple, two closets, extra lavatory; also large room, share with young lady student. Tel. MO. 2-1977.

N. Y. C., 431 Riverside Drive (118th), Columbia University section—Well furnished rooms, quiet, convenient; $5, $10; visitors welcome; tourist rate Un 4-8249 I. M. NELSON.

Rooms (all with bath) $1.50 and up
Double $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50
Special weekly rates Newly renovated
HOTEL HUNTINGTON
307 Huntington Ave., Boston, Mass.
OPPOSITE Y. M. C. A.
BRADFORD KENDRICK, Manager

SALESMEN WANTED

COAL SALESMEN

WANTED to solicit orders on liberal commission basis. Opportunity for steady income for the right type of men.

SNIDER FUEL CORP.
290 Albany St., Cambridge TRO. 5050

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

RECENT graduate two-year radio instruction course desires employment in radio field, holds first class radio telephone operator's license and Class A amateur license; married, age forty-seven; previous experience corporation accounting; good references. Write DANIEL L. BUTLER, 229 Ohio River Boulevard, Avalon, Penna.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

MATURE, unencumbered, active gentlewoman seeks position in responsible, modern home, where efficient, conscientious service is required and appreciated; experienced manager, delicious cook, clean, orderly housekeeper; capable assuming responsibility for busy practitioner, employed adults; motherless home; references. Write Box C-22, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.

POSITION as companion, Christian Scientist preferred; good references. Write Box N-32, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

NURSE will substitute days or weeks. Apt. 1, 408 E. 15th St. Tel. AL. 4-4329, N. Y. C.

PRACTICAL nurse, light housekeeping, companion, stylist; experienced. Write Box B-34, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

EXPERIENCED secretary, shorthand-typist; free to serve part time. Tel. COM. 9100, or write Box P-30, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

SINGING Correct diction, speaking, private or class. ROBERT MALONE. Students broadcasting commercial programs. 1186 Carnegie. Col. 5-9730 Choral Society.

ART LESSONS; very moderate; drawing, painting portraits, landscapes, fashions; painting orders filled. FRANCES ANDRE, 60 E. 94th St. N. Y. C.

TRUCKING

Est.—E. F. CALDWELL—1885
Semi-weekly trip to N. Y., Phila., Wash., N. H., Me. Tel. HOlborn 0878-9634-W. 11 Dane St., Somerville, Mass.

TYPEWRITERS

TYPEWRITERS Bought, Sold and Rented. Repairing
Arcade Typewriter, 69 Dorchester St. Boston

WANTED

TEACHER desires to share another woman's apartment, downtown, near tubes. Write B., 129 S 15th St., Newark, New Jersey.

WANTED TO BUY

BIG CASH prices for women's worn old fur coats. J. F. CO., 116 West 24th, Chelsea 6-4426. Opposite Macy's, near Broadway, N. Y.

WANTED—Women's furs for unique cash immediately. I. M. FUR CO., 1 West 24th Street, New York. Wisconsin 7-7040.

General Classified

AGENTS WANTED

CHRISTMAS CARD SAMPLING. Sell 21 Personal Christmas Cards costing $1. All Occasion Assortment, 21 cards, costing $1. Name imprinted. Special profit. Free samples. Also attractive rates $1.00 box Assortment. GENERAL CARD, 646 S. Peoria St., Dept. P-100, Chicago.

MAKE extra money next time showing my "Exclusive Selections." 61 Assortment, 21 Christmas Folders. You make $6 a box. Seven other Christmas Bargains. Featured Holiday Stationery, 50c. Offi Wrappings. Write Free Samples. SCHWEA, Dept. 309, Westfield, Mass.

Christmas Cards, 100% profit selling extraordinary 21 folder $1 assortment. Gift Wrappings, Everydays, Stationery. Personals 50 for $1. Kiddie Kards. Experience unnecessary. Bonus, Request samples. TERRY STUDIOS, 302 Westfield, Mass.

SELL 50 "Birthstone" Christmas Cards with name imprint, $1.00; box assortments and gift wraps; good profits. Write C. R. Arno, Jackson Bldg., Buffalo, N. Y.

EARN from $10 to $50 selling the nation's fastest selling box of Christmas cards. 21 lovely folders of lovely portable beauty-containing fancy cut-outs with silver inserts made from choicest paper—not a cheap card in the group. Sell the leader. Get the finest. Costs $1, sells for $1.00. Sample 60c. Catalogue of eye-opening bargains sent free. WESTERN ART STUDIOS
Dept 10 257 South Spring Street
Los Angeles, Calif.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

BOSTON

Homelike furnished Suites with kitchenettes: 4-5 rooms, for three months' period or longer; $42-$75; Transient Rates somewhat higher. Adjacent to The Mother Church, Shawmut Realty Trust, 244 Clearway Street.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

FOUR THOUSAND ACRES first class cattle ranch, fully equipped, seven hundred and fifty acres irrigated never failing decreed water right, plenty of feed for wintering and summering 1,000 head cattle, 4,000 acres fenced, nine miles from state highway, near town with public grade and high schools and two main railroad lines. Price one hundred and twenty thousand dollars. For sale by owner.
JOHN INABNIT
Drummond, Montana

COUNTRY BOARD

SEA PINES HOMESTEAD

A spacious, quaint, Cape Cod home with adjacent cottages and cabins, sunny days through the pines to its own private beach; enjoyable companionship, friendly fireside; moderate rates; transportation to Christian Science services. Address FAITH RICKFORD, Brewster, Mass.

REAL ESTATE

MAL C. RITTER, REALTOR
SANTA ANA, CALIFORNIA
Specializing in Quality Orange Groves and other good properties. Office, 101 E. Third St.

LET us help you select your new home in Los Angeles. 12 years in the city—exclusive listings all districts.
EDDY D. FIELD
1019 S. La Brea, Los Angeles, Calif. YO. 5151

IONE R. LOWRANCE
BINGHAM, MASS.
Specializing in Places to Buy or Rent
For Miles Around
170 North Street Bingham 1431

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

WOMEN TO SELL COSMETICS; full or part time; good commissions; nationally advertised line. JENNE D'OR, 545 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

SALESMEN WANTED

WANTED—Men for good paying work with a large shoe company; good commissions every day; free shoes as bonuses to "go-getters"; no experience needed; complete sales outfit sent free. Write
CONSOLIDATED SHOE SYSTEM
Dept M-10, Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin

SALESWOMEN WANTED

EARN cash quick! Sell Double Value Christmas Cards, Master Creations Personal Cards, Stationery 7 different assortments, retail 50c up. Make liberal commissions. Experience unnecessary. Samples free. WALLACE BROWN, 225 Fifth Ave., Dept. 313, New York.

ESTABLISH a profitable, permanent, dignified business in your own home-town, representing this famous line of California sportswear; complete sales training and field assistance; previous sales experience not necessary, but desirable; commission basis; women with cars preferred; producers win rapid promotion to managerial positions; sound, well-rated company; many Monitor readers are already successful and valued Caltex representatives. Write for complete information CALTEX SPORTSWEAR CO., 2126 Beverly Blvd., Los Angeles.

NEW JERSEY

ATLANTIC CITY

KAUFMAN & WEINER
The Square Deal Store
"NEON SIGN IN WINDOW"
Hardware and Furnishings
1007 ATLANTIC AVENUE
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J
Sporting Goods, Paints, Glass

EAST ORANGE

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Orange 4-0571
9:00 A. M. to 10:00 A. M. daily except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Henry Hornecker FLORIST INC.
MEMBER OF F. T. D. A.
75-77 CENTRAL AVENUE
Near Grove Street
Or. 3-1244 Night Phone Orange 4-1650

FUNERAL RESIDENCE
Modest Home-like Atmosphere
BERT HECKETT
63 Harrison Street Orange 5-6666

THE HAPPY GIFT SHOP

We welcome visitors to our shop
Greeting Cards and Circulating Library
15 SO. HARRISON ST.
Open Evenings until 8:30

Fire and Automobile
INSURANCE
E. V. Starkweather
Agent and Broker
OR. 3-7136 63 N. Munn Ave.

Quality School Togs
at
BERNARD'S
The Women's and Children's Shop of the Oranges
Our Cash Policy Permits Quality Merchandise
530-532 MAIN STREET

The Colonial Home
W. N. Knapp & Sons
Directors of Funerals
132 Harrison Street Orange 3-3131

Keep your Hair LOVELY with our SMART, MODERN PERMANENT WAVE
Guillaume's *Dainty Deb Shop*
84 No. Walnut St. Or. 5-9750

HACKENSACK

SAUNDERS
JEWELERS—OPTICIANS
Nationally Advertised Merchandise
Divided Payments Arranged
164 Main Street Hack. 3-1220

IRVINGTON

Red Cross Shoes for Women
Florsheim Shoes for Men
Children's Shoes Expertly Fitted
HIRSCH'S 1060 Springfield Ave. Irvington Center

JERSEY CITY

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Bergen 3-3940-J daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

H. J. Goodman
Department Store for Men, Women and Children
Hudson County's Leading Thrift Store
All Merchandise Guaranteed
337 Central Ave., cor. Lincoln St.

LOUIS MIGDOLL
Electrical Contractor and House Wiring
Lighting Fixtures and Appliances
Westinghouse Electric Refrigerators
219 Monticello Ave. Tel. Del. 3-8973

Delicatessen
Delicious Salads and Cold Cuts
Cheese and Dairy Products
O. HALLBERG
94 Monticello Ave.

INSURANCE
CASUALTY
FIRE BONDS
JOHN ROSAMOND
760 Bergen Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.
Tel. Delaware 3-2100—3-3300

CENTRAL JEWELRY STORE
WM. GEIGER, Proprietor
Diamonds, Watches
Clocks and Jewelry
300 CENTRAL AVENUE
NEXT TO RITZ THEATRE

MAPLEWOOD

"Four Square" Esso Station
TIRES
BATTERIES
ACCESSORIES
Alfred Hartlieb, Prop.
Springfield Ave Cor. Pierson Rd. SO-2-9792

MONTCLAIR

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Montclair 2-1280
9:00 A. M. to 10:00 A. M. daily except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Stanley M. Crowell Co.
GUILD OPTICIANS
26 So. Park St., Montclair, N. J.
Near Church Street

Elizabeth's Beauty Shoppe
Croquignole Permanent Wave
$5.00, $6.00 and $7.00
Shampoo and Finger Wave $1.00
42 FAIRFIELD ST. (Watchung Plaza)
PHONE MONTCLAIR 2-7282

A GOOD RULE: When You Need
Fall Housekeeping Supplies
TOOLS OR PAINT
Visit or Telephone
Phones: Mtc. 2-3210, 2-3211
MOORE'S
HARDWARE STORE, Inc.
223 Glenridge Ave., Montclair, N. J.

The Spinning Wheel, Inc.
Yarns Blocking
Needlepoint
27 Church St., Montclair 2-9818

NEWARK

CHURCH—RESIDENTIAL & INDUSTRIAL BUILDING
SCHOULER CONSTRUCTION CO.
CONTRACTORS SINCE 1887
Alterations, Stucco and Cement Work receive experienced supervision. Call Bigelow 3-1900, Newark, N. J. Estimates submitted throughout Northern New Jersey

Washington Florist
Inc
Flowers for all Occasions
Telephone Mitchell 2-0621
669 BROAD ST. NEWARK, N. J.
Flowers by telegraph to all cities

NEW BRUNSWICK

H. W. Clapp—*Jeweler*
313 George Street
New Brunswick, New Jersey
PHONE 2062

ORANGE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Orange 3-1508 daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WE LIVE TO SERVE!
When better laundering is done CRESCENT will do it.
LAUNDERING — DRY CLEANING
RUG SHAMPOOING
CRESCENT LAUNDRY
HUmboldt 3-7200 — Newark, N. J.

Fred's Market
High Grade Meats
Fruits, Vegetables
Sea Food
133 Main Street
Or 3-1[illegible]

A. W. BLUM
DR. I. R. SILVERS
Optometrists and Opticians
207 MAIN STREET OR. 3-2141
NEAR DAY STREET

NEW JERSEY

PATERSON

SISCO DAIRY CO.
Delivered to
Passaic Garfield
Clifton Hackensack
Paterson Ridgewood
Radburn Wallington
Butler Carlstadt
Bloomfield Rutherford
PHONE FAIRFIELD 2-1000

SUPERIOR DAIRY PRODUCTS
MT. PROSPECT AVE., CLIFTON, N. J.

RED CROSS SHOES
All Sizes All Styles
One Price $6.50
ARTHUR KENT, INC.
Specialists Exclusively in Red Cross Shoes
60 BROADWAY, Near Main

PLAINFIELD

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Plainfield 6-4270-W 9 to 10 a. m. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Daily Features Page

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

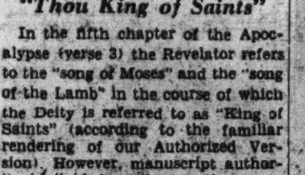
Cryptogram

Jeremy Taylor once commented as follows on the subject of "time well spent":

"ZA YBZ XBZ CV DUAETFVZS AG RTH STYV SRBS TH ZAS DUIFVZS TZ SRV XRATXV AG RTH XAYDBZJ."

Carpenter's Puzzle

A carpenter was asked to cover a hole 12 feet long and 2 feet wide, as indicated by sketch A. He had a piece of wood 8 feet long, and 3 feet wide (sketch B). Cutting this into two pieces, he fitted the board over the hole exactly. How did he cut the board?



Letter Changing

Following the usual rules, try changing RING to PEAL in 6 moves.

Five Odd Digits

Try writing down 5 odd digits so that they will add up to exactly 14.

Fun With Antonyms

Here are 10 words with their antonyms. Can you correctly match each one? The first has been checked by way of example:

1	gentle	deliberate	
2	admirable	certain	
3	disparaging	harsh	✓
4	hasty	indifferent	
5	reserved	simple	
6	doubtful	bulging	
7	cloudy	laudatory	
8	eager	unworthy	
9	hollowed	cordial	
10	elaborate	clear	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

Sunbonnet Sue

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Parliamentary Practice

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

A Technical Point

Question: One of our bylaws states: "The Readers . . . shall assume active duty the second Sunday after election. . . . a Reader shall not serve in any other capacity during his term of office."

If a retiring Reader is elected to serve as a Trustee at the Annual Meeting, is it in order to waive this bylaw so that he may take part in the organizing meeting of the board, which is held directly following the Annual Meeting that evening, although he has practically two more weeks to serve as Reader?

Answer: A bylaw may not be "waived" or suspended by a formal vote unless there is a provision for such action in the bylaws. Assuming, as here implied, that the Board takes office two weeks earlier than the Readers, the retiring Reader could not in technical obedience to the bylaw take part in a Board meeting.

There is such a thing, however, as being too technical. This is a case in point. Doubtless the violation of the strict letter of the bylaw has been allowed in the past in similar circumstances. Custom has in a sense legalized the procedure. Objection, however, would oblige the officer in question to wait two weeks before assuming his new duties. To avoid such a technical question, it would be desirable for the bylaws to establish a common expiration date for all elective offices.

Odds and Ends

Selecting Cotton Sheets

According to the U. S. Bureau of Home Economics there are five classes of cotton sheets: heavyweight muslin, mediumweight muslin, lightweight muslin, fine count (sometimes called utility percale), and percale.

For the Current Year

A reduction of one-fourth in the weight of the 1,745,299 freight cars owned by American railroads would mean a saving of $154,000,000 in operating costs.

Banking by Motor

Vernon, a suburb of Los Angeles, has a drive-in bank. The motorist drives into the building and transacts his business without leaving his car.

From Florida

Florida supplies 84 per cent of the phosphate produced in the United States.

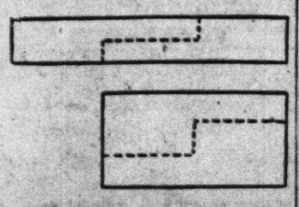
Shady Areas

Pansies, forget-me-nots, azaleas, and rhododendrons thrive in the shade.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: "No man can be provident of his time that is not prudent in the choice of his company."

Carpenter's Puzzle: The piece was cut and fitted as indicated below:



Letter Changing: Ring, rang, pang, pant, peat, peal.

Five Odd Digits: 1+1+1+1+1 equals 14.

Fun With Antonyms: Gentle—harsh; admirable—unworthy; disparaging—laudatory; hasty—deliberate; reserved—cordial; doubtful—certain; cloudy—clear; eager—indifferent; hollowed—bulging; elaborate—simple.

Haytime in Holland—

Monitor Camera Club from Vera M. Gree, Birmingham, Eng.

—And Threshing Time in America

Monitor Camera Club from Howard Fowler, Rogers, Ark.

Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M.A.

"Thou King of Saints"

In the fifth chapter of the Apocalypse (verse 3) the Revelator refers to the "song of Moses" and the "song of the Lamb" in the course of which the Deity is referred to as "King of Saints" (according to the familiar rendering of our Authorized Version). However, manuscript authority is divided on the question as to the correct form of the Greek word translated saints; and indeed the reading *hagion* ("saints") is now found to have only slight support in the earliest Manuscripts.

On the whole, the form which is best attested seems to be *ethnon* ("ages"), which is found in the Codex of Ephraem and was set down by the original scribe of the famed Sinaitic Manuscript, though a later writer when revising the text altered the word to *ethnon* ("nations"), a form which is also to be seen in the Alexandrian codex. So we find that while Goodspeed and the Revised Version render "King of the ages," Moffatt and Weymouth prefer "King of nations."

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Balancing Balloons

Arrange players in sets of two partners, and distribute balloons and pencils. The players are instructed to balance the balloons on the pencils. The players must walk the length of the room, and at every fifth step they must pass the balloon over to their partners. Thus they weave a diagonal course all the way down the room.

If the balloons float off the pencils they have to be caught and balanced with no assistance from the other hand, unless, of course, they break away entirely and touch the floor.

This game is great fun and will create no little excitement and merriment.—D. M., Collingswood, N. J.

I Know Something Good About You

Wouldn't this old world be better,
If the folks we meet would say,
"I know something good about you,"
And then treat us just that way?

Wouldn't life be lots more happy,
If the good that's in us all
Were the only thing about us
That folks bothered to recall?

Wouldn't life be far more happy
If we praised the good we see?
For there's such a lot of goodness
In the worst of you and me.

—Unidentified.

Quotation for Today

ALL desperate hazards courage do create,
As he plays frankly who has least estate,
Presence of mind, and courage in distress,
Are more than armies to procure success.

—Dryden.

Promise, Then Perform

"Pie-crust" promises, "made to be broken," are just plain lies. The glib promiser is always in distaste among honest folk.—Stewart-Warnerite.

Brevities

Montreal Herald: Postmaster General Farley, a political wiseacre remarks, has spent more than his salary every year. Quite a typical American citizen is Jim, we'd say.

New Yorker: Mr. Chamberlain plans to send diplomats to Rome for a nice, chummy talk. It is believed that Britannia will let Il Duce rute a few of the ripples.

Montreal Herald: Just as usual, if we interpret the style predictions aright, sweet co-eds will get their plaids from the campus shops and their checks from dad.

In Lighter Vein

Something for the Record

The president of Super-Colossal Pictures entered the main office. "Get out!" he bawled at a young man sitting there. "While I'm boss I'll not tolerate any loafing around here."

"I beg your pardon," said the young man, "but I don't work here. I just came in looking for a position."

"Then you're hired," growled the president.

"Oh thank you, sir," beamed the young man.

The president pointed to the door again. "And now get out," he roared. "You're fired!"

The young man picked up his hat and turned to the president. "Do you mind," he inquired, "if I ask one question?"

"Well," barked the executive, "what is it?"

"Tell me, what kind of job did I hold before I was fired?"

Pasted

For an hour the commanding officer had been lecturing the squad of new recruits about the glories of being a soldier.

Having emphasized their duties as soldiers of King and country, the officer called to one of the recruits—McGlinty—and questioned him.

"Now then, Private McGlinty," he said. "I just want to see whether you have been listening. Tell me, why should a man lay down his life for his King and country?"

McGlinty scratched his head for a moment. Then his face lit up.

"Faith, captain," he cried, "you're right—why should he?"—Answers.

"In Lighter Vein"

Don't be too heavyweight, nor yet
Too very high of brow—
But read some nonsense now and then,
And better do it now.

One's bundles weigh a lot some days,
And time and time again,
It's best to drop them all, and just
Proceed in Lighter Vein.

Some Cents of Humor is the best
Bank account to own—
If we've a "bone to pick with you,"
It is your Funny Bone!

—Elsi Parrish

Strange Car

Magistrate (a non-motorist): "The officer has stated that you were abusive when you were stopped."

Motorist: "Well, you see I was in a tantrum at the time."

Magistrate: "The make of your car doesn't interest me in the least."—Windsor Star.

The Retort Courteous

Client: Why, Mr. Blackstone, your office is as hot as an oven."

Lawyer: "So it ought to be. I make my bread here."

Daily Anecdote

'Not Like Miss Hall'

"Paderewski I never had the pleasure of knowing, but I met him and was introduced to him in many drawing rooms, one of the fifty-seven varieties of admirers. There was one little story which I love to recall, as I think it has never been in print.

"He was a great friend of the Gliders and an intimate of their household. Francesca, the second daughter, was about the age of my own child, a cunning old fashioned little girl, gypsylike and pretty, also, as I remember her, especially polite. It was said in the family that Francesca was always trying to put people at their ease. At that time she and her sister were taking dancing lessons each week, learning new steps and showing them to the family; Miss Hall, their music teacher, playing for them on such occasions.

"One day, when Mr. Paderewski was there, he said, 'Well, little girls, how is the dancing coming on?'

"It was coming on well and the little girls loved it.

"'Any new steps—and couldn't you show them to me?'

"Oh, yes, they could show him, but the trouble was, Miss Hall wasn't there to play for them. They couldn't dance without Miss Hall.

"'Well, perhaps I could play for you. How would that do?'

"You can imagine the unconscious condescension in the tone of their visitor.

"So the children picked up their skirts and went through their steps, and the great musician played for them, and when they were through, everybody applauded and they sat down again breathless but happy. From his perch upon the stool, Paderewski leaned forward and said:

"'And how did I play, Francesca? I hope I played well enough.'

"Francesca hesitated, her little face slightly troubled. 'Oh, yes, Mr. Paderewski.' She waited a moment, and then apologetically, 'You did awfully well. Of course it—wasn't—like—Miss Hall.'

"True! It was not like Miss Hall — one — two — bang! — one — two — bang! And fortunately the great musician knew it, and thereby saved his pride."—"Memories of a Sculptor's Wife," by Mrs. Daniel Chester French.

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

Safe Stilts

A man in our neighborhood who is unable to carry on regular carpenter work, makes some money nowadays by making stilts for the small boys and girls of the neighborhood; in fact, the youngsters from all over the city come for them.

These are stilts made especially for the small youngster, and they are built to be more safe than those commonly used. He puts a square piece across the bottom, thus forming a foot, which makes it next to impossible for the youngster to topple over. The top of each stilt has a good-sized hole sawed in it, thus forming a good handle to hold on to it.—N. K., Springfield, Ill.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

The Watch's Story

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Edinburgh

In 1837, the headmaster and founder of a boys' school here decided to go to America for a time. The boys resolved to club together and buy him a gold watch as a parting gift; and the headmaster regarded it as one of the greatest treasures he took with him when he crossed the Atlantic.

The voyage required some weeks, for it was made in a sailing ship; but New York was reached at last. The visitor wanted to see all he could of America, and of American ways of teaching; and in the course of his travels he voyaged down the Mississippi.

It was stormy, as he lay asleep in his bunk one night; and the watch, which was under his pillow, slipped from its place and fell into a little slit in the planking of the ship's side. Down, down it went, between the inner and the outer sheathing of the ship. No one saw it go; no one knew what had happened. Only, in the morning, the watch had disappeared.

About two years later, the teacher went back to Scotland, and it seemed unlikely that he and the watch would ever meet again.

For years the Mississippi boat continued traveling up and down the river with other passengers and cargo; and during all those years, though no one knew it, the watch was traveling, too.

And then one morning the postman brought the Scottish headmaster a letter from an American shipping company. It told him that an old ship had been taken to pieces, and the workmen had found in it a gold watch with an inscription bearing his name and the name of an Edinburgh school. And after that it was not many months before the watch came safely back to Scotland.

In 1932, the school this man had started held centenary celebrations. The great-grandson of the founder was present; and in his pocket was the gold watch which for years had voyaged up and down the Mississippi; and it was ticking as bravely as on the day when it first set out upon its travels.

Motoraids

Contributions to this feature are invited from readers who have made interesting discoveries relating to the simplification and safety of automobile operation. One dollar will be paid for each "Motoraid" accepted.

Done With Mirrors

If you have tire trouble on a dark street or road and do not have a flashlight with you, a mirror that you may have about you—or one of the girls may have one in her pocketbook—will come in handy.

Let someone hold this mirror in front of one of the front lights of the car, or place it where it will reflect the light upon the wheel that you are concerned with.—J. B. B., Chicago.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Passing the Time*

By Le Pelley

A BIT CHILLY TODAY....
A NIP OF AUTUMN SO TO SPEAK....
I DON'T FEEL MUCH LIKE SWIMMING —
IT WOULD BE UNCOMFORTABLY COLD—I AM SURE
BUT WE OUGHT TO THINK UP SOMETHING TO DO THE LAST FEW DAYS OF VACATION!
PERHAPS WE COULD JUST GIT SOMEPLACE AND TALK ....
AH ME..
WILLOWVILLE PUBLIC SCHOOL

Animal Town—*The Glass Rock Is Returned*

By Dummer

SEEMS TO ME WE ARE TACKLING BIG GAME FOR SUCH SMALL ANIMALS
AM I BRAVE? SAY IF I FELT ANY BEAVER I'D PROBABLY FALL FLAT
THERE IS THAT YOUNG LION NOW, AND THAT MUST BE HIS HOME. COME ON ANIMALS
YOU WOULDN'T PICK ON A POOR DEFENSELESS LAMB WOULD YOU? JUST BECAUSE YOU'RE SO STRONG
YOUR SON RAN AWAY WITH OUR GLASS ROCK THAT MAY BE A DIAMOND AND WE HAVE COME AFTER IT
GET BACK THERE! DON'T YOU FRIGHTEN THESE LITTLE ANIMALS. I'M ASHAMED OF YOU
HA! HA!
?
DUMMER
HERE'S THAT GLASS ROCK AS YOU CALL IT. MY SON TELLS ME HE PICKED IT UP. THEN YOU STARTED SHOUTING AND RUNNING AFTER HIM, AND HE BECAME FRIGHTENED AND RAN HOME AS FAST AS HE COULD
THANK YOU, MRS. LION
MORE BIG NEWS NEXT WEDNESDAY

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1937 — "First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear" — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Questions

IN A WORLD whose confusions are manifestly not relieved by appeals to passion one must welcome non-political and disinterested efforts to understand and explain current changes. Such apparently is the purpose of the new Society for Psychological Study of Social Issues. And questions just put forward by the society should promote an objective study of problems which have not yielded to prejudice or partisanship. Four particularly seem worth quoting:

Is it better to rest a program, as American labor seems to be doing, upon an appeal to immediate economic interests, or, as our Government did with those same men in 1917, upon the challenge to die for great ideals?

Will the best brains of the propagandists always be for hire to the privileged class, or are there conditions under which the better techniques of social appeal can be placed at the disposal of the underprivileged?

Do men respond more to a program which offers security or to one which suggests adventure?

Is the attitude of organized labor changing so much more rapidly than the attitude of organized wealth that we can anticipate a complete breakdown of co-operation and understanding?

Without assuming the title of psychologist or claiming any organizational authority, this newspaper is prompted to submit four questions of its own:

Will a new and proper understanding of economic interests only make for cynicism about appeals to idealism, or will a new understanding of man's spiritual nature open the way to sounder and more honest appeals to idealism?

Along with the increase of propaganda is the human mind developing an equal capacity to sift and weigh, to think independently and to exercise the self-control and tolerance necessary for democratic and co-operative control of governments which are setting up larger economic and social controls?

Is man merely an economic animal seeking satisfaction and security only in material things, so that men will divide into special interest groups making government a grab-bag, or are satisfaction and security to be found primarily in the mental and spiritual growth of the individual?

Can we understand social changes adequately even by studying the human mind, or will true discernment and mastery of these problems require understanding of and reliance on the government of the divine Mind?

We invite our readers to ask some questions of their own in our letters column—and to answer them.

The High Cost of Boston

DISCLOSURES made during the recent meeting of governmental research men at Cornell University of the comparative costs for municipal services—as reflected by the average family's tax bills—in a representative group of American cities must be particularly disturbing to Bostonians.

The Boston wage earner, property owner and housewife will rightly wonder why it costs a man with a $5500 house in Boston $205 a year, in city taxes, to have his streets paved and cleaned, his water supply kept flowing, and to enjoy all the hundreds of other services of a modern city while similar service is rendered a Chicago owner of a home of the same value for $162, or to a Philadelphia man for $139, and on down to a Los Angeles resident for $58.

True, the average Bostonian will not spend much time in speculating over reasons for this situation. He has read daily in his newspapers for years of the course of mismanagement and waste in his city. If examples are needed, let one be the recent disclosures of the Finance Commission's examination of city payments to the Codman Hill Construction Company for the George Robert White Fund. Let another example be the Fin Com's own expenditures—probably well exceeding $25,000—for that same unnecessarily long quasi-judicial investigation.

Nor can much be said for the quality of Boston's expensive services. In a few months we no doubt shall again hear the annual complaints about snow removal. Mayor Mansfield has complained of the dirt in the streets. Many early risers know that certain business firms taking pride in the appearances of their neighborhoods have the streets in front of their establishments swept at their own expense.

Apathy on the part of a majority of the voting public is the most serious aspect of Boston's present situation. Yet Boston is not unique in its difficulties. Other American cities have met similar experiences and have risen above them to give their democracy those things which William Allen White has called "a rough attempt to institutionalize the Christian philosophy."

There is certainly basis for hope in Boston. There are, indeed, certain improvements which may easily unfold in coming months to better the Boston picture.

Among these possible reforms are the reduction in membership of the City Council and election at large of its members by proportional representation; establishment of an up-to-date, rigidly controlled city budget; tightening up on loans which often give a false appearance to the tax rate; school administrative changes, and reorganization of the welfare department.

These issues should be laid before the people of Boston during the mayoralty campaign soon. And what is more, each citizen should familiarize himself with these issues as they arise so that when the opportunity for action comes he may vote intelligently or exert his influence to good effect both at the City Hall and the State House.

Facts + Reason = Wages

AMONG the many groups of British workers who have been putting forward claims to an advance of wages in this period of reviving trade are the railwaymen, a body of workers scattered over Britain numbering about 410,000. The manner in which these claims have been treated might well be regarded as a model for industrial negotiation.

There has been no serious hitch in the process of arriving at a settlement, which is accepted with good will by management and men. The three unions concerned sent in statements of their demands to the companies. The questions at issue were submitted to a body known as the Railway Staff National Tribunal, consisting of a nominee of the companies, a nominee of the unions, and an independent chairman. The Tribunal has issued a decision which both parties are pledged to accept, restoring all the cuts in pay made in 1931 and in overtime rates, making several concessions asked for and rejecting others.

This amicable solution was possible because the problem was considered by an approved tribunal in a simple, systematic way. There were certain interests all of which, it was agreed, had to be satisfied. There is the interest of the public, which pays fares; that is safeguarded by a statutory body which fixed maximum charges, and has recently agreed to certain modest increases. The other interests are those of the shareholders—for the most part small investors who ought not to be deprived of such modest dividends as the railways are able (sometimes) to pay—and the engine-drivers, guards, porters, clerks, who contribute their labor.

The question was not: How much can the companies be driven to pay, but: What have the companies got in their coffers for distribution? When an industrial matter is looked at in this way, there is really not much ground for reasonable or even plausible dispute. There may be a difference of opinion as to what is a safe margin to allow for future contingencies, or as to how far next year's revenues will correspond to expectation. But there is no real conflict of interest; and the identity of interest becomes apparent when the two parties sit down together, as they do on this tribunal, to arrive at a practical decision.

No doubt it is much easier to settle the wages problem in the case of great statutorily limited bodies like the British railway companies than it is in most private businesses. Every single fact and figure is available and known. There are no powerful individuals claiming or getting most of the profits. No one is suspected of getting rich at the expense of the men. These factors do not exist in many other businesses. Many industrial disputes are caused simply because the workers do not know the facts about their own industry; if all the cards were laid on the table, the men would see what demands on their part are reasonable, and what cannot be met without imperilling the means of their own livelihood.

It may not always be true that the interests of employers and employees are nearly identical; but generally they are. Where they are, employers would have much more willing work from their employees if wage rates were clearly and systematically based on the industry's capacity to pay.

"Bull Dog" Drummond Goes On

IN SPITE of the multitude of "novels of action" that swarms over every bookstall in the country, the British public will not easily find a character to succeed "Bull Dog" Drummond in their affections. There was something about Hugh Drummond that lifted him from the first a little above the ruck of mass-produced heroes, who are even less related to fact than the flamboyant apparitions that commonly decorate the covers of their histories.

Considering the circumstances—melodramatic and improbable—in which he so often found himself, he was singularly human, and true to a type that can be met outside of fiction. His philosophy and his humor were, indeed, authentic; the man was much more convincing than his adventures.

"Sapper"—in private life he was Lieutenant-Colonel Cyril McNeile—preferred, himself, to be judged on his earlier stories of the war, and, as literature, these may rank higher; but it is Drummond who is the more likely to keep the author's memory green.

The late Sir Gerald du Maurier classified the Drummond books as "thick-ear" fiction, and though the phrase is apt, and has stuck, there is more to them than that. Apart from anything else, "Sapper's" humor was sufficient to distinguish his work from the average "yarn": it was fresh, and spontaneous, and always in character; it was entirely inoffensive, and it survived triumphantly the severe test of being transposed into stage dialogue.

Books that seek wholly to entertain, and make no appeal to the intellect, are generally ephemeral, but they have their uses: one remembers the classic example of Carlyle finding necessary relaxation in the pages of Marryat. "Sapper" gave relaxation to a vast number of people, and he did it with consistently clean fiction that, if it was somewhat boisterous, was nevertheless witty, and not too remote from actuality in its characters. It was a genuine and serviceable achievement.

A Vanished Age

Book News of the Day

HORSE and buggy days are as extinct as the Age of Chivalry, though they were a part of the growing-up experience of all persons now in middle life. Edwin Valentine Mitchell, who for many years conducted an unusual bookshop in Hartford Conn., and is a true lover of the old times, has perpetuated in a book called THE HORSE AND BUGGY DAYS IN NEW ENGLAND (New York: Coward McCann. $2.75) the period when horse-drawn vehicles served the present uses of the automobile.

Just when horseback days definitely merged into horse and buggy days is hard to say, but Mr. Mitchell limits the period about which he is writing to the years between 1850 and 1910, with its heyday between the administrations of Lincoln and McKinley. Business and social life were then to an amazing degree determined by the method of locomotion, just as they have been given their direction for the last quarter-century by the motorcar.

Therefore Mr. Mitchell's subject leads him into an elaborate account of carriage building, harness making, smithies, whip factories and grist mills. He writes about livery stables, horse barns, fire horses and horse thieves. There is a chapter about that barometer of a family's social standing and taste, the private coachman. And because, after all, the horse is the important member of the horse and buggy combination, there are several chapters about famous strains in New England horse-breeding, about great racers, and the trotting park that was in those days almost as inevitable a part of a town's equipment as the post office.

Mr. Mitchell's residence in Hartford has put him at the center of the harness-making industry. In 1784 a Connecticut Yankee named Normand Smith opened a saddlery and harness business at the Sign of the Mounted Dragoon on the north corner of Main and Temple Streets in Hartford. The town he chose for a business location was at the head of sloop navigation on the Connecticut River, and a point from which flat-bottomed boats went up as far as Wells River, Vt. Smith's establishment flourished, and became the country's leading harness business. This reviewer vividly recalls the great gray horse, made of wood or plaster, that used to stand in the firm's retail shop, as being to her infant eyes one of the chief sights of Hartford. Mr. Mitchell says that it has disappeared, probably to become the mount of an equally obsolete wooden Indian.

New Haven, Concord, New Hampshire, and Amesbury, Mass., were the great carriage-building cities. The assembly line of the modern motor plant had its origin in a New Haven shop where carriages were turned out at the rate of one an hour. Iron hubs were invented by the master of a wagon shop in Manchester, Conn. The whole world rolled on American-made wheels, and 90 per cent of all horsewhips came from Westfield, Mass.

There is much that stirs a gentle longing in Mr. Mitchell's book: in his account of impromptu cutter races along a city's broadest avenue, the smell of old hay barns and grist mills, the excitement of seeing the fire horses dash through the streets, the names of vehicles that used to be fashionable—phaetons, landaulets, surreys, victorias, vis-à-vis and the courting buggy—and the reproduction of a famous etching by Charles Platt of the old Hartford Covered Bridge which was burned in 1895.

W. K. R.

The World's Worst Sportsman

Progress in Silent Bay

WHEN progress came to Silent Bay its outline, seen unexpectedly in the misty light of a heat-wave moon, was so alarmingly modern, vaguely futuristic, that it looked like something from the prehistoric past.

It is one of the odd facts of human experience that when a thing is very new it can be taken sometimes for something very, very old. So it was with the first of the streamlined cars which rushed upon frightened wayfarers in the form of giant crustaceans resurrected from the slime of oceans dried up when the world was young. So it was with this grim, ugly thing which, having shattered silence with strange whirrings and roarings that set dogs barking, startled children from slumber and brought men and women hurrying to doors and garden gates, reared its enormous bulk, a black silhouette, against the blue and silver sky. Its long neck craned upward. There was a fearsome head with gaping jaws at the end of it.

It was one of the more scholarly among the mystified beholders who advanced the theory that it might be a brontosaurus. Accurate or not, the hasty comparison served to give the monster a convenient name for use among the dwellers in Silent Bay. It is as Bronto that we shall always remember it.

In the clear light of morning the eerie thing became one of those portable structures of steel and wood which engineering genius has produced for the making and mending of roads. It has an internal combustion engine for a heart, and caterpillar tractor wheels in place of long clawed feet. Its master, an oily, grimy man who lives in its interior by day, controlling its consumption of gargantuan meals, refers to the neck, in technical jargon, as a jib, and with his wheels and knobs and levers he operates the head as a marvelously adaptable bucket, capable of opening at either end for the acceptance or expulsion of the mammoth mouthfuls seized by its enormous teeth.

To him his charge is, in plain English, a scouter. To us it remains Bronto. Surprised as we were by Bronto's appearance, its appetite surprised us more. It takes solids, in the way of rockstone, sandstone, or any other stone that happens to lie in its way, with gusto. Some five or six hundredweights are swallowed at each bite. So much we saw when Bronto began to devour our winding lane.

Men who had gazed on nothing like it before shook their heads, exchanging gloomy comment.

"This progress," said an onlooker, a solemn, gray-haired little fellow, with blue eyes set in a walnut face, who took refuge in Silent Bay long ago to escape the noise of city life, "it follows you everywhere. Fields all round us we had, and the lane nothing more than a twisting cart track. Look at it now. Houses on both sides, all the way.

"I know you can't expect to buy the earth for the price of a little building plot, and expect to have it to yourself. But see what it's doing now!"

Bronto's appetite was not to be spoiled by dietetic monotony. Suspending for a time the mastication of the hard surface of the lane, a surface to be replaced later by something harder and smoother, it was turning its attention to the hedge bank and the bushes growing on it. With greedy gulps it devoured a light salad of thorn, blackberry, dog-rose and honeysuckle. Fascinated by the skill of the man inside the machine, we watched the swift uprooting of that hedge.

"You see what it means," said the lover of quietude. "This progress and the planning which is improving everything for us has to destroy everything first. The hedge must go. The birds must nest somewhere else. Our winding lane is to be straightened out."

Bronto's teeth came so near that we had to jump away to avoid the shower of fine, loamy soil dripping from the crunching jaws as another mouthful of hedge was seized, swung upward and dumped into a waiting truck.

"Perhaps even progress has its compensations," I suggested.

I was right.

The day ended. Bronto was silent and still. Its master and his companions were away, presumably enjoying meals of another order. But beneath the towering shadow of the monster I saw other shadows moving in the twilight, human shadows, dwarfed by Bronto's mighty proportions. Among them I noticed my regretful opponent of progress, the mourner for the past.

Like the rest, he was busy with a shovel, digging up the fine loam from where the hedge once grew in all its ragged profusion, digging fast, to fill a barrow, as others were filling theirs.

He passed me, wheeling his loaded barrow away. "Marvelous soil, this, for the garden," he said. "You ought to get some. Best thing imaginable for the flower beds on our hard ground. Fine for potting, too."

It would have been inconsiderate to interrupt his urgent industry with a dissertation on the law of compensation then, but I hope some day to discuss that law with him. Next spring, perhaps, when it should be proved that although Bronto has taken some of the beauty away from outside our gardens, it will have left a richer beauty in them.

H. W. A.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Anti-Labor Violence

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In labor troubles, violence on either side is to be deprecated. But The Christian Century makes a point that should always be borne in mind. It says:

> Without debating the facts in the case—although it is clear that much of the press is making the most possible of every instance of use of physical force on the part of the strikers and is passing over as lightly as possible instances of strong-arm tactics on the other side—there is something to be said about this denunciation of violence which is peculiarly applicable just now. As Reinhold Niebuhr long ago pointed out, there is a covert type of violence employed by the holders of power, which is quite as real and as contemptuous of the Christian ethic as the head-breaking overt violence which it often provokes. In the present instance, the refusal of certain steel companies so much as to enter a room to discuss matters with representatives of the strikers gives an example of this covert violence, which excludes rational elements from the solution of the difficulty. If the Christian judgment is to depend on the amount of violence involved, there should first be recognition that there has been violence on both sides.

B. S.
Cambridge, Mass.

First Ice Used to Lower Cables

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In the Monitor article titled "Ice Replaces Chain Falls to Lower Cables Into Place," your correspondent credits Henry Frongillo with discovering this method of lowering cables and ducts in trenches by the use of ice. Feeling sure that you will welcome the following correction, I submit particulars to show that a Brooklyn man is entitled to the honor of being the originator of this method.

In June, 1935, the New York Telephone Company needed to lower 3000 feet of telephone ducts on Flatbush Extension, near the Floyd Bennet Airport. One of the construction engineers of that company, by the name of Harry C. Young, having charge of the work, conceived the idea of employing ice in the manner now being used by the Allen Contracting Company, and was permitted to make the experiment, though the engineers predicted failure.

Mr. Young then proved his contention that his plan was feasible by successfully completing the job, at less than half the expense which the old method would have cost, and saving much time as well.

Engineers of the Edison Company, the Brooklyn Union Gas Company, and various other corporations which are sometimes obliged to lower their pipes or ducts visited the scene and observed the work, including engineers from Japan and other foreign countries. It was declared by all the engineers at the time that this was the first time the ice method had ever been used, so far as they were aware.

CHARLES W. TOWNSEND
Brooklyn, N. Y.

Philatelists, Take Note

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The Post Office Department has issued a stamp commemorating the founding of the Northwest Territory. It is reported that complaints have been pouring in to the postal authorities against the stamps, on the ground that the event is "too local." Even stamp-collecting publications contain sneers that "nobody ever heard of the Northwest Territory."

One of the men whose likeness appears on the stamps is Manasseh Cutler, a Congregational preacher and author of the Ordinance of 1787, written to govern the Northwest Territory. Of this document, Theodore Roosevelt wrote:

> The Ordinance of 1787 was so wide reaching in its effects, was drawn in accordance with so lofty a morality and such far-seeing statesmanship, and was fraught with such weal for the nation, that it will ever rank among the foremost of American state papers, coming in that little group which includes the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution, Washington's Farewell Address, and Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation and Second Inaugural.

And Daniel Webster said, "I doubt whether one single law of any law-giver, ancient or modern, has produced effects of a more distinct, marked and lasting character than the Ordinance of 1787."

EDWARD J. EISELE
Sterling, Ill.

The Wide Horizon

New Bulwarks Against War

By Irene Armstrong
New England Regional Director, League of Nations Association

SIR JAMES BARRIE, speaking to students of St. Andrews University, at what he termed his first and last public appearance, said: "Youth have for too long left exclusively in our hands the decisions in national matters that are more vital to them than to us. . . . The time has arrived for youth to demand a partnership and to demand it courageously." That was fifteen years ago. Today, in a measure at least, youth recognizes its responsibility in national matters and exhibits courage in endeavoring to translate that responsibility into action. This is evidenced in ways unlike those of their elders; yet those ways are not without effect.

In many parts of the world the month of September will see the return of youth to their respective places from holidays, summer schools and conferences in Europe and the United States. A purpose, other than mere vacationing, forms the background of these jauntings. Whether at the International Chalet, near the League's new buildings; in Washington, attending the Scout Jamboree; on a three-weeks tour through Russia with the Soviet Youth organizations as hosts; with young men and women from France and Holland at a Colonie de Vacances, amid the magnificent scenery at the foot of Mont Blanc; in Camp Bierville, on the banks of the Juisne; participating in the Rally at the Stade Buffalo, Paris; on hikers' trails or in youth hostels, young men and women, feeling a responsibility for the peace of the world, earnestly discuss and consider what part they can play to prevent war.

Those of an older generation have perceived the changes that are taking place in the attitude of youth. The perception has been both chastening and inspiring. The reaction of many young people to the waves of isolation and nationalism, surging high even in unexpected quarters, has been intelligent. Their natural bursts of emotional agitation against war were quickly followed by getting down to both individual and mass consideration of ways to prevent war.

It is just a year ago that seven hundred delegates from thirty-six countries attending the World Youth Congress in Geneva gave evidence of a practical sense of this emotional challenge by their achievement of unity in that Congress—not an easy thing, when the wide representation of the delegates is considered. The program of that convention had three themes: Youth and the International Political Order; Youth and the Social and Economic Order, and the Moral, Religious, Philosophical and Other Bases of Peace. In some of the countries represented, peace movements were regarded with suspicion—in some even were illegal. The significance of the Congress was shown in its attainment of unity—an accomplishment too seldom true of older and more seasoned participants. This unified effort, which proved that delegates of many nationalities, religions, traditions and opinions could agree on essentials, when willing to lose sight of nonessentials, acted as a lighted torch which is passing from hand to hand. Two of the aims of the Congress were:

1. To provide an opportunity for the youth of all countries to exchange ideas on international affairs, and to reach agreement on a common plan of international co-operation for the prevention of war and the organization of peace.
2. To discuss concrete possibilities for the co-operation of the youth of all countries, based upon mutual understanding and mutual respect for opinion, and to take common action to attain those ends.

The delegates returned to their respective countries and, in their own words, "got busy." In Canada, in the United States, in England—to take but three of the countries—the World Youth Congress Movement in the past twelve months has much to its credit, both in definite organization and in educational methods. In the latter strong emphasis is laid on seeking the causes of war and possible remedies. Strikes against war (in the United States), peace assemblies (in Canada), rallies for social justice (in England) have not only been popular but have achieved a distinct carrying value. They provide, too, in the opinion of their promoters, an emotional outlet on a realistic basis.

These young men and young women read history better and they are not blind to the mistakes of so-called leaders. They are tremendously in earnest to find out the bases for social justice and fair and wise methods for carrying social justice into action.

There is also present, though many of them, with the shyness of youth, would disclaim this, the spirit of self-sacrifice. This noble quality of the knights of old is hidden under a casual manner by the knights of modern times, but it is none the less a determining factor. Nor does it deceive those older men and women, those of the "partnership" to which Barrie referred, those who are heartened by the courage of youth, its honesty, its earnestness. Whether or not youth is building a bulwark that will hold against war, it is at least striving to do so.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Weekly Magazine Section

A SURVEY OF WORLD AFFAIRS

BOOK REVIEWS

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The Riddle of Central Europe

By H. Wickham Steed

HE WOULD BE A BOLD MAN who should prophesy what the position in Central Europe will be a year hence. One thing only can be foretold with reasonable certainty—it will not be what it is today. It may be radically transformed or it may be strengthened and consolidated. All lovers of peace must hope that it will be strengthened.

A distinction should be drawn between "Central Europe" and "Middle Europe." The former term usually denotes the countries in or bordering upon the Danubian Basin, that is to say, Austria, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia and Roumania. "Middle Europe," on the other hand, is mainly a German concept. It became familiar during the later years of the World War, when the late Friedrich Naumann wrote and spoke of "Mitteleuropa" as an organization of states and territories under German political and economic sway that would extend, in effect, from Hamburg through what was then Austria-Hungary to Roumania and the Balkans. To this "Mitteleuropa" a section, at least, of Poland and Russian Ukraine would have belonged.

This was the older pan-German dream in a slightly different form. The same dream may be cherished today by the leaders of National Socialist Germany, who, however, call it the "Rome-Berlin axis." It is a grandiose dream. Its fulfillment might compel Poland, the Scandinavian countries, the Baltic States, Finland, Southwestern Russia, Roumania, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria and Greece to revolve round this "axis," which would be composed of Germany, an absorbed Czechoslovakia, Austria, Hungary and Fascist Italy.

* * *

The fate of Europe may well depend upon the answer to the question whether the concept of "Central Europe" or that of a "Middle Europe" revolving round the Rome-Berlin axis will prevail. This question affects the present negotiations between France, Great Britain, Germany and Italy for a "new Locarno," that is, another Western Security Pact to replace the Locarno Treaty of 1925, which Germany repudiated on March 7, 1936. No less does it affect the relations of Germany and Poland as between themselves and with Soviet Russia. The issues really at stake are those of mastery over, or the freedom of, the continent of Europe.

So intricate are the interests involved in this contest, and so wide their ramifications, that there is scarcely an important capital in the world where their influence is not felt. Neither Tokyo nor Washington is altogether outside their range; and, as for London, the lines of cleavage between contending views of British foreign policy are determined indirectly by the problem of Central Europe.

* * *

Whenever a British statesman or politician or journal says emphatically that Great Britain can accept no obligations in "Eastern Europe" it is safe to conclude that such statements are echoes, perhaps unconscious echoes, of "Middle Europe" or "Rome-Berlin axis" arguments and propaganda. When, on the contrary, British voices are heard to advocate a firm "League of Nations policy," or to declare that Great Britain cannot be indifferent to the fate of a democratic country like Czechoslovakia, one may be sure that the "Central European" standpoint has been appreciated.

Not long ago these two standpoints were aptly put in the course of a political discussion in London. One

Soviet Photo
Mr. Eduard Benes, Czechoslovakian President, Shaking Hands with M. M. Litvinoff, People's Commissar for Foreign Affairs of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Here in Moscow

Wide World Photo
Reichsführer Adolf Hitler, of Germany, and Premier Benito Mussolini, Italian Duce, Hold Smiling Conversation in Venice

speaker hotly denounced the notion that Great Britain ought to run the risk of burning her fingers "for Czechoslovakia" or for any other little country in or near the Danubian Basin. "We cannot send the British fleet over the Bohemian mountains," he exclaimed. The answer promptly came from a strong supporter of a "League policy" who bade the other speaker remember that "but for the British navy there would have been no Czechoslovakia."

Unless these underlying issues are borne in mind the language of a good part of the British press remains incomprehensible. Up to a comparatively recent date the more responsible British journals kept an open mind about the fate of Central Europe. But of late the insistent popular press has been reinforced by Mr. J. L. Garvin in the Observer, by the Sunday Times and, at least in tendency, by The Times itself. All have recommended a "new Locarno" to guarantee the safety of Western Europe and have suggested that countries east of Germany should be left to look after themselves.

This tone on the part of the British press—which official statements of British policy have not been calculated to modify—have had their effect in Central and Southeastern Europe. They have helped to accentuate the process of disintegration which seemed to be setting in among the countries of the Little Entente—Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia and Roumania. And they have not impeded what some think to be a similar process of disintegration among the countries of the Balkan League—Roumania, Turkey, Yugoslavia and Greece. The sudden announcement of an Italo-Yugoslav agreement a couple of months ago was taken as a sign that Yugoslavia, at any rate, was gravitating toward the Rome-Berlin axis, and the Bulgaro-Yugoslav agreement had already pointed in the same direction.

* * *

The frequent comings and goings of Polish and Roumanian statesmen between Warsaw and Bucharest strengthened the supposition that Czechoslovakia was being progressively isolated in preparation for some attempt to give practical and perhaps drastic form to the violent campaign of the German National Socialist press against the "Bolsheviks" of Prague. In short, "Central Europe" looked like going into the melting pot.

One uncertainty, nevertheless, remained. What was the precise nature of the relations between the Czechoslovak Republic and Soviet Russia? If Czechoslovakia were attacked, could or would Russia's Army come to her help? The many stories of "Russian airdromes" on Czechoslovak territory were proved to be baseless, and the argument that Soviet troops would be able to pass into Czechoslovakia, through a narrow and lengthy corridor in the north of Roumania, was seen to be strategically fantastic. Still, there was and is the Russo-Czechoslovak non-aggression pact, with its provision for mutual defense in case of need. What did this amount to?

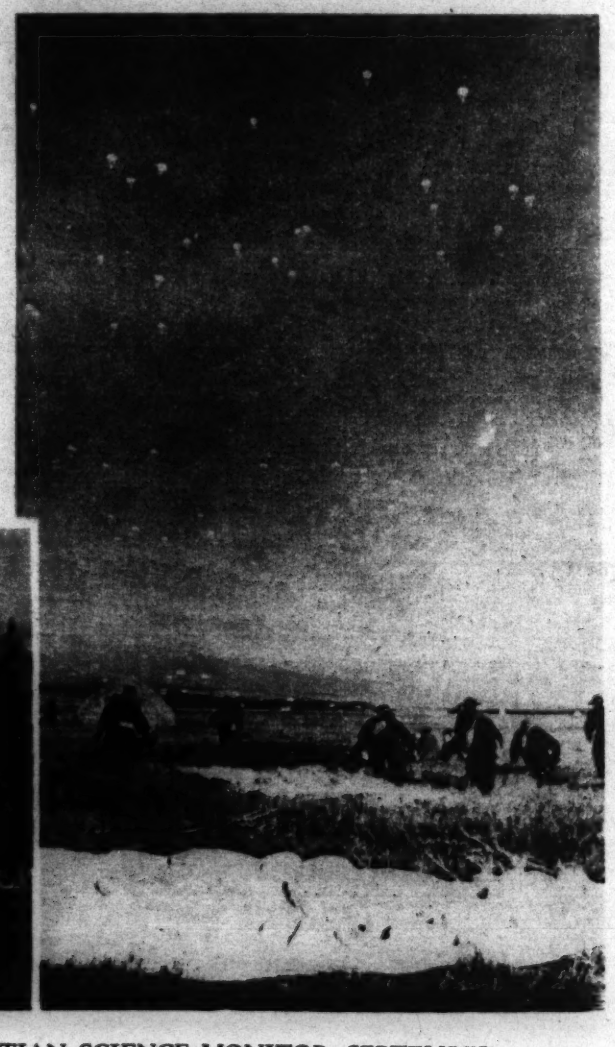
Nobody outside Czechoslovakia and Russia seemed to know. The real question lay in Russia. The Czechoslovaks would certainly defend themselves if they were attacked. But could they stand alone, and would Russia really be able or willing to help them? The most remarkable things about this uncertain position were the calm of the Czechoslovak Government and the steady optimism of President Beneš. Perhaps he relied upon the consideration that if the countries of the Little Entente do not hang together they will hang separately, and that their piecemeal absorption into "Middle Europe" would expose Russia and, eventually, France and Great Birtain, to serious danger.

* * *

But, again, what of Soviet Russia? What is the true meaning of the trials and executions in August, 1936; January, 1937, and—of no fewer than eight prominent generals—in June, 1937? Is the Soviet Union itself involved in a "moral crisis," as Mussolini has declared it to be, or is there real justification for the charges of treason brought against the executed men? Upon the answer to this question much may depend.

My own information, from sources entirely out of sympathy with Soviet Russia, leads me to believe that the charges were not baseless, and that there is more behind the anti-Communist Treaty between Germany and Japan than has been generally supposed. There was consternation in certain military circles at Berlin when the news came that the eight Russian generals had been executed. Japan was already beginning to doubt the wisdom of being drawn into a complicated scheme of policy of which the main object, in German eyes, was to insure the disappearance of "Central Europe" and the triumph of "Middle Europe"; for Japan can never be sure whether she could get the compensation in the Far East which this policy assigns to her without producing dangerous reactions in London and at Washington. If the drastic "purge" carried through in Russia should mean the postponement of this policy, I imagine that relief in Japan will have been nearly as sincere as it would undoubtedly be at Prague and in other capitals of "Central Europe."

What the position in Central Europe may be a year hence no man can yet say. But the confidence which continues to prevail at Prague leads me to think that the most acute phase of danger to European freedom may have passed. If so, there will be time for the men in control of British policy to consider whether the best way to preserve the freedom of Europe would not be for Great Britain to let it be known that her face is resolutely set against warlike adventures of every kind in any quarter.



"IF CZECHOSLOVAKIA WERE ATTACKED, COULD OR WOULD THE RUSSIAN ARMY COME TO HER HELP?"

During Military Maneuvers in Moscow, Hundreds of Soldiers Dropped From Airplanes by Parachutes, an Example of What Could Be Accomplished in the Way of Army Transport to Foreign Soil. Below, the Beautiful City of Prague Stretches Along the River Moldau, Its Well-Kept Banks Joined by Numerous Bridges

Wide World and Ewing Galloway

Peace Mandate of the People

Two Years Have Marked Vast Growing Approval of the Proposition That Since Governments Are the People, the People Can End War

By Gaeta Wold Boyer

A FULL-GROWN CHILD, which on its its second birthday has attained international proportions, has arrested favorable attention of the President of the United States and the State Department and has piqued the interest of foreign countries—such is the Peoples Mandate to Governments to End War which celebrated its second anniversary Sept. 6. This date marked also the birthday of the late Jane Addams, pioneer pacifist and social worker, who was identified with the beginning of this peace movement.

The Peoples Mandate is a determined expression of public opinion against war. Originated by Miss Mabel Vernon, then campaign director for the Women's International League, it immediately won the approbation of Miss Addams who, in May, 1935, had come to Washington to receive world honoring.

Government leaders in London, Paris, Geneva, Moscow, Tokyo and Washington were heard that day in May, in the first 'round-the-world broadcast, in tribute to the woman who had braved scorn in adhering to her convictions but who had at last received the Nobel Peace Award. Two weeks later in her Chicago home in Hull House where she had often invited the under-privileged of the world to find a home, she passed away.

Mabel Vernon, confident that the mandate concept was an instrument that might wield powerful influence on governments, went on with the work of molding that instrument. It was not to be a humble petition. It must be a demand from millions of people the world over longing for a peace, lasting and secure—a demand from people beginning to recognize that wars are made by governments and that governments are the people.

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Outstanding women came to the support of the Peoples Mandate, Dr. Mary E. Woolley, president of Mt. Holyoke College, became its chairman.

"It has a two-fold purpose," was her judgment. "It creates public opinion and expresses it. The discussion and thought it stirs up every time an individual signs has educational value, and it serves to carry public opinion directly to government leaders."

Miss Vernon was made director of the new committee. Other leaders joined the mandate group. Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt became honorary chairman; Miss Grace Abbott, Miss Lillian Wald, Mrs. Dorothy Canfield Fisher and Representative Caroline O'Day, vice-chairman; Mrs. Raymond Clapper, secretary; Mrs. Gerard Swope, treasurer, and Mrs. Huston Thompson, assistant treasurer.

On September 6, 1935, the mandate was launched. In an international broadcast from Grant Park in Chicago, Doctor Woolley, Mrs. O'Day, Mrs. Pearl Buck, Dr. Alice Hamilton, Lady Aberdeen speaking from Geneva, and Miss Maude Royden speaking from London, acclaimed it. The Peoples Mandate was read publicly for the first time, its introduction stating:

We, the people, are determined to end war. War settles no problems. War brings economic disaster, needless suffering and death to us and our children.

Four demands were made upon governments that had renounced war in the Kellogg-Briand pact: That they stop immediately all increase of armaments and armed forces; use existing machinery for peaceful settlement of present conflicts; secure a world treaty for immediate reduction of arms; and secure international agreements to end economic anarchy which breeds war.

Its concentration on a few specific points found immediate response. The idea met with instant favor everywhere. In Europe, under the leadership of Madame Camille Drevet of Paris, the mandate was presented to organizations and at meetings, and endorsement representing 11 million persons was given. In France it received the unanimous endorsement of a million ex-soldiers.

Miss Mabel Vernon, Director Peoples Mandate Committee

In the United States individual signatures were secured. Anyone over 16 was invited to sign. Workers carried the mandate to meetings, to markets, shops, theaters, factories. Conventions made it available for signing. Churches and clubs and schools circulated it. Labor unions took it up. Newspapers and magazines wrote about it. Organizations offered the co-operation of their peace departments. The campaign, started under the sponsorship of the Women's International League, grew so rapidly that in January, 1937, the Mandate Committee was made an independent group to permit other organizations to participate on an equal basis. Today almost 100 national organizations form its co-operating list.

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Dr. Esther Crooks, professor of Spanish at Goucher College, and Miss Heloise Brainerd, formerly with the Pan American Union, carried the mandate into Latin America. Public officials signed it and leading educators adopted it. Señora Ana del Pulgar de Burke, a United States citizen born in Chile, is now chairman for Latin America.

In the election campaign the committee sent delegations to the major presidential candidates to bring peace issues to the fore in the national elections. President Roosevelt received a group at Hyde Park and he hailed the mandate as a powerful agent for extending the good-neighbor policy.

When the governments in the autumn of 1936 arranged the Inter-American Peace Conference at Buenos Aires the committee saw it as a timely objective. With its work already well begun, it organized committees in the Latin American republics and the states of this country. By November 15 a million and a half signatures, filling five packing cases, were on their way to Buenos Aires.

Two weeks later nine women boarded a plane in Washington and started a five-days' flight via Florida, the Caribbean Sea, the Panama Canal, the west coast of South America, and over the Andes to Buenos Aires. All along their route they were greeted. Governors and ambassadors entertained them, as well as peace workers. These women, led by Miss Vernon and Mrs. O'Day, laid then the foundations of lasting friendship and kindly understanding.

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In Buenos Aires a special recess session of the conference was called to permit this group to present the signed mandates. Distinguished women from all the American countries attended. Mrs. Burton W. Musser, of the United States official delegation; Mrs. Rosalina Lisboa Miller of Brazil, the other woman delegate, and Mrs. O'Day spoke for the mandate. Dr. Saavedra Lamas, president of the conference, in accepting the mandates, said that when the cathedral of peace is completed these women who had taken the trouble to give concrete form to the undoubted peace sentiment of the masses of the world would receive their just credit for the important part they had played in its building.

On their return home the committee, assured that the work of the conference had laid a foundation for a workable peace system in the western hemisphere, sought to secure speedy ratification of the Buenos Aires treaties. Speakers were sent throughout the country to enlist popular support. Friends were asked to urge their senators to vote for ratification. When ratification came, June 29, State Department officials assured the committee that its work had been invaluable in building up public opinion.

Photos Harris & Ewing, Underwood & Underwood

ACTIVE WORKERS FOR PEACE

Peace Mandate Leaders Will Leave in Late October to Visit Important Cities in Southern Republics and Amplify the Work of This Group of Nine Women Who Flew From Washington to Buenos Aires Last Year to the Inter-American Peace Conference. Right, Miss Jane Addams, Noted Peace Worker, Upon Whose Birthday Anniversary the Peoples Mandate to End War Was Launched

Meanwhile only two other countries, the Dominican Republic and Nicaragua, had ratified. A fourth, Ecuador, soon followed. Committee members visited the Latin American legations and were told that they could do much to hasten ratification. Plans were immediately made to send a second delegation to Latin America to assist mandate chairmen there to work for the support of the treaties.

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What agent, it asked, could be more potent for good will than a delegation of peace-minded women, non-political, non-commercial, seeking no personal gain but filled only with a friendly feeling and a desire for broader understanding? Such a mission, unofficial yet smiled upon by officialdom, extending the open palm of friendship, exchanging similar ideas and ideals, would be a powerful demonstration of neighborliness.

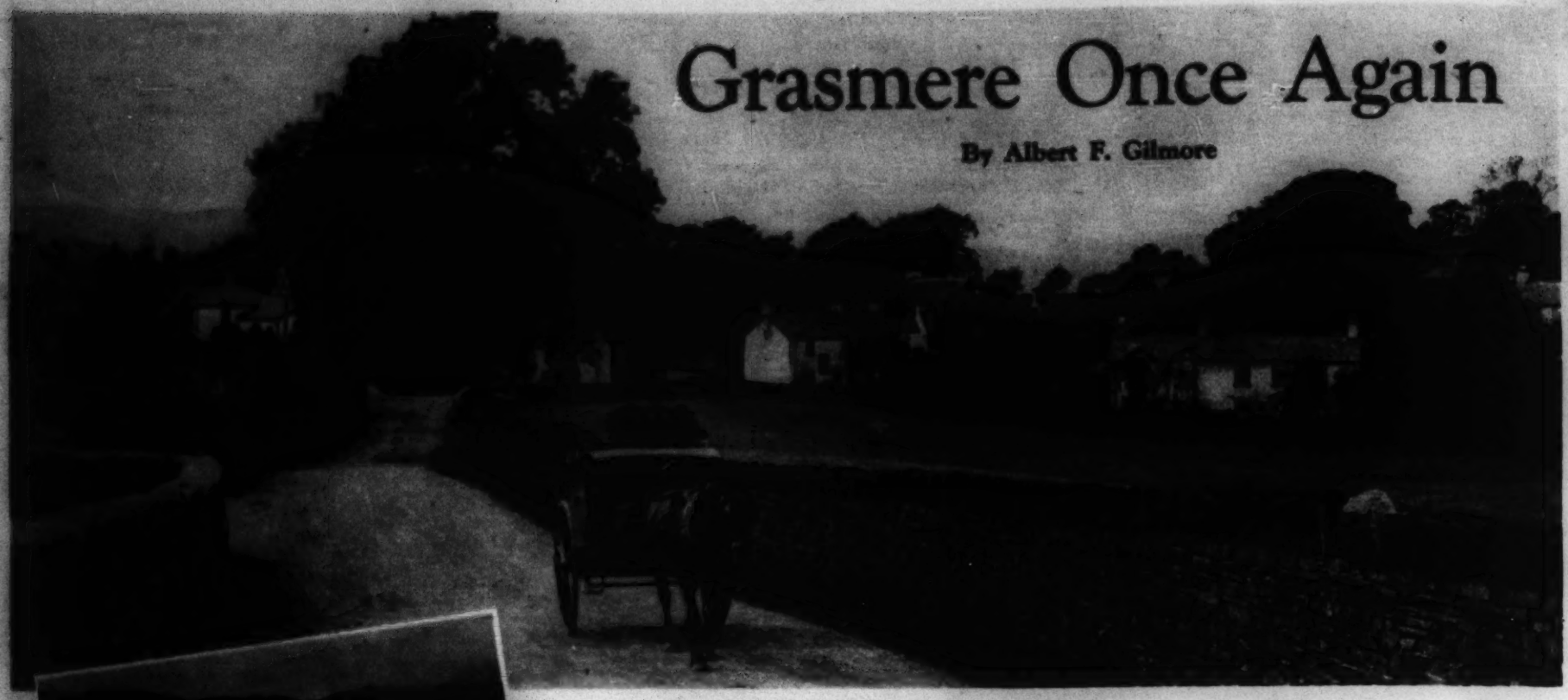
So a group of mandate leaders will leave in late October to visit important cities of the southern republics. What they were able to do in five days last year can be multiplied in five weeks. They will meet officials, educators, club groups, and will speak at public meetings, urging ratification of the Buenos Aires treaties, and friendly trade relations in furtherance of a united, peaceful America.

Thus the Mandate Committee, convinced of the wisdom of working with the government instead of against it so far as its policies are far-sighted and make for peace, is continuing its campaign to influence governments through the expressed will of the people.

"The mandate differs from other petitions," Miss Vernon points out, "because it remains alive. It is not presented on one occasion then placed in the archives of some government or conference to be forgotten. It is being used constantly and will continue to be used to express the people's will. We believe a world conference is coming in the not too distant future and we are using the mandate to prepare public opinion for it."

Grasmere Once Again

By Albert F. Gilmore



By Burton Holmes
From Ewing Galloway

HOME OF WORDSWORTH

Grasmere Village, in England's Beautiful Lake District, Was Made Famous by Wordsworth in His Poems

OFF FOR THE MOORS

An English Sheep Herder Drives His Flock Through a Stone-Walled Lane in the Vicinity of Ambleside

WHILE THE RETURN to a country or region after a long absence may not provide the thrill experienced when one first beholds scenes of intrinsic beauty and grandeur, or of historical or literary interest, yet there is compensation in observing visible changes and in recalling past experiences.

Memories are ofttimes one's chiefest delight in returning to scenes once familiar. It was with keen expectancy that, after nearly three decades, I was privileged to see again England's wondrous Lake country, and especially to halt for a time at glorious Grasmere, prized not alone for its sheltering hills, its smiling waters and winding stream, but equally, at least, for its connection with, to me, one of England's most charming poets, William Wordsworth, who spent here the greater portion of his long and extraordinarily productive career.

We had come down from the north to Keswick, but halted there only momentarily, for Grasmere was our goal. Yes, it had changed, that is, so far as human enterprise changes the appearance of a town. But the essentials, the lofty crags, the quiet lake, the Fells to the south, the rippling Rothay—all were there just as I had first seen them. In the little village many changes were visible. Old buildings had disappeared or had been remodeled to suit the fashion of the time, new structures had risen. The town had expanded in response to the needs of the greatly multiplied stream of travel made possible by a motorized age.

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Somehow we did not resent the crowds that jammed the shops, filled the narrow sidewalks and overflowed the little yard back of the old church, where the bodies of the poet and his family rest beside the winding Rothay. Rather it was a pleasure to visit the pleasant tea house just across the stream, and there, in the glory of a rare burst of sunshine, watch the people come for their mid-afternoon repast. It brought rather a sense of gratitude that so many were able to breathe the atmosphere of this literary shrine and bask in the quietude of so peaceful a scene.

The old church has a long history and, despite many repairs, still retains the lines and much of the timber of the original structure. The rudely carved pulpit was of special interest, for with it was connected an interesting experience of the long ago. During my first visit to the Lake country, I had walked from Ambleside on beautiful Windermere, following the path leading by the home of Rugby's Arnold, had crossed the famous steppingstones and, proceeding through the gorse-bordered pathway, had come out on the middle height of the Loughrigg Fell, well above the Lake.

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Here on a favorably situated bench sat a young man, unmistakably an American, looking out over the peaceful scene. As the afternoon was warm and the walk had brought a desire for rest, we soon engaged in conversation. He was a teacher of English in a far western college, spending his vacation in an intensive study of the Lake poets, as he said, "in beautiful Wordsworthshire." And so a community of interest immediately brought out a lively conversation as we reviewed the lives and works of the group of poets especially associated with the region—Wordsworth, the Coleridges, father and son, Scott and Southey, Matthew Arnold, Ruskin, and the lesser lights, who in their writings have left charming silhouettes of "Lakeland."

In this stimulating converse, time quickly passed and presently the long shadows of the westing sun now reaching across the Lake told us that our journey should be taken up in order to reach the town before night had settled. As we rose to depart, all at once we were aware that a man, a stranger, had been resting on a bench quite hidden in the bracken, yet near enough to enable him to hear our enthusiastic discussion of the Lake poets. He was apparently a native, dressed in the costume of a guide or keeper.

Accosting us in modest tones, he said, "You might be interested to know that while you have come here to discuss Wordsworth, and the others, I came out here on the Fell to read your own Longfellow." And he drew from his own pocket a modest volume of the American's poems. The incident, of course, quite intrigued us, and we discussed the universal appeal of the poetry that comes from the heart.

As we were resuming our journey, the young professor and I, the stranger told us he was the keeper of the estate which included that portion of the Fell, and he took us to a pathway which greatly reduced the journey to the village. On the way he told us of his great love for Longfellow's poetry. He was a wood carver, and while serving as verger of the village church had carved on its oaken pulpit various symbols taken from Longfellow's "The Death of the Flower." He had been a guide in the surrounding hills, had been injured in a race carried on annually by the guides to the top of and along the jagged crags surrounding the Lake, and now was the caretaker of an estate. With becoming modesty he suggested that, when a visit was made to the ancient chapel, we might enjoy inspecting his work.

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On the following day I followed his suggestion and was happy to find the symbols rather delicately carved in the ancient oak. The incident brought to me again the lesson of the universality of human emotions and affections. A chord touched by a New England poet had wakened sympathetic emotions in a Grasmere guide, who in turn had given further expression in his own medium to the poet's sentiments. Truly the hearts of men are wonderfully attuned! Not the least of my interests, in a visit to St. Oswald's this year, was again to view the work of this humble guide, and I found it intact, although the structure itself was undergoing substantial repairs.

Grasmere again! Of course this must include a visit to Dove Cottage, so closely associated with the early life of Wordsworth and his devoted sister. Here it was that his early vision took shape to find expression in some of the most appealing of his many poems. Here it was that he won the fame which brought him recognition and enough of material means to make possible the transition to Rydal Mount, more pretentious but never so attractive to his host of followers as the quaint little cottage of his youth.

In my copy of Wordsworth's poetry, now well thumbed, and a bit awry from much journeying, and bearing on its flyleaf the legend, "Read beside the Rothay," with the date of my first visit, the introduction is by the literary critic, John Morley. This critic makes bold to say that in his later years Wordsworth was led to express regret for the "Ode to Immortality," which to many is the most appealing of all his poems, appealing because most expressive of spiritual truth. It seems clear that Wordsworth's apology for the poem was due to the persistent criticism of those who, because of not having eyes to see, were quite oblivious to the beautiful, inspiring and heartening message which this poem contains.

Manifestly, literary pearls of great price, when placed before those who know not pearls, are unappreciated and despised. Lovers of Wordsworth, who still hold to the ancient canons of true poetry, rejoice that in this later generation there has risen a body of thinkers able to grasp the true message which he so gracefully conveyed and, grasping it, rejoice both at his spiritual in-

(Continued on Page 14)

De Cou From Ewing Galloway

"But list! a voice is near;
Great Pan himself low-whispering through the reeds,
'Be thankful, thou; for, if unholy deeds
Ravage the world, tranquility is here!' "
Wordsworth

New York's Man of the Hour

Thomas E. Dewey's Success in Bringing Racketeers to Book Marks Him, as Candidate for District Attorney, as an Added Hope for Republican-Fusion Victory Over Tammany

By Wyona Dashwood

TO A BRILLIANT, thorough and exacting young man has fallen a choice in New York City this year that may write a reform in municipal administration in the biggest letters ever recorded in the history of American cities. He is Thomas Edmund Dewey, to whom the last four years have brought national fame as the nemesis of the industrial racketeer and who is now Republican-Fusion designee for district attorney of New York County on the ticket headed by Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia, up for re-election.

It is an anti-Tammany coalition that is aimed at control of the five-borough city government and the law enforcement machinery for the Manhattan sector, which is the treasure house of the greater city and center of the $100,000,000 racket industry, of which ramifications cross many state lines. The coalition is formidable enough, in fact, to at last threaten the very survival of Tammany Hall, for, in the century of the Wigwam's city lien, the offices of mayor and district attorney were ever the key to the system of political exploitation that made Tammany a synonym of civic abuse.

Four years ago, organization control was wrested from Tammany along with most of its other offices by the Republican-Fusion ticket, but the district attorneyship of New York County remained the Tiger's special property. Its incumbent had been a Tammany designee for 20 years, and the same period had witnessed a fabulous accretion of power to the criminal underworld in the steady encroachment of invisible government upon the domain of the visible. Long before 1933, it had reached the eminence of rival to the traditional political democracy, having bought or bluffed its way into influence over high public officials, complete with its own code, own courts, own police.

Of such was the civic fabric when the LaGuardia reform ticket in 1933 swept the field from a machine harassed by internecine division as never before in its history.

It was not, however, until Gov. Herbert H. Lehman in effect commanded William C. Dodge, typical successor of a generation of Tammany prosecutors in New York County, to appoint Mr. Dewey to expose the ramifications of racketeering and politics that the organization began to take stock of the situation.

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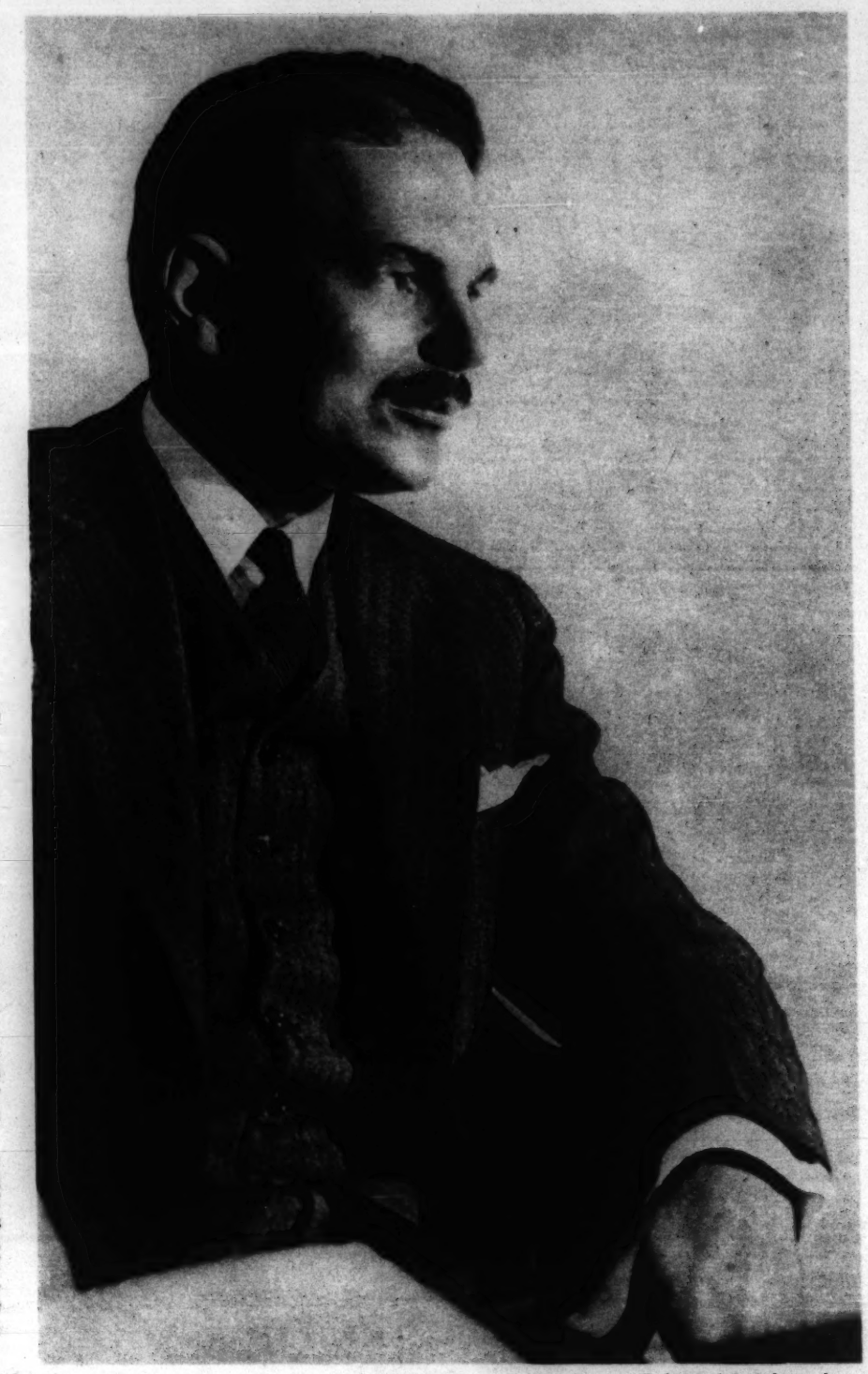
The young prosecutor, already a name to reckon with as federal inquisitor in the trial which put Waxey Gordon, beer racketeer, behind the bars on an income tax evasion charge, under unusually favoring auspices. Already Mr. Dewey had served an intensive apprenticeship in the virtues of patience and silence and was without illusions concerning the long-standing alliance between organized crime and certain elements in Tammany Hall. His powers were as broad as those of an elected prosecutor, with subpoena authority that wiped out county lines and an inquiry scope as wide as the relations between crime and politics.

A certain amount of appraising went on in the district clubhouses, mostly to the effect that "Boy Scout" Dewey would not get very far—the network was too tangled. It was easy enough for the Governor to give carte blanche to smash the rackets, put the mobsters in prison and lift the burden of extortion and fees from business in the community, but the syndicate was air-tight and city-wide; the racketeer had hundreds of holds on business in New York, with one industry alone said to be the target of 40 "shake-down" schemes.

Such things were counted upon to render the Dewey offensive frustrate, and, in addition, he was working on a minimum budget that afforded him about one assistant to every three the regular district attorney had. Crime, it appeared, could proceed as usual.



THOMAS E. DEWEY — Underwood & Underwood

But the young prosecutor went to work and has been handing jail sentences to racketeers so methodically that the score for the 25 months is just short of 100 per cent perfect. Of 73 defendants brought to trial, 72 have been convicted on pleas of guilty, and Mr. Dewey's case-building efficiency and court-room effectiveness have brought him a dread reputation. In the words of one of the several notorious fugitives from his dragnet, "If they get me before the Dewey grand jury, I am licked," and the recognized move after indictment now is to plead guilty as the better part of valor.

From the start, the bull's-eye has been the men who reap the golden harvest—the "big shots" who live in costly hotel suites while their musclemen, mugs, clerks, bookkeepers and lieutenants collect.

The theory back of it was simple, but exasperatingly unorthodox, being that of constantly shifting attack and never-ending pressure. With Supreme Court Justices Philip J. McCook and Ferdinand Pecora to aid him in court-room tactics and his own heroic capacity for building air-tight cases, Mr. Dewey's inquiry has proved that it is possible to apprehend the master manipulators behind organized crime; that the victims of rackets will talk and tell the truth and that the state can protect its instruments.

Much of the $300,000 a year the inquiry has cost has gone to the protection of witnesses who feared racketeer reprisals. Knowing he could not apply the law to the extortioners unless their tribute payers talked, Mr. Dewey applied himself to ways of scaring his witnesses even more than the racketeers could. Meanwhile, he forged new laws to his ends and, with the backing of the city bar, himself supervised their passage in Albany.

Disclosure of the business racket and the bringing of its operators to justice has taken nearly two years, but the picture now is in fullest outline. Convinced that "for every offense against a Federal Government which the Capones or Waxey Gordons committed there were 100 state crimes for which they went unpunished, Mr. Dewey's method reached its climax this year in a prosecution that proved conviction on grounds of gangsterism was possible.

While netting Charles ("Lucky") Luciano, No. 1 public enemy after Waxey Gordon had been sent to Sing Sing with a 30-to-50-year sentence, Mr. Dewey was stocking his portfolios with evidence for his real objective—industrial racketeering.

Acting under a law passed in 1936 which permitted the joining of indictments for crimes of a similar nature or connected by a similar scheme or plan, he presented for the first time in the history of prosecution procedure a complete industrial racket to a jury and established the verdict that racketeering cannot go unpunished. The constitutionality of this course was upheld unanimously by the Court of Appeals when two of the seven defendants involved appealed the five to 20 years' sentence on which the jury had been unanimous in 41 counts of conspiracy, extortion and attempted extortion. Two lawyers, four gangsters who had "muscled-in" on two waiters' unions and the secretary of a "trade association" formed to lend apparent authenticity to an organization levy on restaurant proprietors were the witness-stand principles.

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The exposé revealed how the union aegis was used by the racketeer for his own profit, exacting 60 per cent of the members' wages and yearly tribute from the employer; how the Manhattan trucking business was monopolized under threat of violence to person and sabotage; how business men were confronted with the alternative of "joining up" at a handsome head tax or suffering loss of business from ever-pressing pickets and constant interference; how the racket ante might be raised at any time by a new tax; how the racketeer had scores of men on his payroll who would picket any kind of place any time; how the strong-arm squad was brought to bear on the unwilling baker, laundry man, fish dealer; how the watcher near the ballot box kept the voting under the right label.

The trail has led through the public markets, the live poultry industry, the restaurant, trucking, baking, building construction, second-hand brick, motion picture, clothing manufacture, fur and artichoke fields, the seamy realms of organized vice and of loan sharks, the latter wringing $1,000,000 a week from its victims.

Of such has been the swift and purposeful coming of Mr. Dewey into fame. In 1921, he came to New York, a University of Michigan graduate, to get a doctorate in law at Columbia University on a scholarship won as a student of music. He met and married a young woman voice student from Sapulpa, Oklahoma, while serving as soloist in two Episcopal churches, and then, reaching the conclusion that he could not make top rank as a baritone, decided to concentrate on law.

The year of his graduation from Columbia in 1925 brought his first job with a New York law firm, and by 1927, George Z. Medalie had found him out to the extent that when he became United States Attorney in New York, he took Mr. Dewey as chief assistant. Seven months later, with Mr. Medalie's resignation, Mr. Dewey received the ad interim appointment, and thus, at 31, was the youngest man ever to be named to this federal post.

Meanwhile, he had won the Waxey Gordon conviction—a case that took two years to prepare—procured the indictment of Arthur ["Dutch Schultz"] Flegenheimer, the conviction of James J. Quinlivan, patrolman, on vice corruption charges; of City Marriage Clerk James J. McCormick for income tax evasion; of Jose Miro, Harlem policy king; of Harry Brunder, alleged head of a policy bank; of Patrick J. Commerford, labor leader, and investigated the Bronx County building and the artichoke rackets. As counsel to the Association of the Bar of the City of New York, his prosecution of removal charges

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Europe's Forests—and America's

Methods to Preserve the Treasures of the Woods Have Been Tested for a Thousand Years in the Old World, and the New World May Benefit From That Experience

By Frank E. Kennett

MANY YEARS WILL PASS—and the era may well not come in this century—before forests in the United States are managed as forests in Middle Europe are managed.

But the tendency is certainly growing in the United States toward public ownership of forests. We see it in the enlargement of the national forests, and the constantly increasing number of new forests. Eventually, there must be a definite co-ordination between the policies of private and public ownership, if those of us who are private operators are not to be too adversely affected by laws governing public forests. And if private operators would put their best feet forward, they will build a policy of helpful co-operation with the United States Forest Service.

It has lately been my privilege to go with a group of American lumbermen to study forestry as it is practiced in the German-speaking countries. The expedition was made possible by the Oberlander Trust of Philadelphia, and it was conducted by Dr. Franz Heske, who is one of the foremost foresters in Europe.

* * *

Scientific forestry had its beginning in Germany, and there three leading principles of far-reaching effect were first adopted. Namely, the idea of the intimate connection between forestry and the whole people; the principle of sustained yield; and the conception of the forest and its life as an organic, biological entity.

We saw in Germany a monastery built well over a thousand years ago, and learned that at the time of the building some of the laws which still govern German forestry were written. Many laws written as early as that have been changed or modified, to meet the needs of changing times, but the fundamentals have remained and, because of the economic phenomena inherent in density of population, they will continue centuries from now. In this connection it is interesting to pass along Dr. Heske's own definition of the fundamental policy of forest management.

"The idea of the intimate connection between forest and nation has always been deeply rooted in the life of the German people," he has said. "The forest was a sanctuary for the Germanic tribes of olden times. The tribes originated in forest country, their settlements were surrounded by woods, and they remained intimately connected with the forest by their practical life, through daily customs and religion. In medieval village life, the parish forest was for years a communal forest, long after the fields had passed into the hands of private owners. Even when the communal forest had ceased to exist as such, its principles were incorporated, in the numerous state and municipal forests which were formed on a scale not often met with in other countries, as well as in the legal security afforded to private forest property, and its enjoyment by the community of the family."

"To see to it that the claim of future generations on the forest and its produce could be adequately met, was the first care of all forestry considerations in past centuries," Dr. Heske added. "This was expressed in the drastic penalties of medieval laws, and in traditions, as well as in the many positive and negative instructions issued by forest authorities in all German countries in more recent times."

"Modes of thinking which were quite foreign to its people invaded Germany in the beginning of the nineteenth century, with the result that the idea of the forest as common property suffered a sharp setback. The new theory preached freedom of commerce and freedom of property. As a consequence, forests which had belonged to peasant communities were split up many times over, distributed among individual members of the community, and finally well-nigh ruined through mismanagement. Extraneous exploitation programs found their way into forestry, until the prime question became, 'How much money can we get out of the forest?' rather than, 'How can the forest be managed so as to fulfill all our needs?' In short, the forest came to be regarded as capital which must perforce bear the maximum rate of interest, and nineteenth-century legislation, as it affected privately owned forest property, was more or less limited to measures of protection-ensuring conservation.

German Tourist Agency

A WORKADAY JOB IN THE WOODS

Workmen Punting Logs Down the River in the Spreewald, East of Berlin. On Week Ends and Holidays These Numerous Waterways Are Vivid With Colorful Costumes and Crowds of Tourists

"Eventually, the fact of Germany as the birthplace of the principle of sustained yield in forestry reasserted itself and got the upper hand over the momentary intrusion of individualistic ideas. During the last 150 years—supported by a highly developed modern science of forestry—it has led, from the forest devastation of bygone years, to the construction of invaluable state and municipal forests and, in large measure, to the improvement of private property."

* * *

"Recognition of past errors has also been responsible for another principle," he went on. "The attitude toward the forest as an organism based on biological factors; the view that the forest is a completely harmonious unit, an infinitely varied community of countless animal and vegetable living creatures and forces of fertility in the soil; that the forest is an organism whose structure cannot be disturbed without damaging its efficiency. Thus arose the idea of the continuous forest—'Dauerwaldgedanke,' taking account of the nature of the forest—a force long rooted in the knowledge of the German people but only scientifically developed after the war, in the general struggle against the trend of thought which had dominated post-war years.

"It is true that many of the traditional aims of practical and theoretical forestry were permeated with the spirit of national socialism. The program of sustained yield, which as a rule demanded sacrifice by the present generation for the sake of the future, and self-denial on the part of the individual for the benefit of the community, implies acceptance of the national socialistic axiom of 'common weal before individual profit.' The communal idea and the organic attitude corresponds to ancient German instincts which have found fresh expression in the doctrines of national socialism.

"But these ideas were developed to become economic and scientific theories; in the course of time they lost much of their efficacy, and were either pushed into the background by other ideas, or proved difficult to realize. Then, through National Socialism, they recaptured a lost significance, and acquired a philosophic foundation. The proposition that all branches of industry shall exist for the people and must serve the people alone has become applicable again to all parts of the German forest, and to those who care for the forest."

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"The growing concept of the life of the forest, based on the ideas of sustained yield and the organic attitude toward forest life," Dr. Heske concluded, "has contributed to the policy of the continuing forest."

The practical result of all this is a condition in which forest products are much in demand in central Europe; the ratio of yield is very low in comparison to the per capita population, which, of course, means high prices for forest products. Yet, in spite of this, this year's cuttings are never borrowed in excess of its potential growths. No owner is allowed to cut selectively or otherwise without definite assurance to the Forestry Department of the State that he has the necessary funds to reforest the growth immediately, either artificially or naturally, so that the reproduction will continue unbroken for the benefit of future generations. Private owners, government officials, community forest managers, all regard themselves as merely trustees of the forests. They take only the mature, or the undesirable growth, and they invariably replace it with as good or better, young growth, to pass it on to the next generation in as good or in better condition than when it was received in trust.

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The forests are managed not only to produce forest products, but to provide work, and thereby continuous income, for the little villages that look to them for support. Canals, sluiceways, roads are used year after year in transporting the products of the forests, and there can be no such thing as entire denuding of any area upon which the economic life of a community depends.

The matter of taxation is, of course, one of the most important factors of forestry in central Europe. A yield tax has been in effect for many years. In addition, there is a small land tax—not oppressive to the owners, and not great to the state, but useful nevertheless. In the United States, our system of forest taxation is gradually confiscating our forests, because we have not realized that a yield tax would conserve this great natural resource and in the end produce many, many times over a long period of years, the revenue now obtained by the annual tax.

As we went through these central European forests it seemed to me clear that some version of the concrete and far-reaching system of conservation in operation there would help in the United States to produce and preserve for posterity forests that are far superior to those we now operate; superior in beauty, in quality, in area, and in productive capacity. If we divorce ourselves from any belligerent attitude against governmental agencies, be they state forestry departments, tax commissions, regional forest supervisors or Washington officials, and carefully, intelligently study the fact of our forests as it exists, proceeding to care for them with enthusiasm, intelligence and real American initiative, I feel convinced we should discover hitherto unimagined benefits from our forests.

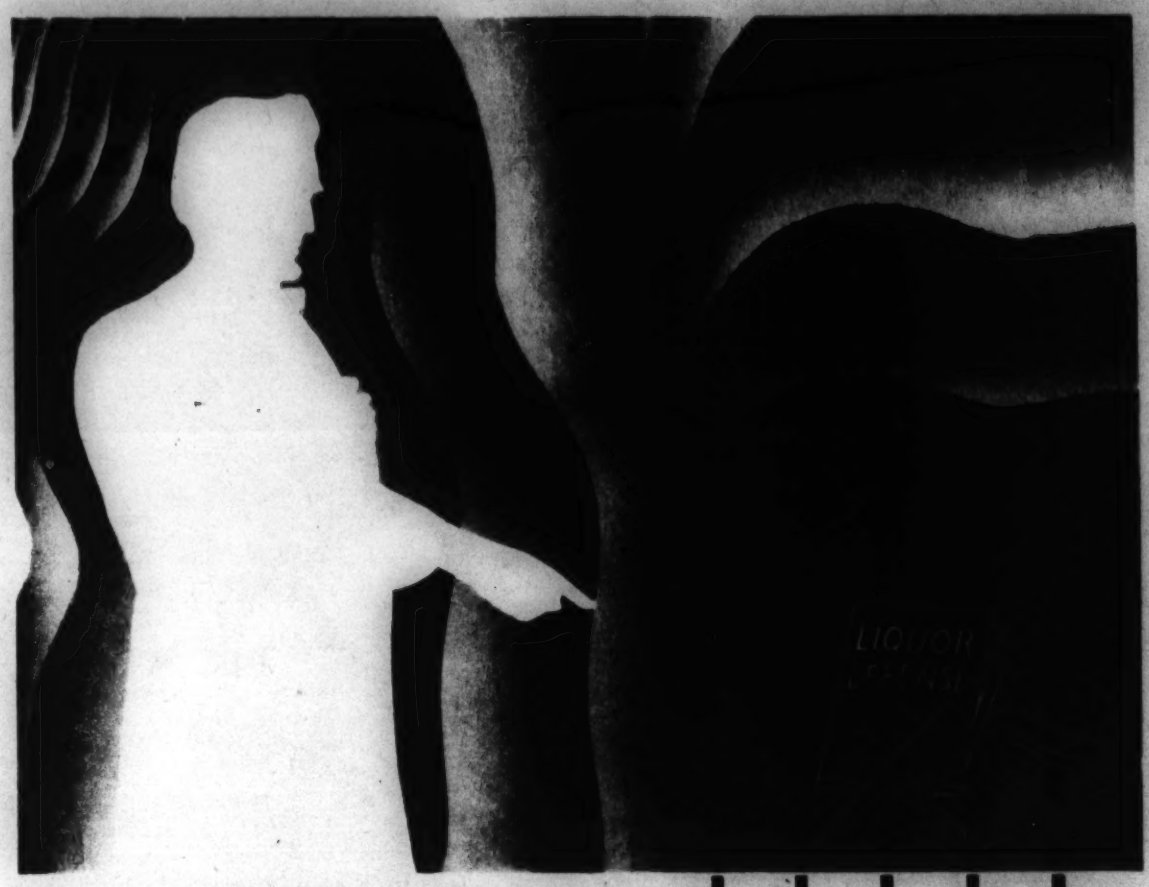
* * *

On the way to Horn, in Austria, we motored through an area where small forest owners are in co-operative management under the direction of the State, and a sustained yield management plan is in force. The entire management, including sale of products, is in the hands of the co-operative, and each owner gets a proportionate amount of the net. At first the small owners opposed this, but a few trials convinced them of the wisdom of the plan. No law forces any owner to join the co-operative. Yet up in the mountains, for instance, if two small owners who hold inaccessible lands object to joining, they simply cannot get their timber out; the alternative is to join a co-operative, and thus profitably transport inaccessible stumpage. The Government provides free advice, working plans, loans money to build roads, and provides good seed and seedlings.

(Continued on page 12)

LIQUOR HAS NO DEFENSE

By Raymond Cardwell



ABRAHAM LINCOLN once said: "Liquor has many defenders but no defense."

It is improbable that anyone would refuse to immediately accept as true the first part of Lincoln's statement, but it is quite possible that many persons would view the latter part with incredulity.

No defense for liquor? Is that possible when there are so many defenders? Is not defense presented by defenders? Can there be defenders without defense? Is it not obvious that where defenders are found, defense must also be found?

Notwithstanding the seeming logic of such reasoning, however, Lincoln was correct. Having studied and practiced law, he was familiar with both defenders and defense, and he well knew that not all of the declarations and claims made by defenders constitute and establish real defense; he discerned the wide gulf of dissimilarity between defense and groundless allegations and artful argument—between truth and untruth.

* * *

Bona fide defense is built on truth and good is its essence. Because it is true and good, defense can be proved. That which is called defense but cannot be proved, is not defense; it is counterfeit. To have defense, then, a thing must be of such nature and character as to permit true statements of good to be made on its behalf—statements that can be verified. No matter how much good may be said of anything, unless it be true, and therefore provable, it is not defense. If a thing is defensible, that is, if good can be truthfully stated about it, then that thing must necessarily itself be good. True statements of good about evil are an impossibility. Therefore, only that which is good is defensible.

Are alcoholic beverages good, or are they evil? They must be one or the other, but they cannot be both. If they are good, then they are defensible; if evil, indefensible. Which are they?

Volumes are said and written in favor—even praise—of liquor, but is any defense presented? How much of what is said and written extolling liquor is true? How much can be proved? How much has been proved in the past? Can today's defenders of liquor point with any degree of confidence and assurance to liquor's past record for proof that their current claims for good in it are true? Has any claim for good in liquor even been fulfilled or proved?

* * *

No claim for good in liquor has ever been proved or fulfilled because of the irrefutable fact that liquor is an evil without a single element of good about it. The history of liquor, revealing the poverty, crime, cruelty, hunger and want it has caused, incontrovertibly establishes it to be one of the greatest evils in the world. Consequently, it has been, is, and will always be, totally indefensible.

Why is it, then, inasmuch as it is obviously the height of folly to attempt to defend that which is indefensible, that so many persons try to do just that on behalf of liquor?

To supply the correct answer to that question, it is only necessary to observe who the defenders are and their reasons for defending.

Because of their position as leaders, the liquor interests deserve first mention. They are those who participate in the manufacture and dispensing of alcoholic beverages—the distillers, brewers and vintners. As defenders, the individuals composing this group are indefatigable. From their publicity and advertising departments there issue steady streams of claims for good in liquor, but to label their claims as defense would be to apply a misnomer, because not a single word issued has ever been, or can be, proved true.

* * *

During prohibition this group claimed—recounting only in part—that repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment would reduce crime to a minimum; that there would be no more bootlegging; that millions of people would be put to work, thereby solving the unemployment problem; that there would be a very noticeable decline in drinking. In other words, they claimed that evil liberated would cause less evil than evil restricted; that evil given a free hand would wipe out evil.

Sufficient time has now elapsed to show results. Do the results, which cannot be denied, substantiate or repudiate those claims? The answer is manifest.

Was there honesty and sincerity on the part of the liquor interests when they made those claims? Did they make them in good faith but were simply mistaken?

One indication of sincerity is to acknowledge a mistake when it becomes apparent that a mistake has been made. There has been no such admission by these defenders, but quite the reverse. The measure of their sincerity may be determined also by the fact that while they declared there would be less drinking, immediately following repeal they began an advertising campaign of unprecedented magnitude with a view to increasing the number of drinkers and the quantity they consumed. Now and then, the liquor interests do voice a faint plea for moderation, but that is only because they fear the inevitable boomerang of evil. They fear that public indignation will again crystallize into another era of prohibition and bring to an end their freedom to reap the financial harvest of the liquor traffic.

* * *

And that brings us to their reason for attempting to defend the indefensible. Money-profits is the answer, but money-profits do not constitute defense, nor are they any justification for toleration of an evil.

Other liquor-defenders are to be found among the consumers—those who allow themselves to become taken in by the chicanery and propaganda of the liquor interests, and as a result, believe they will in some way be benefited by the use of alcoholic beverages. They present no defense, however, because their belief is demonstrably erroneous and cannot be proved. During prohibition this group, abetted by the liquor interests, attempted to defend liquor by charging that their freedom had been taken away, while the fact was that prohibition was designed to give them aid to real freedom—freedom from the harmful and degrading influences of a false appetite.

Lending support to these two groups is another, which, though numerically the smallest, commands no small amount of attention and deference. Members of this third group are themselves abstainers, but they are of the opinion that legalized liquor is less conducive to law-breaking than prohibition. Without questioning their sincerity, it can be stated that their illation is incorrect. It is simply another instance of persons permitting themselves to be swayed by the fallacious statements broadcast by the liquor interests.

* * *

Alcohol causes its user to become irresponsible, and irresponsible persons quickly become law-breakers. Arrests of persons whose law-breaking is directly traceable to drinking, has greatly increased since repeal.

There are the three groups composing the line-up of defenders and their reasons in the main for defending. But altogether, they fail to produce even a modicum of defense simply because liquor is an evil and there is no defense to be found in support of any evil.

Lincoln was correct in his statement. He also voiced a truth when he said: "The good of society demands its (the liquor traffic) suppression."

Up With the Mil

Next to the Cow, This Versatile Early-Riser Is the M in an Organization Which Assures Us Cream fo

By Robert W. Desmond

FROM SOMEWHERE CLOSE BY a hushed voice speaks. New York's streets are dark, but the sky is brightening. The spire of a near-by church points to the last star.

"Milkman!" the voice calls softly. "Milkman!"

The milkman stops on silent feet to listen, ready for anything.

"Milkman," the voice comes again, and now a man's head and shoulders are framed in a basement window. "Give me one more bottle today." In the waiting stillness of pre-dawn, it seems almost an anticlimax, a commonplace somehow unworthy of the hour. But the milkman acknowledges the order, which he will fill in a moment, and is off again on swift shoes.

This was routine, but the milkman never knows when an emergency may arise. Out on his way in the hours before daylight, he sees a side of city life which is not generally familiar. Occasionally it makes him a hero, and wins him notice in the newspapers. Milkmen have discovered fires and gas leaks, they have helped persons in need or in trouble, and they have even surprised burglars at work. Their conduct on such occasions has won civic awards for a number of them, and has proved their ready courage.

♪ ♪ ♪

Now from a bunch of keys he selects one and lets himself into a hallway in this Greenwich Village section of New York. After depositing bottles before various doors and picking up some empty ones, he lets himself out again. He has keys to many buildings, so that he may enter without disturbing the occupants, and leave their milk. Down the street he hastens, now upstairs, now downstairs, now aboard his truck. A morning breeze rises and the east is stained with the new day. Traffic lights are not working so early, and the milkman backs his truck quite informally across lordly Fifth Avenue, now deserted, and stops beside a towering apartment building.

Here he consults his routebook with care, loads his racks and piles a wooden case with other bottles which the book shows he will need. These he carries in two trips to the freight elevator. Up to the top floor it lifts him with his cargo. The elevator becomes a base of operations, halting at each floor in turn. From it the milkman trots down hallway after hallway with milk, cream and cheese, mostly, but he must have whatever is wanted—certified, Grade A, Grade B, heavy cream, thin cream, sour cream, chocolate milk, cream cheese; quarts, pints, half pints—or else he must go away back down to the street to get it.

In these fine apartment buildings, many occupants are away in the country or at the shore during the summer months, so business is not so heavy. Others "eat out" a good deal, and perhaps require milk or cream only every other day. The milkman must know their habits, and conform. But in the tenements several blocks to the east almost everyone is at home, and milk is a staple of diet, so three trips back and forth between truck and building may be necessary to supply all who want service even in a moderate-sized building. Uptown and downtown, in Brooklyn and in other "dormitories" of New York, hundreds of routemen (milkmen to you!) move their supplies in motor trucks, electric vehicles and horse-drawn wagons, heavy with bottles, and they themselves are trotting and running, tireless in their efforts to deliver the milk in time for millions of breakfasts.

The milkmen have music wherever they go. Not the music of horses' hoofs, because those are calked to quiet them. The wheels also are mounted with heavy tires in the interest of silence. But for music they have the electric trucks, which hum cheerily as they go, the clink of melting ice, falling among the bottles, and the cool tinkle of the bottles themselves. When you hear the musical note, therefore—and as the radio announcer would say, if he dared—it is getting along toward morning, New York milkman's time.

In the winter months, with ice and snow on the streets, and wind whistling through the canyons between the buildings, delivering milk is fraught with hardships. In summer it is not so bad, as a rule, because it is sooner light, and the hardest work is completed before the heat of the day. Now early risers are seated on steps before their homes. A man in a blue shirt who has slept on a board in the lee of a building is bestirring himself. Some workers are starting out. Here in a little public square a few men, already occupying the benches, watch as the sun touches the tops of near-by skyscrapers. This is the greatest American city, and in it Italians, Poles, Russians, Germans, Jews, Chinese, Negroes—even Americans—all are beginning to move, all are starting a new day. And all welcome the milkman, who started first.

Taken for granted by most, the milkman deserves a special thought or two. He is a remarkable person. Few of his customers are up in time to see their milk delivered, but as regularly as the day itself it appears at the hinge-side of the door, where it won't accidentally be kicked. Neither storm nor flood, nor wind nor heat, seem to stay these couriers from the swift completion of their allotted rounds. And they are but the "front fighters" in an army whose service of supplies reaches back to the barnyard, and in which every man (and some women) is moving obstacles to rush fresh milk to the cities—not merely to New York, but to every big city.

But New York is the biggest city. It consumes 3,500,000 quarts of milk every day, and the complexities of delivering it are greater than in most cities. Milk from last evening's milkings, and from this morning's, streams toward New York for tomorrow's use. From as far away as 410 miles, and from several states, milk trucks, milk stations, milk trains of tank cars, tank trucks, and tank trailers are organized to make sure that Junior shall have his glass of milk before going to school, and that Sister shall have cream for her cereal. Fast express trains are sidetracked to let the milk train go through first. Rail receiving stations await it, pasteurizing plants await it, distributing plants await it, routemen await it, and 12,000,000 consumers await it!

♪ ♪ ♪

Next to the cow, however, the routeman would seem to be the most important figure in this great system of delivery. And it is a question which is worthy of greater admiration. The cow can moo for herself, but the milkman is too busy. If Florenz Ziegfeld "glorified the American girl," as advertised, someone should step forward to do the same for the American milkman.

It is pitch dark when the milkman starts work, between 2 and 4 a. m. But around the distributing plant there is a bustle of activity beneath blazing arc lights, while in streets adjacent one or two hundred trucks wait their turns to load. Spotless milk bottles have been filled in the pasteurizing plant, and now contain the cool milk for the day's use. Inside the areaway where the wagons actually load, everything is sopping, due to the ice which covers the glistening bottles, and some of which naturally melts. From this distributing plant and others, representing various companies, some 10,000 milk routes fan out, assuring New York of clean, pure milk. The routemen do the actual doorstep-stooping. They keep going for three or four hours. Then they pause for what to them is lunch, although it is only about 8 or 9 a. m. After lunch, they go back around a portion of the route again, a different portion each day, picking up empty bottles, making collections, seek-

Photos b

A MILKMAN'S WORK IS NEVER DONE—WELL, ALMOST NEVE

"It Is Pitch Dark When the Milkman Starts Work. . . . But Around the Distributing Plant There Is a Bustle o

Milkman

...ls the Most Important Figure ...ream for Our Breakfast

CONSUMER: THE FELLOW FOR WHOM THOUSANDS WORK DAY AND NIGHT

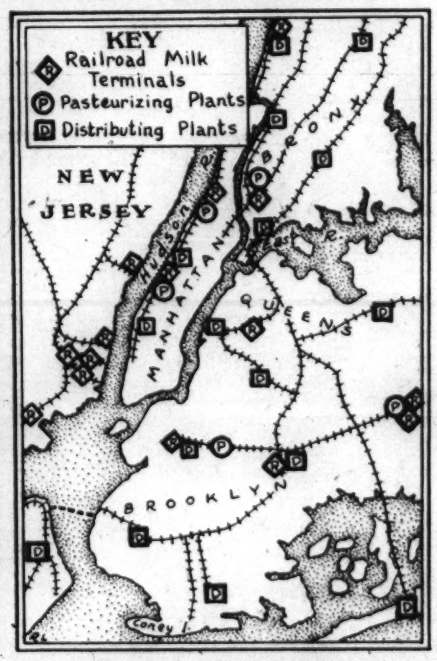
LOADING THE MILK WAGONS
A Carefully Kept Routebook Enables the Milkman to Estimate What He Will Need on Any Given Day

OUR FRIEND THE MILKMAN
Versatile Beyond Most. He Is a Salesman, a Business Man, a Bookkeeper, an Athlete, an Elevator Operator, a Linguist, and a Few Other Odds and Ends

PASTEURIZING PLANTS AWAIT THE MILK, AND FROM THERE IT IS SPED ON ITS WAY
Tank Trucks Bring Some Milk Direct to the Plant From the Farms

FAST EXPRESS TRAINS ARE SIDETRACKED TO LET THE MILK TRAIN GO THROUGH
Tank Cars Look Not Unlike Ordinary Freight Cars, but Contain Huge Tanks in Which the Milk Is Maintained at Low Temperatures. A Cross-Section of Such a Car Appears Above.

Photos by courtesy of Sheffield Farms Company, Inc.
LMOST NEVER
e Is a Bustle of Activity Beneath Blazing Arc Lights."



SERVICE OF MILK SUPPLY
One Company Receives Milk at the Indicated Railway Terminals, Treats It at the Pasteurizing Plants, and Sends It Out Over the Routes From the Distributing Plants

ing new customers, inquiring of apartment house superintendents for new tenants to serve, watching for moving vans and other means to increase their business. Back at the distributing plant, finally, they make their returns, and go over routebooks and accounts. Then they can call it a day. That is about noon.

The time may come when milk will be piped into homes, and a flick of the tap will yield a glass of Grade A, just as it now yields water. But if that time comes, and the milkman is a victim of technological unemployment, there will be reason for regret. It would be difficult to find another group of men better representing the finest in the American tradition of unselfish service, of independence, and of individual ability. No mollycoddle would turn out at 1 or 2 a. m., winter and summer, keep at it until noon, regardless of weather, and do it year after year. Yet the milkman just grins, remarks that his work gets him "up with the bums and home with the burglars," and lifts aboard another case of Grade A. For all his trouble he earns from $40 to $50 a week, has an apartment somewhere, sends his children to school, and looks forward to becoming a route foreman, a superintendent, or a worker in the company offices.

* * *

It all breeds an independent type of man, a man who is literally his own boss, but whose record is determined by how well he bosses himself. He is a business man, a salesman of dairy products. His ability to find new customers, to interest them in his goods, his faithful service, and regular collections help to determine his success. He himself gets 2 per cent of all collections, or pays out of his own pocket for failure to make them, so it behooves him to do a thorough job. When a customer moves away without settling up a bill he becomes a "skip," in the parlance of the trade. One routeman managed to locate a "skip" in Spain, and a letter brought the remittance with an apology. Another "skip" was traced to California. Routemen help one another locate "skips," because it is to their mutual interest to do so.

A milkman also must pay attention to such details as picking up empty bottles, which are worth 3 cents each, getting over his route as early and as quickly as possible, making friends of all whom he serves or hopes to serve—including the children who beg ice from him—seeing to it that everyone gets just what he wants, when he wants it, even if that means going back up five flights in a tenement to leave an extra half pint of cream. The milkman, on his route, is an independent business man.

But the milkman is even more versatile than this would imply. Not only is he a business man, a bill collector, a public servant, and an occasional hero—but he also is a bookkeeper, a chauffeur or horseman of sorts, an elevator operator, an ice man, an athlete, and sometimes a linguist as well! As Olive Oyl of the comic page has so eloquently said, "Wotta man!"

The routeman becomes a bookkeeper and accountant in seeing that his collections are in order, that he himself is properly credited on bottles returned and other points which make a great difference to his record; and he also must see that his routebook is properly kept, so that the orders which form the basis for his daily load will come out approximately even with the day's requirements, and also so that his "rider"—that is the man who takes his route on the day of the week when he is "off"—will have no difficulty serving the customers. If the customers get what they don't want, and don't get what they do want, and then complain to the company, everybody is unhappy—and that would never do! Fortunately, it doesn't happen often, because the routemen know their jobs.

Obviously, these men must be able to drive trucks, or must understand horses, so that they can get about. The horse-drawn milk wagons are being replaced gradually by electric trucks, which means breaking up many a beautiful friendship between man and horse. But the horses, at least, will be able to keep more regular hours. . . . And, of course, the milkmen must know how to run elevators; in fact, they must have licenses as elevator operators. Thus they get to the top floors of skyscraping apartment buildings. In walk-up apartments and tenements, which seldom exceed five flights, they use leg-power, and sometimes go up one tenement staircase, over the rooftops, and down another staircase.

* * *

No argument will be admitted to the dogmatic assertion that the milkman is an athlete worthy of Olympic honors. As a mere desk-chair athlete, this correspondent tottered home after following the milkman one recent morning. Try delivering milk to 250 customers, in the space of three or four hours, carrying racks and cases of milk bottles, swinging them on and off truck and elevators, running up and down stairs, bending to pick up bottles and racks, cutting ice and carrying it, moving storekeepers' milk safes, draining, filling, icing, and returning them; trotting along corridor after corridor, and then going over much of it again for empty bottles and to collect for milk delivered. If that doesn't require an athlete's strength and stamina, then nothing does.

Finally, the milkman is a linguist—you know, a person who can mangle, not just one, but several languages. And this brings us to one of the most potentially amusing aspects of the milkman's job—particularly the matter of notes in bottles! Many a housewife writes almost a daily note to the milkman. Nothing very intimate or revealing, as a rule, but through these notes, none the less, the milkman gains a knowledge of his customers, their habits and their eccentricities. It is something like looking for eggs in the barn; you expect to

(Continued on page 13)

Among the New Books

The First Biography of Keats, Now First Published

Life of John Keats, by Charles Armitage Brown. New York: Oxford University Press. $2.50.

THESE INSTANCES must be few in literary history of a document which has been known and consulted for nearly 100 years, and yet which has remained unpublished all that while. This, in a word, is the story of the manuscript of Charles Armitage Brown's biography of Keats.

Brown was one of the most loyal of Keats's friends, and for a time the most intimate. He it was who made the walking tour with the poet through Scotland. This strengthened the intimacy between the two men; and it was in Brown's house that Keats lived in 1819 during the period of the composition of the great odes, "The Eve of Saint Agness" and "La Belle Dame sans Merci." When in the distressing winter of 1819-20 Keats's outlook grew increasingly hopeless, Brown was a tower of strength to him. "I had got into a habit of mind of looking toward you as a help in all difficulties," Keats wrote afterward. And during the voyage to Italy Keats wrote again: "I should think of you in my last moments."

After Keats's passing, Brown was one of the most conspicuous figures in the little circle of ardent friends who were convinced that he was to be numbered among the great poets of England. Unfortunately, the story of this group of people is of their disintegration when the common bond which had held them together was no longer among them. They fell to quarreling, and the chief cause of the dissension was the problem of the biography of Keats which they all felt should be written. This story is told by Miss Dorothy Bodurtha and Mr. Willard Bissell Pope, the editors of Brown's biography. George Keats, the poet's brother; John Taylor, his publisher; John Hamilton Reynolds, Charles Cowden Clarke, Severn, Dilke, Woodhouse and others are involved in it.

We cannot enter into the details here. Suffice to say that Brown, despite a never-wavering loyalty to the poet's memory, postponed again and again the heavy and painful task of writing the Life. Far down into the 1830's we find him giving reasons for his procrastination. In 1836 he read to a literary gathering at Plymouth the brief biography which he had managed to set down on paper. Thereafter for another five years the manuscript of this biography continued to be a problem to him. In 1841 George Keats at last agreed to waive his legal rights and consented to the publication of a "Memoir and Literary Remains" of the poet. But just at that time Brown was on the eve of quitting England for New Zealand and was in no position to make use of his material in the preparation of such a work. After long deliberation he selected Richard Monckton Milnes (afterward Lord Houghton) as the proper person to undertake it. To him he intrusted his Life; and it was used in the famous work in which Milnes established Keats's place among the great poets of England. Brown's manuscript descended to Lord Crewe (Lord Houghton's son). It has been accessible to later biographers, including Forman and Colvin, and consequently all that it contains in the way of information has for long been known to scholars. But never till now has it been published in full. Though the contents were already familiar, the publication of the document itself is a welcome event.

Brown was permeated with an indignant conviction that the cruelty of the critics and reviewers was responsible for the poet's untimely end. That old opinion, expressed with a force which is suggestive of Shelley's indignation in the "Adonais," was for a long while discarded by the literary historians; but of late it has come to the fore again and the most recent biographer of Keats believes that the harsh treatment he received at the hands of the reviewers, which deprived him of his hope of making a livelihood by poetry, did indeed have much to do with his decline. So it happens that the chief thesis in Brown's book harmonizes with an opinion that is again current today.

Brown's manuscript has been edited with the most careful scholarship. Abundant notes and an admirable introduction tell us all we need to know of the history of its composition and of the allusions in the text. The volume is presented in a format of quiet dignity appropriate to the work.

S. C. C.

Four Years of Hitler

Germany—The Last Four Years, by Germanicus. London: Eyre and Spottiswoode. 5s. Boston: Houghton Mifflin. $1.75.

IT IS NOT OFTEN that tropical articles from a magazine will bear republication in book form, but "Germany, the Last Four Years," which is almost wholly made up of material published in the February number of The Banker, is one of the exceptions.

The authorship of the volume is attributed to "about a dozen men of some achievement in Germany's military, financial and industrial affairs." Seeing that much of the information reflects serious criticism on the National Socialist régime it is surprising to learn further from the Introduction that "some of them, to this day, are holding high posts in their country."

The purpose of the book is described by Sir Walter Layton, who contributes a Foreword, as an attempt "to give a picture of the economic and military consequences of National Socialism in Germany. The task," adds Sir Walter, "is a difficult one; for under dictatorship only those facts and statistics are published which the dictatorship wishes to make known. Official information is therefore suspect. This book is an attempt to penetrate the smoke screen of propaganda and to reveal the truth."

Whether or not it succeeds in doing so, no one can really say. Ardent National Socialists will doubtless dismiss the book as a tissue of falsehoods. Their opponents will believe that it errs only on the side of under-statement. The impartial will be able, however, to get at least some idea of the book's value by comparing Germanicus's criticisms with the official reply to the article on agriculture (given at the end of the volume) from the German Institute of Business Research.

A. L. Kennedy, Author of "Britain Faces Germany," Which Was Reviewed in These Columns Aug. 4. The Book Is Published by Cape in England and by the Oxford University Press in America

The People's Playground

Let's Go to the Park, by Raymond C. Morrison and Myrtle E. Huff. Wilkinson Printing Company, Dallas, Texas. $3.

"I LOVE THY ROCKS and rills," is no fanciful phrase to most Americans, for the continent on which they live presents such a varied panorama of steeps and streams, desert lands and verdant plains, sequestered white-churched villages, and crowded, cloud-scraping cities, that Young America grows up pretty generally in touch both with the beauties of nature and with man's conquests over physical conditions.

The very richness of America's landscape, however, has contributed to a blind spot in civic responsibility, which until recent years has contributed toward robbing the countryside of much of its beauty. Recently, however—and certain governmental projects may be credited with a part of the achievement—the realization has become more general that the progress of democracy demands that social development keep pace with industrial and technical growth. Therefore, most timely is this book which brings home to the reader not only the importance of civic obligation to provide citizens with adequate and suitable playgrounds and beauty spots, but likewise shows how this civic responsibility well may be carried out.

With a splendid assortment of photographs and a comprehensive elucidation of what has and what may be done toward city planning, including recreational and contemplative landscaping, the book will be found of practical importance to park executives, city planners, landscape gardeners, social workers and educators. But its greater value well may be as an inspirer of youth, inculcating in their thought an appreciation of natural beauty which may be expected to find expression in more comprehensive civic achievements when those now young come into control of the cities and states. It is a book to make one park-minded. And to be park-minded is to be tree-loving, play-enjoying, perennially youthful.

H. E. W.

Short Stories From China

Living China, Modern Chinese Short Stories, compiled and edited by Edgar Snow, a John Day Book. New York: Reynal and Hitchcock. $2.50.

IT IS NOT INTEREST in the short story alone which has prompted the publication of this illuminating volume. It is an attempt to convey some idea of the literary movement in China which has resulted from contact with literature of the world outside, and from political trends. This is a literature of youth, based not on national traditions, but upon present-day problems and the revulsion against outworn forms.

As interesting as the stories are the biographies of the writers, some of whom have paid with their lives for social ideas, and others of whom have had to be concealed in anonymity. There is something grim and gripping in these biographies and it gives the reader an idea of the ferment in which the ideas have originated. The Russian short story has been the chief influence, and it is interesting to find how pervading it has been, from both revolutionary and literary viewpoints.

The stories have, many of them, a "social angle," or some criticism of outworn practices which hold in a modern world. Such tales as "Slave Mother" are very rousing indeed, and certainly reveal the effectiveness of the literary method in driving home ideas of reform.

Women have contributed a generous share to this courageous literary movement, taking the extreme punishments which are so often inflicted upon those who express ideas not acceptable to the constituted authorities.

In addition to the introduction by Edgar Snow there is a supplementary essay by Nym Wales on the Modern Chinese Literary Movement.

"Edward Gibbon," by D. M. Low, reviewed in the Monitor on May 19, has now been published in America by Random House.

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

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Mary Baker Eddy

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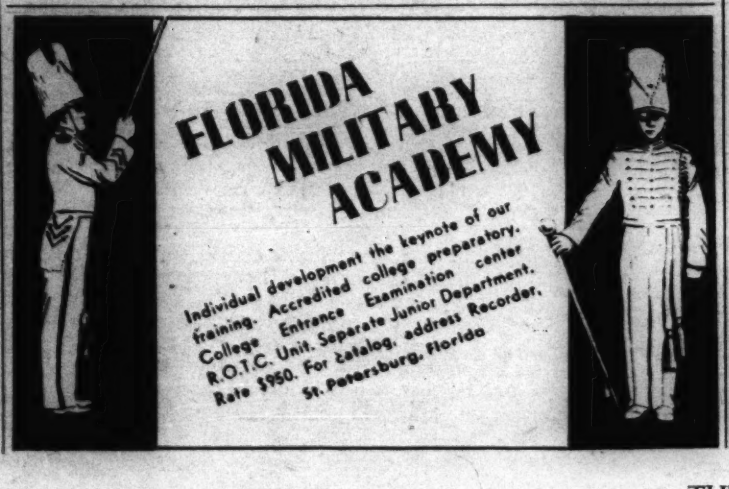
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An Englishman Who Became a Grand Vizier

The Arabs, by Bertram Thomas. London: Thornton Butterworth. 21s.

THERE IS something about Arabia that seems to have a special attraction for Englishmen, and Englishwomen, too. Burton, Doughty and Lady Hester Stanhope in the nineteenth century, Lawrence, Philby and Gertrude Bell in the twentieth, owe their fame to that mysterious country. Bertram Thomas, the first European to cross the vast southern desert known as Ruba' el Khali—the Empty Quarter—is in the same great tradition.

In one way Bertram Thomas is unique among English Arabists. He alone of them has been a Grand Vizier. In the brief description on the title page of "The Arabs," he is modestly described as having been "Prime Minister to the Sultan of Muscat and Oman." The title is one which conceals the fact that he was in the direct line of executive descent from the romantic officials who thrilled our childhood from the pages of the Arabian Nights. He was also probably one of the youngest men ever to hold this position.

In "The Arabs," Mr. Thomas has given us a general survey of Arab history from prehistoric times down to the present. With such a huge field, he has naturally not been able to go into details. But he has nevertheless succeeded in drawing attention in simple and attractive language to the enormous debt the modern world owes to the Arabs for holding the banner of culture aloft when it was in danger of being submerged during the days of Europe's decadence and semi-barbarism after the collapse of the Roman and Byzantine empires.

Mr. Thomas devotes a considerable amount of space to Muhammad, the founder of Moslem religion. Those who have been brought up to believe that Islam is synonymous with intolerance, ignorance and cruelty will be suprised to read what Mr. Thomas says of its originator: "His humanity was all-embracing. He never ceased to champion the cause of women against the ill-treatment of his contemporaries." "He labored for the amelioration of the slaves' lot." "He was a realist. He was a gradualist. . . . He first forbade his followers using wine before coming to prayers lest they should not understand what they were saying: at a later stage came total prohibition: similarly polygamy without limit was radically restricted. . . . Modern Moslem thought is persuaded that Muhammad was working toward the abolition of slavery and the institution of monogamy, but whether or not, the Arabs of his day were not ripe for these things."

In the past, the western world has shown a grievous lack of comprehension both of Islam and its founder and Mr. Thomas's sympathetic treatment of them is a welcome contribution to international as well as inter-religious understanding. Whether we like it or not, Islam is at present spreading more rapidly than Christianity. It is also a fact (which will surprise most people) that the founder of Islam inculcated in his followers a more generous attitude toward Christianity than is sometimes found in the inverse direction.

One of the most interesting parts of Mr. Thomas's book is the Appendix, in which he deals with the racial origin of the Arabs. He rejects the theory that they are a Semitic race, pointing out that language is no real criterion—do not the French, for instance, "speak a Latin tongue" when "racially they are something else"?

Mr. Thomas is certainly on scriptural ground when he makes the Jews akin to the Armenians—Noah came from the Ararat region—and he is clearly right in pointing out the predominant type in North Arabia has nothing in common with the Jews. In Mr. Thomas's opinion, the Arabs are predominantly Mediterranean, though with an "Armenoid" strain and an admixture of African among the southern tribes. If he is right, and he probably is, one of our oldest theories of racial affinities will have to be drastically revised.

A. G. L.

Playboy and Revolutionist

The Big Fellow, by Frank O'Connor. London: Nelson. 10s. 6d.

THIS IS NOT a satisfactory life of Michael Collins, and does him less than justice. The playboy is over-stressed; the undeveloped schoolboy, whose delight was to conclude interviews with wrestling, emerges most vividly. Indeed, according to Mr. O'Connor, Collins, except at the end of his career, frequently behaved more like a large, shrewd, sagacious and half wild dog than a revolutionary leader. And yet the author claims that Collins was greater than Lenin, and points out that he defeated the English and outwitted the greatest Intelligence Service in the world.

* * *

This is a very inconclusive picture. Collins, admirable in action, physically courageous, quick-witted, cool and intelligent in the spy game, loyal, generous-hearted, adolescent in contacts, was not really capable of constructive organization or of leading an army, apart from small groups engaged in the shock tactics of guerrilla warfare. He was no politician, no statesman, and not a great soldier. He *was* a personality: Mr. O'Connor is right when he conveys the impression that Collins was an experimentalist whose genius lay in his vitality, in his loyalties and friendships and in the indulgence of his boisterous temperament.

* * *

But the book suffers from cloudy wordiness; names drift on and off the pages with no concise characterization and no attempt is made to present the historical background in perspective. Anyone knowing little of Irish affairs probably will not be much the wiser for reading it and those acquainted with the people involved will feel in this book they are names rather than people. A good deal of detail, quoted remarks of Collins's and an abstract of current events obscure rather than animate the scene.

The lack of characterization is suprising. The men who figure in the drama could have provided abundant and rich material. The reasons for the split in the Sinn Fein party during and after the signing of the Treaty with England are complicated and can hardly be made clear unless the characters of the principal actors are vividly delineated and their consequent reactions to each other crystallized. Mr. O'Connor, for instance, gives little space to De Valera's temperament. He refers of course to De Valera's action at the time of the Treaty, to his alternative "Document No. 2"; but it is not shown why he acted in this way and how it was temperamentally impossible for De Valera and Collins to understand each other's motives.

Arthur Griffith appears a little more clearly, Kevin O'Higgins and Cosgrave are barely referred to and Collins's relationship to Mulcahy is indeterminate. The question of land ownership, so dear to the Irish heart, is never mentioned.

The Book Window

Escape to the Tropics, by Desmond Holdridge (Harcourt Brace, $2.50). How an American couple learned to live on $60 a month on St. John, one of the Virgin Islands, and like it.

Collected Essays, by Robert Bridges (Oxford, $2). Thoughtful studies in language which flows orally but seems not so smooth, read visually, because of the way the author likes to spel. Many persons who listen easily to such lecturs wil not hav the taste or leisur for the adventur afforded in perusing in this form their nativ tongue.

The Victor Book of the Opera, revised by Charles O'Connell. Ninth edition of a useful book of reference, containing the stories of the principal operas and indicating the portions available on Victor records.

The Trailer for Pleasure and Business, by W. A. Kimball and W. L. Larned (Whittlesey, $2.50) aims to give all the essential information on the selection, equipment, operation and upkeep of automobile trailers.

Youth at the Wheel, by John J. Floherty (Lippincott, $2) is a reference book for automobile driving novices.

A Hundred Years of Peace

The Settlement of Canadian-American Disputes: A Critical Study of Methods and Results, by P. E. Corbett. New Haven: Yale University Press; Toronto: The Ryerson Press; London: Humphrey Milford; Oxford University Press. For the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, Division of Economics and History.

THE HARMONIOUS RELATIONS of the United States and Canada for over a century have been an object lesson for the nations of the earth. With a boundary of some 4000 miles, every inch of it has been settled by arbitration and treaty, while all disputes of every kind have been referred to quasi-judicial decision.

This splendid story, which has not been interrupted by Canada shaking off her colonial status and taking her place among the independent nations of the world, has long been the theme of essayists and lecturers, and it is most pleasing to see that after preliminary discussions in 1933 by a group of Americans and Canadians, meeting under the chairmanship of Dr. J. T. Shotwell of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, a plan has taken shape for the careful study of all the relations between the two peoples.

This important work has been divided and subdivided, being assigned to those in both countries who are thought best qualified to deal with the particular subject. It is intended to publish a series of volumes dealing with the settlement of international disputes, it being recognized that while this belongs in great measure to the field of law, it has a legitimate place in the field of politics. The purpose of these publications is to set out the social utility of the methods employed and the satisfactory results achieved in Canadian-American arbitration.

This, the first volume of the series, is from the pen of the accomplished dean of the faculty of law of McGill University, Montreal, and is rightly characterized on its title-page as a Critical Study of Methods and Results.

The various settlements are dealt with in such a way as was to be expected from the accomplished author. While not everybody will accept all his conclusions, all will agree that the subjects are dealt with in an impartial, learned and dignified manner.

Mechanically, the book is unexceptionable; it is printed in good type on good paper, the proofreading is impeccable and the binding satisfactory. It is, moreover, furnished with a satisfactory index.

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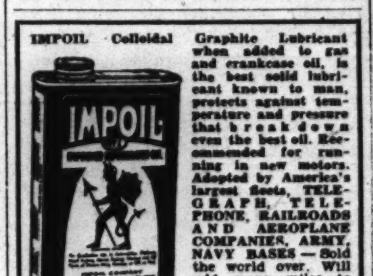
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. . Europe's Forests . . .

(Continued from Page 8)

in order to stimulate good forest practices.

We went from Austria to Czechoslovakia, to visit the great estates of Prince Schwarzenburg, who has 13 residential castles. He owns more land, I understand, than any other one person on the continent, and all his forests are managed on a crop rotation of 120 years—meaning, of course, that only 1-120th of the total supply is cut annually. This timber is floated down by a system of canals built 150 years ago, and, by a system of gates, the logs or wood can be directed into the Danube River and eventually to the Black Sea or through the Elbe to the North Sea.

In Vienna, we studied the source of the water supply for the city as a fine example of a system protected by forest growth most expertly managed. The springs for the water supply are 60 miles distant, high in the Alps. The *forestmeister* and his assistants showed us the springs. The Austrian law permits expropriation of land for protective conservation; for this purpose the city purchased 5000 acres from Count Hoyos, and the best practices of modern forestry are utilized in its care. The area is close to Mt. Rax; in our own inspection we reached an altitude of 3000 feet, and Mt. Rax towered 3000 feet above us. In this forest there is a cement flume for floating logs to Vienna.

* * *

We visited a sawmill built in 1928, owned by the state and leased to private interests. This mill handles the annual growth of the Neuberg forest of 30,000 acres, and has an annual yield of 10,000,000 cubic meters.

The lease to this private concern is for a five-year period, and specifies that the company must take the annual yield from the tract. At the end of each five-year period, competitive bids are asked for the lease of the mill and the purchase of the stumpage to be cut. The lease is based on the amortization of the cost of the plant, plus interest, plus what more can be obtained. Cost of this to the State was $160,000 and will be liquidated in the first 10-year period—that is, 1938. Three hundred families live on wages derived from work in this mill.

As for what is adaptable in middle European forestry methods to American use, I should say it was primarily some lesson from a broad base of fundamentals, some of which were laid down as long as 1000 years ago, and which have certainly stood the test of time.

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NORTH STAR ZEPHYR

TANGIER IS AN INTERNATIONAL CITY

Popular With the Natives Is This Terrace Overlooking the Mediterranean. Right, the Minaret and Doorway of the Mosque Are Examples of the Beautiful Tile Work That Adorns Many Buildings in Tangier and Tetuan

City of Contrasts

ACROSS FROM THE ROCK of Gibraltar is the bright, sunny seaport of Tangier, a zone administrated by several world powers, at once picturesquely native and charmingly international. It mingles Arab markets, tiny, winding streets turned into darkened arcades by overhanging roofs and protruding walls, with Moorish tile façades, villas, modernistic houses, limousines of the dozens of consuls and scores of fashionable tourists.

* * *

The port on North Africa's topmost tip has always been international. Even in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, when Algiers was a pirate rendezvous, European consuls did peaceful and prosperous business at Tangier. The American consulate there dates from 1783. One must meander back through a labyrinth of "tunnel" streets to observe the beautiful open patio, garden and quiet pool. Moorish tile decoration and the bluest of blue shutters trim this transplanted America that you stumble upon only if you have a guide and an observant eye. Alert natives in blue wool burnouses are there to receive at all hours. Their ancestors, too, worked for the American Government.

It was the Treaty of Algeciras, signed in 1907 by several powers, that made the zone international. Tangier is governed by a board of "aldermen" sent by various governments. These men choose one of their number as "mayor" to serve with powers quite limited by the committee. The participating governments, among them the United States, Great Britain, Spain, France, Italy and Germany, pay the town expenses. At the present time both Spanish warring factions have their own representatives. Almost every world power, large or small, has its consulate at Tangier. The United States has a minister in addition to its consular representative, and the English have their own post office.

* * *

Technically, the international city, like French and Spanish Morocco, is under the sway of His Highness Sultan Moulay Mohammed, ruler of the Cherifian empire. His representative at Tangier is a caliph. The fact that street signs are written in Arab, Spanish and French, and that the zone is surrounded by Spanish Morocco and the Mediterranean attest to the dominant citizens.

British tearooms, Spanish and French cafés and hotels, Italian and Chinese and especially Arab gift shops line the narrow streets. Sailors roam the streets. Tourists come to see the color of the quaint city, picturesque, simple natives in huge straw hats and plain, rough-cloth burnouses, and bare-footed, bearded water carriers announcing the contents of their animal skins with a tinkling copper bell.

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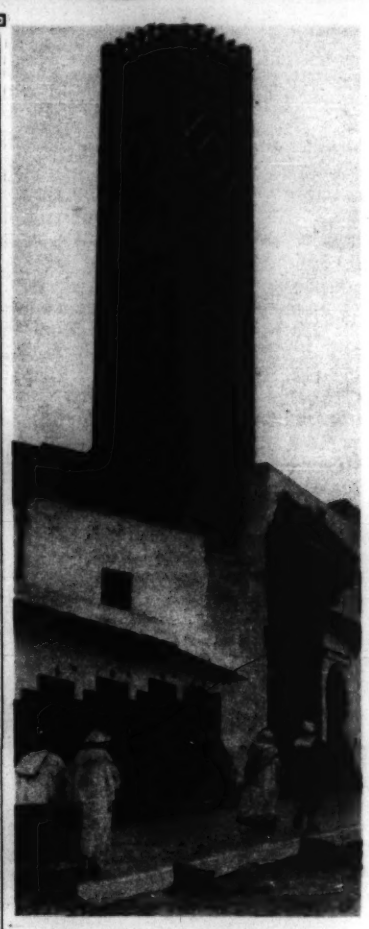
Argentine Highways

Highways are receiving preferential consideration by the Argentina Government. The national highway program involves an eventual expenditure of 300,000,000 paper pesos, of which 94,000,000 pesos have been spent for over 6200 miles of completed roads and 160,000,000 set aside for projects that have been approved.

The program includes the Central Highway, Misiones, which will go to famous Iguazu Falls, and a highway between Ushuaia and Lake Fagnano, in the opposite section of the country.



Ancient Irish Castle

Killyleagh Castle, in County Down, is asserted to be "the oldest continuously and still occupied residence in Ireland."

The original castle of Killyleagh was probably built as early as 1180. One of its most interesting periods, however, was the seventeenth century. In 1649 the castle was owned by James, Earl of Clanbrassil, a supporter of Charles I, and for six months in that year Killyleagh was continuously besieged and partially destroyed by Cromwellian troops.

After the restoration of Charles II, Henry, second Earl of Clanbrassil, and his wife, Alice, daughter of the Earl of Drogheda, went to London, chiefly to ask the King for compensation for the losses entailed by General Monk's invasion and the injury to the castle. Charles II was very sympathetic, but had no money; he could do no more for the Earl than grant him and his successors the right to put the Royal Arms over the entrance door of the castle, and there they remain to this day—a proud remembrance of bygone days.

. . Up With the Milkman

(Continued from Page 9)

find notes, but you are always a little surprised when you do.

Most notes to the milkman are in some semblance of English, but a fair number are in Italian, German, or even Chinese—and the milkman rarely fails to decipher them. That qualifies him as a linguist, doesn't it? Especially because he also deals, face to face, with various nationalities in making deliveries and collections. To be sure, the Chinese customers and some others usually have their money payments ready for him, estimated to the penny and wrapped in paper, so that all he needs to do is to accept the wad. Often he waits until later to count it, because he knows it will be correct to the penny; these people are that honest.

Usually the notes are pretty matter-of-fact. "No milk Wednesday," "Please leave half pint *heavy* cream. Thanks," "1 qt B and ½ pt light cream," "½ lb butter"—that sort of thing. But some are more amusing, or draft the milkman into some other rôle, occasionally. He may be asked to knock on the door to awaken someone who has an early appointment, or who doesn't want to risk oversleeping. He may be asked to let the cat in, or keep the cat out. He may be asked to move a trunk! Many a note of appreciation reaches the milk companies because of the faithful or extraordinary service of the routemen.

* * *

One routeman found a note on an old envelope, and inside the envelope was a $50 bill, left there by mistake; he returned it and won a faithful customer. A note directed the milkman, "Please leave one glass of cottage cheese and please put it in the ice box under the stoop. The dog ate up the last glass." That was appreciation of a sort. Another note asked, "Can you spare me two dimes for car fare today? Please leave it under milk bottles if you can. Thanks." Milkmen are asked to watch for missing pets, and they have discovered everything from bracelets to pheasants in the streets of New York.

Some of the pseudo-English notes are phonetically written. "Pliyz, milkman, Nak unoldo whyan Puddy milk," said one. It was a mere nothing for an experienced milkman to translate that, "Please, milkman, knock on the door when you put (leave) milk." Another requested some "Smool sweit Krim eggstra," meaning, presumably, "some sweet cream extra." Although most collections of money are made face to face, some are by check or by money left in the bottles. One routeman, however, received, in payment of a $1.82 bill, a 62-cent check, a money order for $1, and 10 2-cent stamps. Another was slightly startled to have a Chinese customer run after him, shouting, "Kill em, Kill em." But that was all right, because it turned out that he just wanted some "Cleam, Cleam."

Another bottle-note read, "My dear Mr. Milkman: Please do not leave us the usual two bottles of milk, not even one, none in fact. In other words No Milk." It seemed clear what that correspondent meant, but another note indicated some slight confusion in reporting, "Found bottle with cream missing, please, another in exchange." In the Italian district a routeman was asked to "Live une class cara cisi." So he did. That is, he left a glass of cottage cheese. It was also obvious what another literary aspirant meant when he tactfully addressed the milkman as "Dear Cow-man: Plizz Nu Miluch two-dey, yes."

It is, of course, pleasant when customers are so polite and considerate of the cowman's—pardon—milkman's feelings. One housewife informed him, with obvious regret, "I do not want any more milk delivered to my house beginning with Tuesday, until further notice. I hope there is no hard feeling. Thank you for past favors, I am, yours truly." Another explains, so as to soften the blow, "Please do not leave milk until further notice, as I eat out so much I can't use it."

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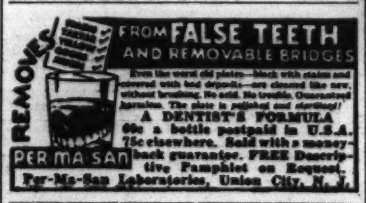
Coal Mine Wages

Workers in the bituminous coal mines of the United States earned an average of $917 during 1935, according to preliminary figures from a comprehensive survey of the industry made by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Those who worked the full year earned an average of $1146; those who worked nine months averaged $1045. These are gross earnings, and do not cover occupational expenses borne by the workers.

It is pointed out that 1935 was a below-normal year in the industry. Tonnage was less than any year between 1909 and 1931 and the average number of operating days was similarly below normal.



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"Insel Books" in Germany

TOWARD THE END of last century, when the art of book printing was at an extremely low ebb, a group of young German idealists founded a literary journal called the "Insel," which, finding no echo in the circles for which it was intended, soon suspended publication. But the publishing house, founded at the same time, flourished from the beginning. With such authors as Hugo von Hoffmannsthal, Rainer Maria Rilke, Ricarda Huch and other celebrities, this was not surprising, and the fine quality of their book production attracted general attention.

In the midst of the decline of literary taste these pioneers in a new art of publishing had learned to see in contents and cover an organic entity and devised bindings accordingly. It was under the management of Anton Kippenberg, a publisher from Bremen, however, who took over the business at the beginning of this century, that the greatest success was achieved. He introduced the beautiful and practical thin paper editions in imitation of the Oxford editions.

* * *

Kippenberg at once made Goethe the center of his editorial program and published a neat, and convenient edition, complete in 16 volumes. A handy six-volume edition brought Goethe within the reach of the general public. Thin-paper editions of Schiller, Keller, Kant, Schopenhauer and various contemporary authors followed, and today the "Insel" de luxe editions are the most popular in Germany. No other German publisher had interested himself in Flemish literature, and the "Insel" has excellent German translations of Felix Timmermann's work to its credit.

Reprints of incunabular and early works have become specialities of the "Insel" press. The edition of the Gutenberg Bible and of the "Manessische Liederhandschrift," which was also published later in the "Insel" collection, are well-known examples in this department.

The "Insel" publishers aimed at popularizing literary gems; their ambition was not to print books that were only interesting to read; they wished also to produce books of permanent value and at minimum cost.

* * *

The secret of their success lies in the fact that each of these tiny volumes, selling for 80 Pfennig, is got up with as much care as are the de luxe editions. At first the bindings were not durable, nor the paper covers in fast colors, but the excellency of the Italian colored papers acted as a stimulus to equal them. The patterns of old German papers were copied, and new designs were produced by German artists, and there is constant improvement in every direction. Large editions make this possible, but mass production is not intended—on the contrary, the most popular volumes appear from time to time in new print and in different binding.

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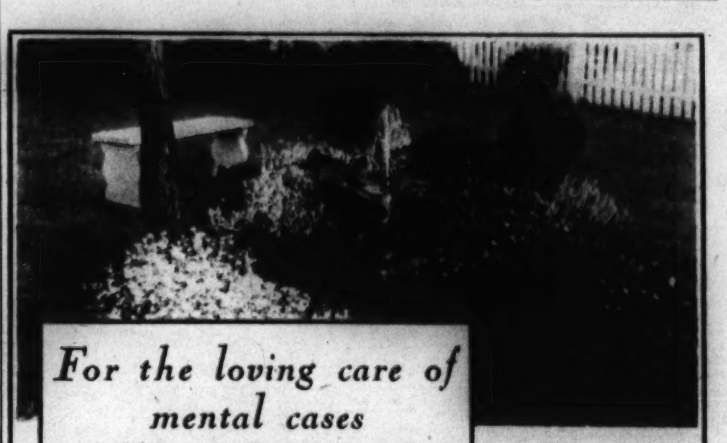

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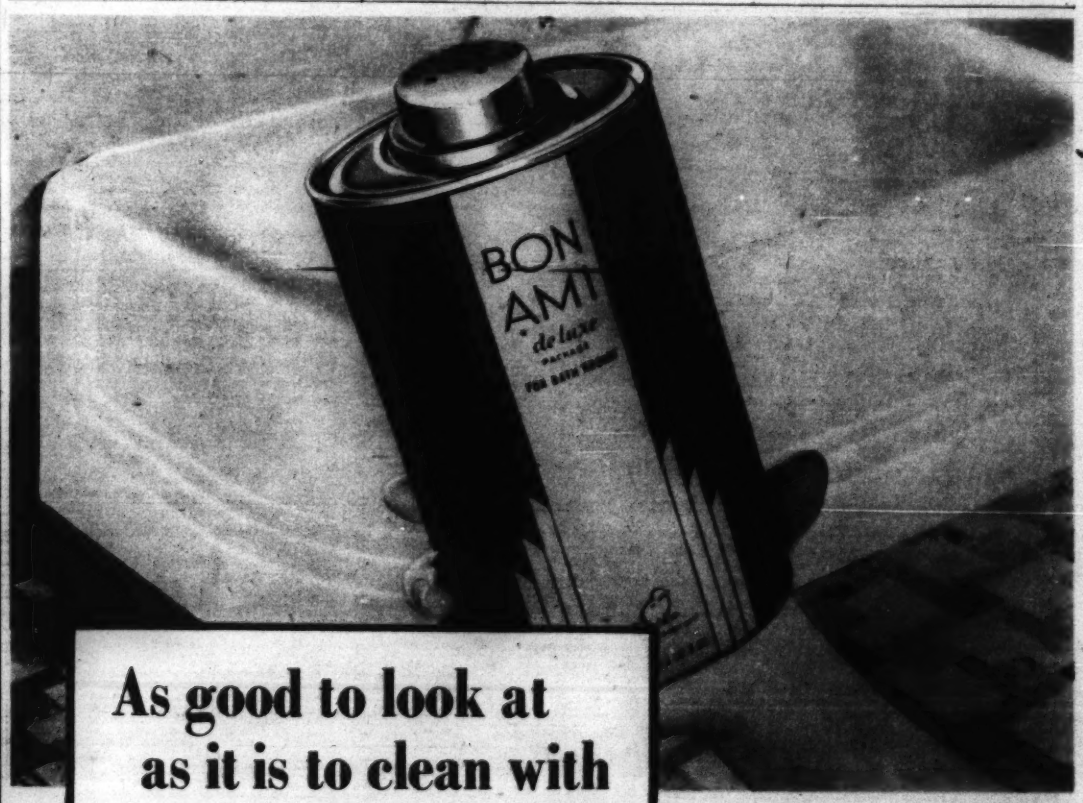

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Letters

Harvesting in Missouri . .

The Christian Science Monitor
Weekly Magazine Section:

I was very much interested in reading the article, "Epic of Harvest Time," in the Magazine Section for Aug. 11, but I would like to call your attention to the fact that at least part of the article is behind the times.

The picture of the threshing scene is very much up to date. It might have been taken on my own farm some two weeks ago; even the man in front holding the bundle on the pitch fork would pass for a picture of myself. His job there is to keep the bundles and loose grain that fall off the load cleaned up as the empty wagons drive out. The trough-like affair on the front of machine with the board in center is the self-feeder and has been used by most machines for 25 years; it takes the place not only of the man that Mr. Grant said fed the "schocks" (should have been bundles of wheat) into the machine, but also of a man on each side of him that had to cut the bands on the bundles.

The man standing on the machine is the separator man "possibly the owner"; he and a boy to watch the tractor are all that go with the machine. Right in front of him—the highest little pinnacle is the weigher; the cleaned grain comes out at the lowest part of the machine and is caught by an elevator, taken up into this weigher which weighs one-half bushel at a time, then dumps it into a spout with an auger in it which carries it out into a wagon or truck that may be on either side of the machine. The wind or cyclone stacker came into ure at the close of the last century; with just a little attention from the separator man it will put up a semicircular rick better than three or four men did before that time. To keep this machine running steady requires eight bundle wagons, four men to pitch the bundles up to them in the field, two wagons to haul the grain away with two men to each wagon, so, at the lowest possible count, there are 19, and there generally are one or two extras around.

In Missouri there are no girls around wearing overalls, for the cities and industrial centers not only expect the farms to feed them, but they also expect them to raise a crop of young men and women to fill the various positions they have to offer. Since this makes it next to impossible for the farmer's wife to get any help in the house, it is becoming common for farmers to take their threshing crews by automobile to near-by towns to restaurants.

With the gasoline tractor outfit everyone goes home at night; with the steam threshers the farmer would have to keep at least three men and a team to haul water all night. The gasoline tractor owner charges one cent more per bushel of wheat and furnishes his gas, the farmer had to furnish fuel for the steam machines.

WM. GLENDINNING

Palmyra, Mo.

Today's Contributors . .

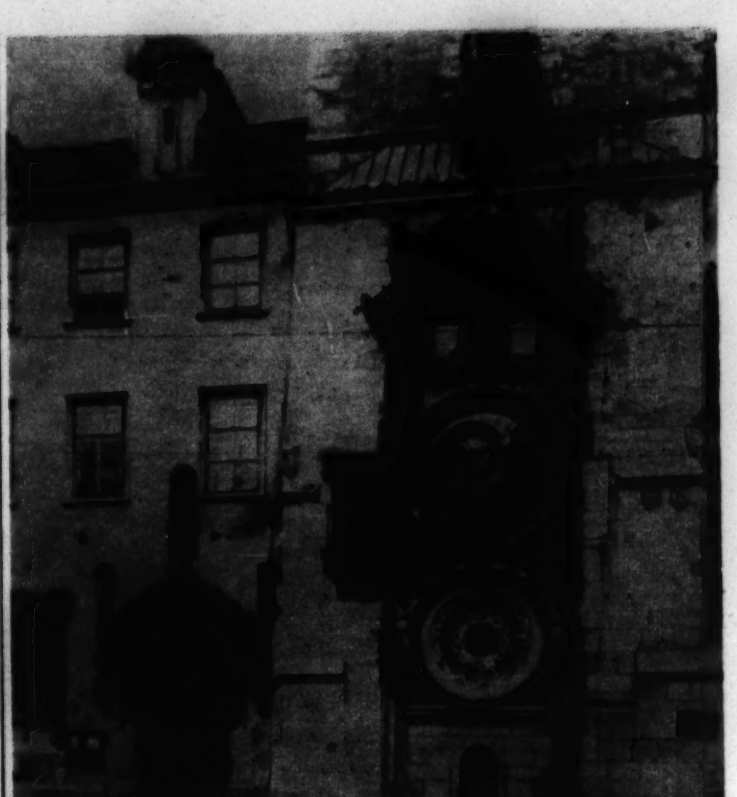
HENRY WICKHAM STEED is one of Britain's leading journalists, a former editor of The Times, and formerly proprietor and editor of the British Review of Reviews. He has written many articles and books, both in French and English, mostly about European history and politics.

ALBERT F. GILMORE's visit to old haunts provides the theme for his article on England's delightful lake country. He is a member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society.

FRANK E. KENNETT, past president of the Northeastern Lumberman's Association, is a director of Northeastern Lumber Manufacturers' Association. He was one of nine men who received fellowships last year from the Oberlaender Trust of the Carl Schurz Memorial Foundation for study of forestry in Germany, Austria and other German-speaking sections of Central Europe.

GAETA WOLD BOYER is a newspaperwoman with experience in many parts of the country, and in her post of organization chairman of the People's Mandate committee handles all its Latin-American correspondence.

RAYMOND CARDWELL lives in Hollywood, California. He has contributed other editorials to the Magazine Section. ROBERT W. DESMOND is Associate Editor of the Weekly Magazine Section and WYONA DASHWOOD writes on political subjects from the Monitor's New York office.



City of Prague Archives

Telling Time in Prague

ONE OF THE chief sights of Prague is the ancient astronomical clock of the old Gothic Town Hall.

The "orloj," as it is called, with its ingenious wooden mechanism, was made by Master Hanŭs about 1490. No screws were used for its complicated clockwork. Standing under little canopies on each side of the clock, four wooden figures dating from the sixteenth century are seen. Two little windows on top of the clock open when the hour strikes and a Biblical performance is enacted.

The clock itself consists of a dial on which the movement of the heavenly bodies is indicated. According to medieval conceptions, the earth—the hub of the universe — occupies the center. Symbolic coloring shows the alternation of day and night. A zodiac indicating the varying constellations is on the dial.

The lowest part, painted by the founder of modern Czech painting, Joseph Mánes, in 1865, shows pictures of the 12 months, in various scenes. Every month is represented by a typical occupation from the life of the Bohemian country people.

. . Grasmere Again

(Continued from Page 4)

sight and at the courage which enabled him to express his firm convictions regarding the reality of being.

There is one serious defect in Morley's judgment of Wordsworth's work. It is apparently a complete lack of spiritual vision, the vision which would enable one to catch the deep significance of the message so delicately conveyed in his "Intimations of Immortality." The critic goes so far as to state that the idea brought out by the poet that material birth is but "a sleep and a forgetting," and that we are "less and less able to perceive the visionary gleam, less and less alive to the glory and dream of external nature, as infancy recedes farther from us . . . is contrary to notorious fact, experience and truth." How evident it is that the critic fails utterly to catch the spiritual implication of the poem!

So general became the adverse criticism of this poem that it seems Wordsworth fell under its spell, and, in a collected edition of his works, wrote an introduction explanatory of the mental circumstances which led him to write the poem, that amounts to an apology. It is but another example of the delicate flower of a poetic mind which often transcends material experience, reaching to heights impossible of attainment by those devoid of spiritual insight crushed under the heel of the spiritually visionless. Lovers of Wordsworth rejoice that today there are those who, realizing the uninterrupted continuity of Life, fully understand and duly appreciate the fine sentiment of this, to them, his most important contribution.

While Morley finds much in Wordsworth's poetry to praise, he also finds what to him are important defects. And one wonders, as he reads the statements of this eminent critic, if he was enough of a lover of nature, enough of a sympathizer with her various moods, really to appreciate the deeper sentiments of the poet, the sentiments which took him to the very heart of the universe, with all its tremendous significance. At least, as I read his lengthy review, it leaves me in doubt in this direction.

Of course, it rained. It always does rain in the Lake Country, that is, so far as my own experience goes. And that my experience was the common one was corroborated by the old dalesman who, in response to my query, "Do you ever have a whole day without rain?" after long meditation replied, "I don't believe we ever do." And so we drove in the rain to the various Lakes of the region. To be sure, the cataracts were still "blowing their trumpets from the heights." But, then, is this not Wordsworthshire, the poet's own country?

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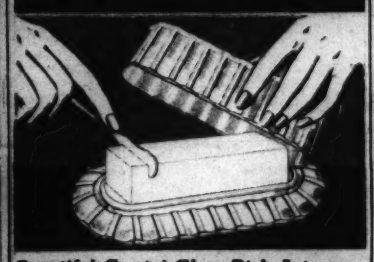

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On Virginia Shores

ONE OF THE MOST WEIRDLY beautiful areas in America, several thousands of acres of live oak and pine-covered sand dunes, fronting on the Atlantic and bordered on the rear by a wide bay, has been turned into the Seashore State park in Virginia. For more than two years several hundred CCC workers were kept busy erecting cabins, picnic shelters, a huge bathhouse and outdoor fireplaces for Virginia's visitors, according to the Virginia State Chamber of Commerce.

Encompassed in the area are unique cypress pools of great beauty and trees in some sections of the park are festooned with Spanish moss, which hangs in beautiful array. Small boating and safe fishing on the inland bay is available, and off the park, in the Atlantic and the Chesapeake bay, are some of the most famous sport fishing grounds in the East.

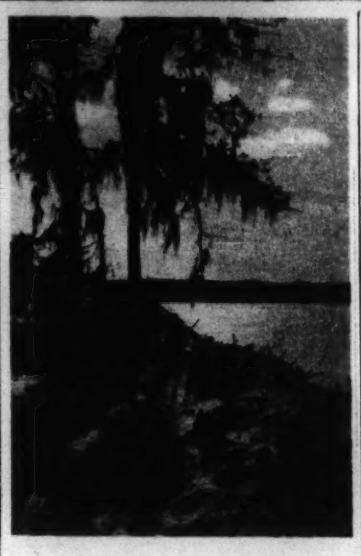
* * *

Seashore State park lies only four miles from Virginia beach, and borders Cape Henry's memorials to the first permanent English colonists, who were repulsed from the capes by Indians and sailed up James river to Jamestown, where they established themselves on May 13, 1607. The park is the terminal of United States Highways Nos. 58 and 60, running due west completely across the continent, and Highways 13 and 17 from the North and South run within a few miles of it.

Bordering the park area is Fort Story, one of the major defenses of the United States coast.

On clear days, park vacationists will be able to see Fortress Monroe in the distance, where coast artillerymen are in training. The United States Naval Base flying field is near by.

The Virginia Seashore State park is in the center of Virginia's greatest resort area. Ocean View, a few miles away, annually attracts more than 100,000 vacationists, while Lynnhaven inlet, even closer, is one of the most important sport fishing areas in the State. Both Ocean View and Virginia beach have well-developed resort attractions, while more than a dozen golf courses are available within a few miles.



Virginia State Chamber of Commerce

SUMMER AT CAPE HENRY

Oaks Draped With Spanish Moss, Sunny Sand Dunes and White-Capped Breakers Foaming in Attract Holiday Visitors to Seashore State Park

One of the most attractive features of the new park is its sand dunes, which rise like miniature mountains throughout the area, and are being driven inland by Atlantic storms, covering forests and fields as they go. The State is now cooperating with the Federal Government in an effort to "anchor" these dunes by the planting of shrubbery and grasses.

Cuban Scale

Evidence that synthetic rubber, which chemists struggled for two decades to perfect, is continuing to win commercial recognition is seen in its use in the construction of an automatic liquid weighing scale for the Cuban Government.

Cuba uses this new scale for weighing cargoes of oil and gasoline, to provide a more accurate basis for the levying of import duties. The manufacturers state it is the largest scale of this type ever constructed. It can weigh 27,500 pounds of gasoline and oil a minute.

Tests made at the ceremony at which the Cuban Government formally accepted the scale revealed that it registered an error of less than 1-900 of 1 per cent. The contract guaranty required a limit of only 1-10 of 1 per cent.

. . Man of the Hour

(Continued from Page 5)

against Municipal Court Justice Harold L. Kunstler brought the latter's resignation from the bench.

The young prosecutor made the industrial racket the primary objective of his inquiry into organized crime and drew up the screen on the loan shark and vice ring operations for the amassing of evidence to this end. The result was sensational in the hooking of the "Big Fish" Luciano, who was arrested in Arkansas, where he employed every technicality to evade extradition. A federal statute was used to return him to New York, for conviction on vice overlordship charges, in a trial which also revealed him to be the biggest illegal purveyor of narcotics, operator of the most extensive horse booking chain and kingpin of a far-flung Italian lottery, an organized policy game and at least two industrial rackets.

* * *

"Tootsie" Herbert, of the poultry racket, was the next premier figure to emerge from the Dewey portfolio of racket evidence. City dealers in this field were so under Herbert's thumb that they could not rent chicken crates, buy feed or hire trucks outside his auspices unless they chose destructive strikes and guerrillaism. He pleaded guilty to embezzlement of funds of the Chicken Drivers' Union.

The drive was equally vigorous against the criminal lawyers who defended the racketeers in court, as witness the indictment of J. Richard ["Dixie"] Davis, counsel to "Dutch" Schultz, whose racketeering career wrote several murders into the record, including his own. Davis and six others are today fugitives.

Thus has the son of Martin Dewey, Owosso, Michigan, publisher and printer, with ancestral residence in America dating from 1630, come in a short time to be the man of the hour in Fusion's second assault against the Tammany ramparts.

Mr. Dewey's rackets' prosecution record has crossed the trail of gangsters and their satelites in sentences that total close to 7000 years, meanwhile proving for every citizen to see that business is not well run when the spoilsmen have their way.

Mr. Dewey is a hard-working young man, accustomed to a 10 to 16-hour day and for whom no job is too small and no hour too late to pursue his objective.

Given leisure, his deliberate and intense manner becomes the engaging one of a man devoted to Shakespeare and concerts and with recreations like squash and tennis and sailing a boat.

TVA Reservoirs

Lakes being created by the Tennessee Valley Authority to hold back flood waters will have a total length of shoreline considerably greater than the shoreline of the five Great Lakes taken together. These reservoirs will have a combined area of 7500 square miles and storage capacity of 15,000,000 acre-feet. The lake formed above Norris Dam has a beautiful settting in the foothills of the Cumberland Mountains, and the lake and dam are visited by 5000 to 10,000 people every Sunday during the summer.

THESE are the sheets we have been telling you about in the Monitor for many years... Pequot sheets. They are the sheets with *soft strength*—soft for extra comfort, strong for extra wear. Many Monitor readers have taken our advice, bought these sheets, and have written us appreciative letters expressing their satisfaction. We know you will like them, too.

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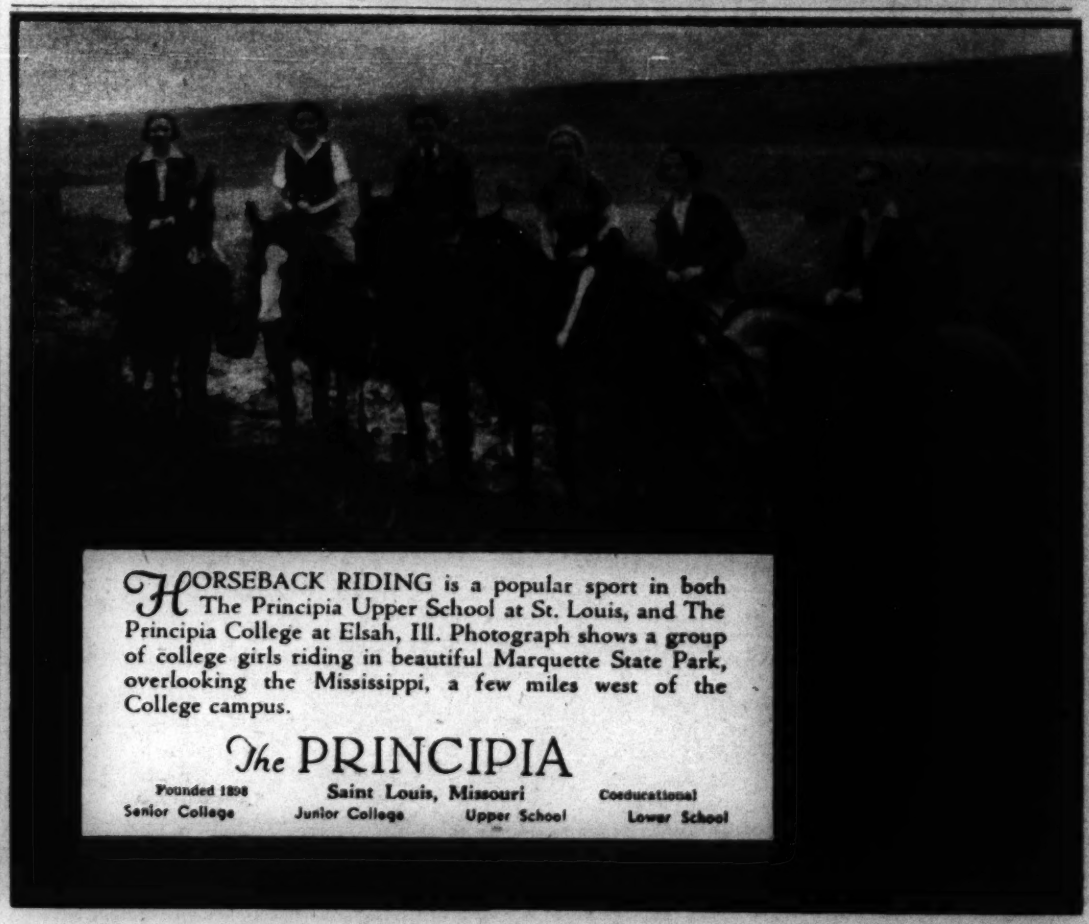

HORSEBACK RIDING is a popular sport in both The Principia Upper School at St. Louis, and The Principia College at Elsah, Ill. Photograph shows a group of college girls riding in beautiful Marquette State Park, overlooking the Mississippi, a few miles west of the College campus.

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"One boy I know who studied Speedwriting in his own home, took dictation at the rate of 106 words a minute after only 15 hours of study."

"Miss Baker, where can I get some literature on Speedwriting? I really believe I'll take it up myself!"

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